"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably local rain Saturday; Sunday fair; high, variable winds.
Full weather report on Page 12.

VOL. LXII. NO. 20,090. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

NO MONEY TRUST, SAYS MORGAN FIRM

In Statement to Pujo Committee It Denies That 180 Men Control $25,000,000,000.

EVILS DUE TO BANKING LAW

Big Financial Institutions Have Really Helped the Country to Meet a Bad Situation.

COMMITTEE ENDS HEARINGS

Davison, Hill, and Hine Are Examined —Builder of Great Northern Fears Minority Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Denial of the existence of a Money Trust by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was the feature to-day of the final public hearing of the Pujo Money Trust Committee. H. P. Davison, on behalf of his partners, put before that body, over the objections of Mr. Untermyer, a statement giving their views.

This statement said that the concentration of banking interests in New York in recent years had merely been a response to the concentration of business in the country. In other nations the same concentration had gone much further, France having only 27 separate banking institutions, Great Britain 118, Germany 500, and the United States 25,000. New York was not so much a centre of finance in the United States as it was ten years ago. The $25,000,000,000 of capital supposed to be controlled by a group of 180 interlocking Directors was not fluid, but was largely represented in property and equipment. Besides, "no such control exists and no such deduction can properly be made," said the Morgan firm.

On the contrary, it was asserted in the statement and by Mr. Davison in his testimony, the methods employed by the banking interests of New York had been of real benefit to the country in view of the general situation. Such evils as had arisen were due to the present banking laws, and would vanish if a proper, strong, scientific system were created. Mr. Davison gave a pledge that the committee could rely on Morgan & Co. to "do anything in the interest of the country."

Mr. Schiff Writes of Panics.

A letter from Jacob H. Schiff, taking the view that the multiplication of banking institutions and trust companies was largely responsible for the financial troubles of 1907 and other years was also read into the record.

James J. Hill was another important witness. His testimony related chiefly to the subject of minority representation in Directorates. He saw in this lend a peril to large undertakings, because trouble makers might get on boards and hamper their work by telling their secrets and otherwise.

Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, was the concluding witness and proved to be a very difficult one for Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee. Though he was on the stand two hours, he did not give the committee much that it had not already learned from George F. Baker and others regarding the relations of the First National Bank with Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, and others.

The committee will immediately begin the formulation of its preliminary report to Congress. Such testimony as may be obtained from William Rockefeller will be supplemental. Members of the committee feel that they have barely scratched the surface of the money situation and are in favor of a resumption of the investigation under authority of the new Sixty-third Congress.

Mr. Davison asked to be permitted to put his prepared statement into the record at the end of his testimony. Mr. Untermyer objected. Mr. Lindabury, counsel for Mr. Davison, pointed out the understanding that had been reached, whereby witnesses might be permitted to make such statements as they wished after testifying, and Chairman Pujo said the committee would take the matter under advisement. This evening, after closing the hearings, the committee agreed to put the statement in the record as an "argument." Here is the statement:

MORGAN FIRM'S REPLY.

"There have been presented to the committee elaborate tables from which it has been inferred—and in many newspapers stated as proved—that a 'group' of 180 Directors 'controls' the assets of corporations whose aggregate resources are $25,000,000,000.

"No such control exists, and no such deduction can be properly made from these tables. Those who have made such deductions have fallen into several obvious errors. They fail to observe:

"First—That of the total number of directorates in these particular corporations this 'group' represents only about one-quarter.

"Second—That upon this assumption these men in order to exercise 'control' must act and vote in every instance as a unit, although they come from different parts of the country and represent divers and frequently conflicting interests.

"Third—That, upon this assumption, the Directors outside of this 'group' must be mere dummies, with no voice or opinion of their own, who, in almost every instance, are overruled by a minority.

"Finally—That this sum of $25,000,000,000 is not actual cash or liquid assets, susceptible of manipulation or misuse by the Directors, the fact, of course, being that the great bulk of this enormous sum is and for many years has been tied up in the form of rights of way, rails, fixed equipment, factories, plants, coal, and unharvested crops, in the corporate property necessary for carrying on the railroad and industrial business in the country.

"It is most regrettable and harmful that either Congress or the country at large should gain the wholly erroneous impression that these great resources are at the disposition of a small group of men, or that the corporations themselves are controlled by a minority of their various boards.

Bad Laws Cause Concentration.

"As to the point of so-called concentration, it is an unquestioned fact that New York City is the chief centre of money and credit in this country, just as London is in England and Paris in France. But it has frequently been charged that this financial growth of New York has been due to the carefully laid plans of certain men who have brought about a condition which they may utilize for their own selfish ends.

"This is not a fact. The great accumulation of money and credits in New York is due in part to purely economic conditions and in part to defects of our banking system. Through the operation of the law in relation to cash reserves, interior banks necessarily carry hundreds of millions of dollars on deposit in New York. These same institutions, in order to maintain a secondary reserve, subject to their telegraphic demand, keep in New

Continued on Page 5.

RECKLESS MOTORIST IN JAIL.

Wealthy Lowell Man Must Serve Six Months for Killing a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—James H. Horsfall, a Lowell man of wealth, who has fought to the last resort the State's prosecution, was sentenced to-day to six months in Lowell Jail by Judge Chase in Middlesex Superior Criminal Court at East Cambridge. His offense was the reckless operation of an automobile, when he ran down and fatally hurt Miss Ruth Kittredge, in Wilmington, on Nov. 11, 1911.

He was taken to Lowell by a Deputy Sheriff to begin his sentence.

Horsfall was driving his car at high speed through Wilmington when he struck Miss Kittredge, an elderly woman, who was standing by the side of another car on the road. She died as result of her injuries. The other car was damaged. Horsfall was arrested and was indicted for manslaughter, reckless driving, driving while intoxicated, and for going away without stopping after injury to person and damage to property.

He was first tried on the manslaughter count and the jury disagreed. He was acquitted of driving while intoxicated, but was found guilty of reckless driving and of running away without stopping to see what damage he had done.

CANNON'S LIST OF GREAT MEN

They Are Washington, Lincoln, Lee, and Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Appealing to the House to-day to pass the Senate bill for the proposed $2,000,000 Lincoln memorial structure in Washington, former Speaker Cannon said it was a profanation of Lincoln's name to use it in connection with the promotion of a road project.

"There are certain great characters that will dwell in the history of the country," said Mr. Cannon. "First and barely first, Washington; second, Lincoln; third, Lee, a great man, a great General, who did his duty from his patriotic standpoint; fourth, Jefferson Davis, a great man performing a great service for the Republic as he saw his duty.

"A hundred years from now the ordinary reader will recall this period, and there will be in the mouths of the school children the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Lee, and Jefferson Davis. But you will have to search the Congressional Record and the encyclopedias to find out about the balance of us, who have been Speakers, Members of Congress in the House and Senate.

"Take Mr. Cannon for instance. I have been Speaker for eight years. They will say, 'It does appear that there was a man from Illinois by the name of Cannon, but I don't know much about him; there was another man by the name of Cannon in Congress from Utah, and it was said that he had seventeen wives.'"

The Memorial bill will be taken up in the House next Wednesday.

CORNELL'S PROFIT, $300,000.

Belt Line Sale Yields Him That Much Over Purchase Price.

It developed yesterday as a hearing before Public Service Commissioner Maltbie on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company for authorization to purchase the stock and bonds of the Belt Line Corporation that the profit made by Edward Cornell in the matter would be about $300,000.

The expenditure for which he made himself responsible by buying up the old Central Park, North and East River Company under the nose of the New York Railways Company interests was $2,148,000, and after incorporating the Belt Line Corporation he has sold the securities of the company to the Third Avenue Railway Company for $2,450,000. The difference represents his profit.

Mr. Cornell, it was announced by Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Company, had another offer from a group of capitalists which would have netted him about $250,000. It is not certain, however, that Commissioner Maltbie will report that the property of the Belt Line Corporation warrants the capitalization applied for.

CITY HALL WATCHMAN KILLED

Larkin, Who Served There for 24 Years, Overcome by Gas.

John Larkin, night watchman at the City Hall ever since the late Hugh Grant became Mayor, was found dead late yesterday afternoon at his home, 363 West Eighteenth Street. The tube from his little gas heater to the wall had become disconnected while he was dressing, and it is supposed that the old man was unable to withstand the sudden rush of gas. He was in his eightieth year.

Larkin had been in city service for forty-four years. The first twenty were spent on the police force and after that he went to City Hall to guard its treasures at night. In the years he spent there, he came to know nearly every politician and office-holder in New York. He saw Mayors come and go. Thus he became very philosophical and would meditate aloud on the uncertainties of life to the benefit of whatever chance audience served to vary the solitude of his post. He was also known to write verse upon occasions.

For all his years in the city's employ, Larkin could never get a pension. There were technical difficulties, according to his nephew, James Donahue, with whom he lived. Larkin had finally made up his mind to retire and had set Feb. 1 as the date.

GOVERNORS AT LUNCHEON.

Sulzer Tells Hadley and Dix of Roosevelt's Mistake at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri was a visitor at the Executive Chamber to-day. The Governor, with his host, ex-Gov. John A. Dix, stopped at the Capitol for Governor Sulzer and later all three went to the residence of ex-Gov. Dix, where luncheon was served.

"Here is a fine specimen of a progressive Republican Governor," Gov. Sulzer said of the executive from Missouri. Reference was made to the Republican convention at Chicago, and the part Gov. Hadley played in it.

Gov. Sulzer expressed the view that Col. Roosevelt made a mistake at that convention.

"You or I would have walked down the aisle of that convention and carried the day," he said.

"And the same result might have been accomplished in another way," Gov. Hadley replied.

The visiting Governor left this afternoon for Utica to address the State Bar Association.

Adamson's Botanic Balsam, the safest remedy for coughs or colds, is the best one. Adv.

POLICE GRAFT HUNT ENDS FOR A TIME

District Attorney Admits the System Is Too Strong for Him and He'll Go On with Trials.

PRISONERS AFRAID TO TELL

And If State's Evidence Doesn't Turn Up Investigation Is Likely to be Dropped.

Information directly from the office of District Attorney Whitman yesterday indicated that no further attempts would be made to procure the indictments of any more persons in connection with police graft until after the trial of Patrolman Fox and possibly that of Edward J. Newell. No secret was made of the fact that the small force of investigators at the command of Mr. Whitman had been temporarily defeated by the many policemen, disorderly resort keepers, and their spies against them. A barrier had been thrown across the path of the prosecuting officials, it was said, that made further progress impossible at this time.

Unless Fox, or Newell, or Skelly, or Maas, or Wolf, who have been indicted, turn State's evidence, the investigation into police graft is deemed likely to end. It came out that the story told by George A. Sipp to the Curran Committee was an old story to Mr. Whitman before the committee heard it, and that the same was true of the story of Mrs. Mary Goode.

Mr. Whitman made strong efforts to induce some one of these persons to confess and similar pressure was brought upon Maier and Dubelier, who were arrested, but who have not yet been indicted. At the outset nearly every one of them displayed signs of yielding, but a few days later their attitude changed.

It was then that Mr. Whitman resolved to press the cases to trial as soon as he could and to delay any further investigation until at least one of the prisoners had been tried before a petit jury.

This decision removed the necessity of keeping the Extraordinary Grand Jury in session continuously. Before he left for Boston on Thursday he consented to give the jurors a vacation until Feb. 17. They have been at work for nearly three months and were clamoring for a rest.

It was said by an Assistant District Attorney yesterday that the police attempt to send Sipp to prison for a long term on a terrible charge was not lost upon the indicted men and that it was possible they had concluded that it would be better for them to run the risk of a term in prison on the charges now pending against them than to be set free and run the desperate risk of having the entire police force in arms against them.

Sipp, his son Howard, Henry Kaufmann, clerk of the Hotel Avenel, and Jacob Spielberg, one of the company that owns that hotel, were before the Grand Jury for a short time before it adjourned. They were examined in an effort to discover who it was that was paying Mrs. Dorian $27.50 a week. They were also asked who paid the expenses of Dorian's trip out of town.

Efforts were made to complete the drawing of the indictment against Patrolman Charles Becker, whom Alderman Curran accuses of perjury, but it could not be got ready in time. It was said that this bill would have to show that the Curran Committee had the right to administer an oath to Foye and many other technicalities had to be looked into.

ASSAIL POLICE POLICIES.

Limit on Rogues' Gallery and New Detective System Deemed Harmful.

The Curran Committee met in secret session yesterday morning and voted to end the investigation by March 15. The motion was made by Alderman Dowling, one of the Democratic members of the committee. He thought too much time was being taken in filling the record with useless information. Four or five meetings a week will be held until the work is completed. There was little opposition to the motion, because the committee has learned that only a small amount of public interest was shown in the investigation except when the testimony was of a sensational character.

Emory R. Buckner was asked if he intended to call ex-President Roosevelt as a witness. He replied that he did not know. Then he was asked why William S. Devery or Alexander S. Williams were not called for the purpose of gathering testimony concerning the old police methods for a comparison with the new methods established by Commissioner Waldo. Mr. Buckner said that these matters would be discussed at some future secret session of the committee. He said that the subject of a State constabulary was of interest, and that some effort would probably be made to call witnesses familiar with this form of police control.

The committee said that it would take several months to boil the volumes of testimony already taken into concrete form and to decide what legislation it would be wise to recommend. The Republican members of the committee seemed to be sure that it would be useless to make any recommendations to the present Democratic Legislature. They said it would be wiser to take plenty of time and to withhold any attempt to procure legislation until the next Legislature convenes, in 1914.

Inspector Faurot, the finger print expert, who is now in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, was the first witness called when the committee met in open session. He told about the order issued by Commissioner Waldo in 1911 to remove from the Rogues' Gallery the pictures of all persons who were convicted and not take any pictures of prisoners until after they were convicted. This order was given by Mayor Gaynor after the Duffy boy episode. The Inspector said the order had sadly crippled the department.

"We could not take the pictures of convicted persons now," he said. "If the Sheriff did not permit it. There is no legal provision for taking pictures."

Questioned as to a law concerning the various classes of criminals, the Inspector said that there were thousands of pickpockets in the city whose pictures were never taken because they had never been convicted of felonies. The usual charge brought against them was for disorderly conduct.

Former Deputy Assistant District Attorney Robert J. Turnbull testified that he was connected with the homicide bureau of the District Attorney's office for seven years. He was asked if the present system of scattering the detectives among the various precincts was as serviceable in catching men accused of murder as the old method of keeping a homicide bureau at Headquarters composed of picked men. He replied that the old system of a homicide bureau was a splendid idea and that he did great work.

Mr. Turnbull said that the police did not keep on the track of any murder unless it happened to create a sensation that attracted the continued attention of the newspapers. He said many murderers are now walking the streets who might have been caught and punished if the police had kept after them. Mr. Turnbull said he thought the police homicide bureau should be re-established.

"I believe that ten trained and experienced men, under a good leader," said he, "would do better work in clearing up murder cases than all the detectives assigned to the various precincts."

The committee will meet again on Wednesday.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—S. S. Morro Castle, Havana, Jan. 21. S. S. Grenada, Trinidad, Jan. 17.

"Skyscrapers Are Beautiful."

So says Hermann Struck, famous German artist, now here, and he will make the world acknowledge it.

In To-morrow's Sunday Times

LITTLE FIRE CLOSES BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Rope Smoldering in a Toolhouse on Manhattan End Causes Worst Jam in Three Years.

LINES TIED UP AT RUSH HOUR

People Wedged in Gave Signs of Terror and Several Fainted—An Hour Before Blockade Was Broken.

A tiny fire, smoldering unobserved late yesterday afternoon among ropes in a temporary tool house in the Manhattan Terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, worked itself into flames just as the evening rush hour of the office-workers was beginning and was the cause of the worst blockade on the old bridge in the last three years. Surface and elevated traffic was held up for nearly an hour and the evening was well advanced before the accustomed service of the bridge had been restored.

No one was prepared to say last evening how the fire had started, but it was surmised that a workman had left a burning gasoline torch in the tool house when he quit work for the day.

The blaze was discovered at 5:27 by James Donohue, a bridge department employe. With some idea of what a fire panic on the bridge at that hour might mean, he tried to put the little blaze out unaided. He stamped on the burning ropes and beat them with his hands, but the flames seemed to spread and some painfully burned fingers were his only reward.

Then he passed the alarm to Patrolman Roughan of the Bridge Squad, and in a few moments the fire apparatus was at the bridge under the direction of Deputy Chief Binns and Capt. O'Toole, with the reserves from the Oak Street Station. The flames were confined to the tool house and did no further damage, but they did reach some of the feed wires of the surface line, and by destroying the insulation caused a short circuit that added its confusion to the already crippled traffic.

The police had no sooner taken charge than all traffic was halted on the Bridge. The stream of cars from the Brooklyn was held up, and in a twinkling all Park Row was turned into a jostling crowd as dense as any theatre crowd in a lobby two minutes after the final curtain. This reached all the way to City Hall and seemed to spread momentarily.

Those pressed close to the police lines in the terminal experienced for a few moments all the horrors of an impending panic. The smoke could be seen rising from somewhere, and the shouts of "No danger" were not sufficiently convincing to prevent several women from fainting and many more from being sick with fear. It was more than a quarter of an hour before the police were able to say that the flames were out and the Bridge safe. It was not until then that the crowd was allowed to trickle across the bridge, moving slowly on foot along the south roadway. Many took rain course, for all the drizzle.

Soon the south roadway was just a black mass of home-going Brooklynites, and even had the short circuit not held the trolley cars idle, they could not possibly have resumed the passage of the Bridge. The north roadway was also in a state of discouraging congestion, for the cars had been halted beyond the terminal, and those crossing to Manhattan were obliged to get out and walk to Park Row. It was 6:18 before the electricians had restored the passage of the current, and the stalled elevated trains could begin to remove their share of the throngs. It was after 6:30 before the surface cars began work again. In the hour of blockade it was estimated that sixty-two elevated trains and 342 surface cars had been held up.

During the blockade a large portion of the crowd that would have used the bridge ordinarily started for the Manhattan Bridge and the Subway. The entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge Subway station was choked with passengers, and many who would have preferred that route home gave up in despair after one look at the packed stairs and started off toward the Manhattan Bridge. Even so, some 50,000 tickets were added to the usual Subway sale at that hour, according to Inspector Hutchinson of the Public Service Commission, and as for the recently opened trolley line on the Manhattan Bridge, it was overcome with the sudden increase of patronage. Last night's business was far and away the biggest in its history.

The hour of the blockade was tempting to pickpockets. Three young men who were accused of suspicious jostling were hauled off to Police Headquarters.

BEGGED TO BE KILLED.

Doctor Gives Morphine to Man Hopelessly Pinned in Blazing Ruins.

Special to The New York Times.

McKINLEY, Texas, Jan. 24.—Not until to-day were the full details learned of the death of E. N. Presley in the collapse of the department store here in which eight persons were killed.

Rescuers finally discovered Presley pinned under heavy timbers. It was impossible to extricate him, and the flames were beginning to burn his feet.

He cried piteously to rescuers to shoot him, and when they refused he begged a physician to relieve him of his suffering. When he hesitated, Presley screamed in agony. Then the doctor gave him a strong hypodermic injection. He died a minute later.

Presley's wife, who was in Dallas, arrived on the scene a few minutes afterward.

WOMAN DELIVERS VOTE.

Utah's Electoral Messenger, Mrs. Witcher, Arrives in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Margaret Zane Witcher of Salt Lake City to-day delivered the vote of the Utah Electors to the President of the Senate.

She was the first woman to appear among the messengers coming in from the various States. She traveled 2,880 miles and received $385 for her mileage.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY.
Full of purity and strength—best expression of age in Antediluvian. Duffies Bros., N. Y. Adv.

WAITERS ATTACK THE RITZ-CARLTON

Stones Thrown Through Windows, and Waldo, a Guest There, Sends for Reserves.

OTHER HOTELS MENACED

Strikers Fight with Police and Many Are Arrested—Managers Yearn for the Days of Devery.

Two bands of strikers, each numbering from 150 to 200 men, made a concerted attack upon the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last night, the demonstration becoming so serious that Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who lives there, sent in a call for the police reserves from the East Fifty-first Street police station. It was the culmination of a day of rioting by the striking waiters.

The attack on the Ritz-Carlton apparently was planned with great care, for the police were caught unawares, and the only reason that more damage was not done was because four policemen proved more than a match for more than 300 waiters.

The waiters approached the Ritz-Carlton, from the west and the south, one half coming up Madison Avenue and the other half through Forty-seventh Street. Many of them had armed themselves with stones, pieces of brick, and other missiles, and the first intimation the hotel officials had that trouble was at hand was when two large stones crashed through two of the big windows on the ground floor of the Forty-sixth Street side of the hotel. That was the work of the strikers who came from the west.

Soon afterward a shout announced the arrival of the strikers who came up Madison Avenue. There was more cheers and then a brick was thrown through the glass in the revolving door at the main entrance to the hotel on the Madison Avenue side.

Arrest Stone Thrower.

Policeman Haase of the East Fifty-first Street station was the only policeman on duty in front of the hotel. He rapped and whistled for help and two policemen on fixed post a few blocks away, ran to his aid. Another policeman who was on post several blocks up the street arrived soon afterward. Haase saw the man who had thrown the stone at the revolving door and regardless of the threats of the strikers he fought his way through the crowd and caught George Guanquinto, said to be a waiter, and who said he was 28 years old and lived at 118 Greenwich Avenue.

There was great excitement among the guests in the hotel. Commissioner Waldo took charge of the situation, and ten minutes after he telephoned twenty men under command of Lieut. Raynor and Sergt. Gray arrived in a patrol wagon. But in the meantime the four policemen had been able to drive off the strikers, and when the reserves got to the hotel the trouble was over.

Guanquinto, the prisoner, was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station and later to the Night Court, where he was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Here is a list of places said to be either crippled or tied up by the strike which was given out at the strikers' headquarters at midnight last night: Wallick's, Elks' Club, Rector's, Archambault's, Maxim's, St. Denis, Fifth Avenue Restaurant, Folies Bergere, Murray's, Forty-second Street, Churchill's, Wellington, Morettl's, Marseilles, Louis Martin's, Netherlands, Imperial, Gotham, Hoffman House, Seville, York, Shanley's Forty-second Street, Engineers' Club, Maresi's, Martinique, Sherry's, Michaud's, Somarset, Colaizzi's, Plaza, Brevoort, Lafayette, McAlpin, Knickerbocker, Macy's Restaurant, Webster, Patterson, and Maillard's.

Six uniformed men from ex-Chief Croker's Fire Prevention Bureau, all of them ex-firemen and armed with clubs, were lined up in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker last night. It was said that Chief Croker had furnished his men at the request of James B. Regan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker.

Mr. Croker was around the hotel earlier in the evening, and it was said that he had furnished special guards to other hotels. The men said they were ready for a fight, and were not there merely to guard the house from fire.

Continued violence marked the first day of the strike. In addition to trouble at the Ritz-Carlton, there was a fight in front of Bryant Hall, to suppress which the reserves were called out, there was another fight at the Hotel Astor, in which two non-union men were beaten, and more than a dozen sloters were arrested and locked up in the course of the day, including Carlo Tresco, the Industrial Workers of the World leader. A brick was thrown through a window on the Fifth Avenue side of Delmonico's at 10 o'clock last night, the brick narrowly missing a woman patron who was seated at one of the tables in the main dining room. Sherry's restaurant, diagonally across Fifth Avenue, was deserted at 11 o'clock last night.

Some Restaurants Closed.

Demonstrations by the strikers extended from the Plaza to the Waldorf, but the restaurants in the Times Square district were the principal sufferers. Several of these were closed. At the principal hotels it was said that the service had not been affected.

An estimate put the number of strikers up to midnight last night at 4,000. In all 6,000 members of the union voted on the strike question, but of these many were out of work at the time. Many of those on strike were intimidated into quitting their jobs, they said.

Many hotel managers blamed Mayor Gaynor for the present situation, pointing out that he had crippled the police by not allowing them to club the disturbers. One of them said he longed for the days of William and Devery, who, he asserted, knew how to suppress strikes.

Alleging that the police were unable to cope with the waiters' strike, several hotel and restaurant managers were reported to have said that they would appeal to Sheriff Harburger if necessary. The Sheriff said last night that if necessary he would call out his deputies to protect the hotels.

Guards at police surrounded many of the hotels and restaurants yesterday to prevent a repetition of the demonstrations in which strikers broke windows at the Knickerbocker and the Belmont. The police forced the members of the Waiters' Union to move on whenever they attempted to surround the entrances to the hotels for picket duty, but in spite of their vigilance there was much disorder throughout the day.

At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon four hundred strikers quit a meeting in their headquarters in Bryant Hall and marched to the Hotel Astor, shouting "scabs" as they gathered in front of the servants' entrance. Two non-union waiters working in the hotel were caught outside and badly beaten. A window was broken

Continued on Page 5.

ALFONSO TO VISIT US.

King Will Come Next Summer if Spanish Politics Will Permit It.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is stated by the Admiralty that King Alfonso of Spain will pay a visit to the United States, possibly next Summer, should the political situation in his kingdom permit of his doing so. It seems that Alfonso has been greatly interested on the subject of a trip to the United States since a visit to that country was made by his War Minister's son, and often has expressed a desire to make a journey there.

It is understood that the matter is now being seriously considered by the Spanish Government, with a view to carrying out the desires of the King.

During a recent conversation with Señor Ascarato, the Republican leader, and Vice President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, King Alfonso remarked that he was considering making a visit to the American continent.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE 81.

Entertains Some Old Friends at Dinner on His Birthday.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, celebrated his eighty-first birthday yesterday with a dinner in his home, 8 East Sixty-third Street. Mr. Choate entertained eighteen guests, some of his oldest friends among them.

Among the guests were Senator Elihu Root, Frederick W. Whitridge, John L. Cadwalader, Dr. Francis Kinnicut, F. K. Sturgis, and Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

Mr. Choate visits the office in Wall Street daily, but on account of the weather he spent the day at home. A great many letters of congratulations were received, and in the afternoon there were many callers. The former Ambassador is in excellent health, and he said that his birthday found him feeling well.

LOST $3,000 IN JEWELS.

Police Believe Express Package Was Stolen in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Two weeks ago Mrs. H. F. Biggar sent by express $3,000 worth of jewelry from Cleveland to New York, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Foote, who were visiting there.

Nothing has since been heard of it, and on returning here, the Footes reported the matter to the police, who believe that the jewelry was stolen in Cleveland.

COURT KILLS TRANSFER LAW.

Decides Chicago Has No Right to Regulate Railroad Fares.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Judge Baldwin in the Circuit Court of Cook County, to-day decided that the city ordinance providing for universal transfers between elevated railroads was invalid. The court made the injunction obtained by three elevated roads permanent.

Judge Baldwin held that the city had no authority to regulate the rates of fare charged by steam or elevated roads. The city will appeal.

LEFT ALL TO TOWN'S POOR.

$9,000 Estate to be Used for Charity in Patchogue, L. I.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 24.—Andrew Jackson Smith, who died on Sunday at the age of 98, left his estate, consisting of about $9,000 in Government bonds and cash in bank, to the sick and needy of this village. The will is dated June 30, 1911. In it the testator gives all of his property to Sidney N. Gerard of Patchogue, and adds, "and without requiring him to do so, I nevertheless request him to use it for the sick and needy adults and children in Patchogue, and not limiting the scope of this bequest to the incorporated village. And I also request said Sidney N. Gerard to consult and advise with William T. Dames, also of Patchogue, as to what persons and to what extent."

Mr. Smith, who was a bachelor, resided with his niece, Mrs. William B. McDaniel of 562 Ocean Avenue. Mr. Gerard is cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of this place.

YERKES FUNDS TIED UP.

Observatory Unable to Get $100,000 Gift—Surrogate's Aid Asked.

W. C. Underwood, attorney for Louis S. Owsley, ancillary executor of the estate of the late Charles T. Yerkes, announced yesterday that the Yerkes Observatory had been greatly embarrassed since Mr. Yerkes's death by the inability of the executor to pay to the University of Chicago the $100,000 left to it by Mr. Yerkes for the benefit of the observatory. Mr. Underwood applied to Surrogate Fowler to have the New York funds of the estate, amounting to more than $400,000 transmitted to Mr. Owsley, so that various legacies may be paid.

The only claim against the property, the attorney said, was one of $7,000, and the only matter still left unsettled here was that of the transfer tax payment. This is fully covered by $40,000 on deposit with a trust company in New York.

Mr. Underwood said that many of the other Yerkes beneficiaries were suffering great hardship because they could not get their legacies. One, a beneficiary to the extent of $100,000, had written to him, he said, that she could not participate in the proceedings before the Surrogate because she had no money with which to engage an attorney. Surrogate Fowler said he would decide on the application.

WON'T PARADE ON MARCH 4.

National Suffrage Association Is Not Invited—Not Partisan, Anyway.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The National American Woman's Suffrage Association, as such, will take no part in the inauguration of President-elect Woodrow Wilson on March 4 next. Nor will "General" Rosalie Jones and her "army" of marchers have anything to do with the inaugural parade, although they will be here and will take part in the suffrage pageant of the day before.

Just why the women would not take part was not made clear until Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, head of the Publicity Committee, said that no invitation had been received from the Inaugural Committee of Washington.

"The association," Mrs. Gardener said, "cannot very well take part in the inauguration, and then, you see, the Inaugural Committee has definitely declined to permit us to use the stands it has erected for the inauguration parade. This you must understand, has nothing to do with our not taking part in the inaugural parade. We are a non-partisan body, and the parade is somewhat of a partisan affair. Therefore, our participation might be misconstrued. We have appealed to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for the use of the space on the south side of the Treasury Building, on which we would erect a large stand. We have hopes that the committee will grant our request."

Women Win a Point in Nevada.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 24.—Woman suffrage passed the General Assembly here to-day with but three dissenting votes. The measure will go to the Senate on Monday, and, should it pass, as is generally expected, will be submitted to popular vote at the next general election.

PALM BEACH, MIAMI, CUBA & PANAMA
Via Atlantic Coast Line. Leave New York 12:05 noon. All steel Electric Lighted Pullmans. 2 other trains daily. Superior Roadway. Adv.

SULTAN DEPOSED, IS LONDON RUMOR

Proclamation of a Republic Is Also Reported, but Officials Discredit Story.

NATION'S WAR POWER GONE

London Belittles Revolution While the Powers Restrain Allies Till New Cabinet Answers Note.

THREE KILLED WITH NAZIM

General Was Shot Dead Trying to Stop a Demonstration — Enver Bey Now the Popular Idol.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A rumor was current in London, Paris, and Berlin to-night to the effect that the Sultan of Turkey had been dethroned and a republic proclaimed.

There was no confirmation of the rumor anywhere, and it was generally discredited in official circles.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegram to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—That too much importance need not be attached to the coup d'état in Constantinople was the statement made in an authoritative quarter to-night to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

The new Government, it was stated, would speedily discover its inability to move an army to the relief of Adrianople, and, as there was no ground for assuming that the powers would stultify themselves by receding from the position they had taken, a prolongation of the war was an impossibility, even if hostilities were resumed.

While the news of the revolution and the shooting of Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, caused a heavy slump on all the European Bourses to-day, there was an improvement as the day were on. In London political circles last night the tendency was to regard the situation as not such as to inspire serious alarm.

At the meeting of the Balkan delegates the Bulgarians were for dissolving the conference and immediately denouncing the armistice, but wiser counsels prevailed, the other delegates urging that they could not agree to such a step without instructions from their Governments.

WILL WAIT FOR TURKS' REPLY.

No Intention on Part of New Government to Renew Hostilities.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Several days must elapse before the situation arising from the revolution in Constantinople becomes clear. As far as may be judged, there is no intention on the part of the new Turkish Government to force matters or resume hostilities, if any reasonable compromise with the Balkan allies is possible.

A dispatch from Constantinople to-night says that the Council of Ministers sat to-day to discuss their reply to the note of the powers, and that it is believed this reply, while insisting on the retention of Adrianople by Turkey, will point to Thursday's demonstration as a real indication of the national will.

The new Government is finding difficulty in filling the post of Foreign Minister. The portfolio has been offered to several Turkish Ambassadors abroad, but all have declined to enter the Cabinet. Until the Ministry is completed by the appointment of a Sheik-ul-Islam and a Foreign Minister it is probable that no definite steps will be taken. Developments in the situation are awaited throughout Europe with the greatest concern in view of the danger of active intervention by Russia.

The Balkan delegates to the Peace Conference have accepted the advice of the Ambassadors of the powers to await the reply of the new Turkish Government to the Ambassadors' note before deciding on their future course.

If that is unsatisfactory they will probably present an ultimatum to the Turkish delegates demanding a categorical answer concerning Adrianople and the Aegean Islands. Failing to obtain satisfaction, the armistice will be denounced and hostilities resumed.

Sultan with War Party.

A dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency says:

"I learn on high authority that the Young Turk Committee was well aware that the Sultan unwillingly gave way to the resolve of Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha to cede Adrianople. Young Turk officers who recently were received by the Sultan left him with the impression that he would not object to a sudden change in the Government, and that the same spirit prevailed in the family council the Sultan recently convoked.

"A pamphlet, obviously inspired, has been distributed here. It says the Young Turk Committee has been the means of liberating the Sultan and saving the Caliph from his endangered position.

"Enver Bey was most kindly received by the Sultan who, without hesitation accepted Kiamil Pasha's resignation and appointed Young Turk leaders as his Ministers.

"The new Turkish Cabinet has decided to recall the peace delegates from London, according to another dispatch from Constantinople. The Turkish government is said also to have asked its Ambassadors at Vienna and St. Petersburg to return to the Turkish capital.

"Enver Bey, the most spirited leader of the Young Turks, to-day was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Army.

"The blood of Nazim Pasha," said one of the Turkish peace delegates to-day, "is on the head of the European powers. Their unfair and precipitate attempt to force Turkey into the unjust surrender of the fortress of Adrianople has borne its inevitable fruit."

Osman Nizami Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, who is one of the Ottoman delegates remarked:

"Now both the Balkan allies and the European powers have had a taste of what Turkey is capable of doing, of what resistance she is able to offer and

what sacrifices she is ready to endure." He added:

"Nothing is more dangerous than a wounded lion."

THREE WERE SLAIN WITH NAZIM

General Was Upbraiding Rioters When a Bullet Ended His Life.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—Nazim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army, received his death wound while expostulating with a crowd of demonstrators for having become embroiled in a conflict at the Grand Vizierate. The official version of the affray, which is termed a "regrettable incident," was issued to-night.

When the demonstrators, it says, headed by Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turk party, penetrated the Grand Vizierate in an attempt to enter the council chamber, they were stopped by Fazli Bay, aid de camp to the Grand Vizier, who, drawing his revolver, fired a shot at them. Capt. Tewfik Bey Kibrizli, nephew and aid de camp of Nazim Pasha, also fired at the crowd, his bullet striking Mehmed Nedjif, one of the demonstrators. The demonstrators thereupon returned the fire and Capt. Tewfik Bey was instantly killed.

Nazim Pasha, who was in the Council Chamber, heard the shots and rushed outside. Facing the demonstrators he upbraided them, calling them ill-mannered curs. While he was speaking a bullet cut short his remarks, and he fell dead.

A secret police agent and an attendant of the Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the Mohammedan clergy, were also killed.

The leading Unionists of Constantinople declare that the shooting of Nazim was unpremeditated and much regretted, but under the circumstances unavoidable. They say the Unionists bore no ill-will toward Nazim, whose open and soldierly character made him respected even by his political opponents. The fact that a notorious enemy of the Committee of Union and Progress like Rechad Pasha, the late Minister of the Interior, was allowed to go unhurt, it is argued, proves that the demonstrators desired to avoid bloodshed.

Another version of the affair says that Nazim Pasha was killed by a shot from the revolver of Enver Bey, or Talaat Bey, and was accidental. The two officers were trying to protect themselves, says this story, from Nazim Pasha's aid de camp, who had shot at them from a window. They drew their revolvers and emptied them at him. The bullets struck and killed Nazim Pasha, who was seated within the room.

Rioting in the City.

Great public excitement followed the killing of the Commander in Chief. Fighting took place at several places in the city this morning. A dozen or more persons have been wounded, and many arrests have been made.

Talaat Bey, who is now Minister of the Interior, informed the European Embassies that all measures necessary to insure the security of the city had been taken. He also addressed circulars to the Provincial Governors, explaining the reasons for the change in the Government and calling upon the people to lend their moral and material aid to the Government, "which was determined to defend the interests of the country now faced with the prospects of a resumption of hostilities."

The new Turkish Cabinet is made up as follows:

Grand Vizier and Minister of War, Mahmud Shefkat Pasha; President of Council of State, Said Halim; Interior, Talaat Bey; Foreign Affairs, (temporary,) Mukhtar Bey; Marine, Tschuruksula Mahmud; Justice, Ibrahim Pasha; Finance, Rifaat Bey; Public Works, Batzarja Effendi; Pious Foundations, Hairi Pasha; Agriculture, Djelal Effendi; Posts, Oskian Bey, and Public Instruction, Shukri Pasha.

The Cabinet took the oath of allegiance to-day, following the burial of Nazim Pasha. Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the new Grand Vizier and Minister of War, an old comrade of the Commander in Chief, was present at the funeral.

The Sultan went to the mosque at noon to attend the usual Selamlik, at which Mahmud Shefket Pasha and Enver Bey also were present. The function passed off without incident.

Wants Peace and Adrianople.

The official view of the situation between Turkey and the Balkan allies may be set forth as follows:

The Government does not desire a resumption of hostilities, but the powers are even less anxious to witness a renewal of the war, owing to the danger of possible complications in Europe. Turkey realizes her condition of penury, but this condition is chronic to her, and means can always be found for keeping afloat.

On the other hand, from a military standpoint, Turkey is in a better condition than ever to wage war with advantage, especially as the Government believes the forces of the allies are near the point of exhaustion. Nevertheless the Porte would prefer to avoid further bloodshed, if this is honorably possible, and the maintenance and possession of Adrianople by the allies is not insisted on.

Official circles are confident that no coercive pressure by the powers need be feared, nor threats of isolated action by Russia taken very seriously, owing to the possibility of such action bringing about European complications. Under these circumstances, it is felt here, that the allies may come to realize that Adrianople is not indispensable to their well being, especially when they see that it is the determination of the entire Turkish Nation to fight rather than to surrender the Holy City.

A dramatic story is told of the scene outside the offices of the Grand Vizier when the leaders of the Young Turk party arrived there yesterday afternoon to overturn the peace Cabinet.

There was a considerable crowd present and great enthusiasm when some one unfurled a flag and waved it. The excitement became tense when Enver Bey, mounted on a white charger, came in view, accompanied by several staff officers. As he dismounted before the door and made his request for an audience with the Grand Vizier the gates closed as if automatically.

The Commandant of Constantinople, Memduh Pasha, stood on guard and refused to allow any one to enter except Enver Bey and Talaat Bey, one of his companions.

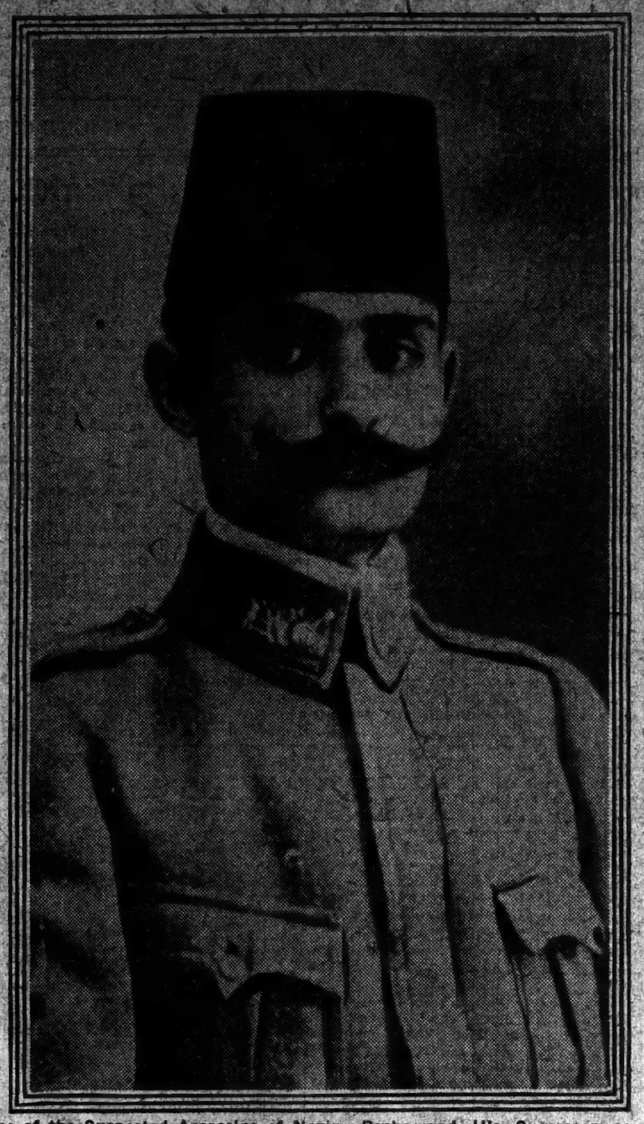
After a short consultation among the group outside, Enver Bey and Talaat Bey returned and spoke to the Commandant, who opened the door and let them in. Accompanied by him they walked straight to the council chamber where most of the Ministers were gathered and without any preliminaries called upon the Cabinet to resign.

The demand seemed to be expected, for Kiamil Pasha immediately sat down, wrote out his resignation, and handed it to Enver Bey, who with his companion went outside, mounted their chargers, and proceeded to the Sultan's palace amid the cheers of the crowd.

The Sultan was at first disinclined to accept the resignation as genuine, but after sending a messenger to the Grand Vizierate and obtaining confirmation, he called for Mahmoud Shefket Pasha and appointed him Grand Vizier.

Enver Bey has now become a popular hero.

ENVER BEY



One of the Suspected Assassins of Nazim Pasha and His Successor as Chief of Staff of the Turkish Army.

ALLEGES PLOT OF POWERS.

Cherif Pasha Says Austria and Germany Aided Young Turks.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Cherif Pasha, a friend of Kiamil Pasha and Nazim Pasha, in an interview to-night affirmed that Germany and Austria had been secretly working to bring about a return to power in Turkey of the Committee of Union and Progress. During Cherif's recent visit to Constantinople, he said, high German diplomats did their utmost to induce him to reconcile himself with the committee.

Cherif further asserted that the Sultan would be dethroned in favor of the Crown Prince, who maintains close relations with Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, the new Grand Vizier. Cherif said he believed Turkey was certain to lose Constantinople and all her European empire, and that a counter-revolution was imminent, as the Arabs, Kurds, and Christians of Asia Minor were ready to fight against the return to power of their oppressors.

EUROPEAN BOURSES HARD HIT.

Panicky Conditions in Berlin—Stocks Fall Heavily in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Stock Exchange was greatly disappointed by the Turkish crisis to-day, and quotations were marked down in all directions, more particularly the speculative issues. Rio Tinto was 2¼ points down at the opening, and Turkish bonds were 1½ points down. Consols were quoted ¼ lower on local selling, due to fears that the Continental markets might unload heavily.

Later the market appeared a shade steadier, and with a hardening tendency, although it was still unsettled.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Boerse to-day received the news from Constantinople with something akin to dismay, inasmuch as operators had been trusting implicitly in the conclusion of an early peace.

Panicky conditions prevailed at the opening of the market, when an enormous volume of rush selling orders was executed. Prices broke violently, all the Balkan securities being hard hit. German bonds were also sharply depressed.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—There was considerable fluttering on the Bourse to-day as a result of the Turkish crisis, and stocks generally went down. The banks to-day resumed their refusal to hand out gold to depositors.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—Financial and official circles here are less affected by the prospect of an indefinite postponement of peace and a probable renewal of hostilities in the Balkans than by the continuation of the Austro-Russian tension.

This was shown on the Bourse to-day where prices broke sharply, even the most solid stocks losing five to ten points, and continuing to fall after the closing hour.

GREAT PESSIMISM IN BERLIN.

Little Hope Is Felt of Preventing a Resumption of the War.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The new situation in Turkey is commented on with great reserve in official quarters here. It is doubted whether diplomatic means will suffice to prevent the resumption of hostilities, but it is declared that the European powers will again concentrate their efforts on localizing the conflict should it break out again.

Government officials see no indications that the unity of the powers has been shaken by the latest developments and it is understood that the nations interested are already conferring on the situation.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The apprehension of war, which was lifted for a few hours by the decision of the Ottoman Grand Council to accept the allies' terms, descended heavily again to-day in consequence of the overthrow of the Turkish Government.

The Foreign Office, however, continues to hold that the accord between the great powers is so firm that if the war in the Balkans is resumed it will be confined to its present bounds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—Russia has not formulated any definite policy in face of the new situation at Constantinople, which took the Government, the press and the public entirely by surprise.

Reports of alleged Russian threats to invade Asiatic Turkey, if peace was not concluded, are categorically denied by the Turkish Ambassador. Russian accounts of the nature of the Ambassador's interview with Sergius Sasoneff, Russian Foreign Minister, do not carry conviction with them.

HURRY WARSHIPS TO TURKEY.

England, Italy, and Other Powers Order Vessels to the Scene.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Italian, British, and other warships have been ordered to proceed immediately to Turkish waters, according to dispatches from Mediterranean ports, which announce that there is considerable activity among the fleets of the great powers.

BREAK UP POKER GAME IN 107TH ST.

Same Detectives Who Figured in 92d St. Raid Find Another Party.

MEN AND WOMEN PLAYERS

Two Arrests Made and Hundreds of Chips and Other Paraphernalia Seized by Police.

Inspector Dwyer, with Detectives Armstrong and Sutter, raided an apartment in a house in West 107th Street late last night, where they say three women and seven men were playing poker for high stakes, while a negro chef served supper. Mrs. Alice D. Merrill and Robert S. Roberts, who gave the apartment as their home, were arrested and locked up at the West Sixty-eighth Street and West 100th Street stations respectively. The names of the other men and women were taken and they were allowed to go.

The raid was the sequel to that on the house in Ninety-second Street last Friday night. Last week Detectives Armstrong and Sutter, after the raid on the Ninety-second Street house, kept an appointment with two women who introduced them there, and then went to the apartment in West 107th Street. The detectives say they bought $20 worth of chips and lost.

The detectives left the place and secured warrants for Mrs. Merrill, charging her with keeping and maintaining a gambling house, and Roberts with aiding and abetting her in its management. Last night, with Inspector Dwyer, they went to the house and acceding to the sixth floor, were admitted to the apartment by a negro butler, who remembered them from a previous visit.

The players, the detectives say, took the interference calmly, one woman remonstrating with Inspector Dwyer for his visit, saying she was having her first winning streak in a month. While the names and addresses of the alleged gamblers were being taken, a patrol wagon rumbled up to the house, and for the first time the other tenants were aware that the police were making a raid.

Scattered about the room and in the drawers of the table, the raiding officers say they found eighty packs of poker cards, several hundred real ivory poker chips and green shades to protect the players' eyes.

POLICE CALL WITH AXES.

"Social Club" In Stuyvesant Street, However, Admits Inspector.

A visit was paid by Inspector Thomas Myers, Lieut. Ross, several policemen and plain clothes men, and two firemen, to 6 Stuyvesant Street last night. The firemen were admitted, but the door was slammed in the face of Inspector Myers.

A Lieutenant of the Fire Department and a fireman called at the house yesterday afternoon, and admittance to the place was refused. They departed, and at 6 o'clock last night a patrol wagon full of reserves and another full of plain clothes men drove up. After the police had formed lines about the place, the plain clothes men approached the door with axes and crowbars. The door was opened slightly, and the firemen were allowed to enter, but when Inspector Myers attempted to follow the man at the door said:

"Nothing doing, Inspector. The only way you can get in here is with a warrant."

At 8 o'clock last night the firemen and Inspector Myers returned and were admitted to the house. They remained inside for fifteen minutes.

The house is a two-story brick building near Third Avenue and is ostensibly used as a social club. For some time a policeman has been stationed in front of the place to warn people away by saying it was a gambling house.

ENFORCE LAW, SAYS WHITMAN

District Attorney Eulogized at the City Club in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—District Attorney Charles S. Whitman of New York to-night told the City Club that the need of to-day was fewer laws and more law enforcement. He asserted that if the Legislatures were to adjourn for a quarter of a century there would be laws enough on the statute books to bring justice to all if they were fearlessly enforced.

Five hundred representative men gathered to greet Mr. Whitman, and joined in cheering him. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Attorney General James M. Swift, and District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier eulogized him.

"We are hearing much in New York to-day about legislation to reform conditions in the police system. The wisest men in the city are bending their energies to framing reform laws. They should remember that you cannot make Governments good and you cannot make people good by legislation. There is already an abundance of laws to meet conditions as they arise. There is no lack of legal machinery in fact, there is already too much.

"Legislation is insignificant to-day compared to the obligation which rests upon cities to place their Government in the hands of those who will enforce the laws. The only way to check the growing unrest and discontent and revolt against the law is to enforce the law fearlessly."

Velvet

Put a tin on your desk!

The Smoothest Tobacco

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

10¢ TINS

CRITICISES WILSON BILLS.

Prof. Jenks Says Half of New Jersey Articles Have Wrong Basis.

In a lecture on "The Relation of Government to Corporations" before more than a hundred members of the Forum of New York University in the Judson Memorial Chapel Building, South Washington Square, yesterday, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the Forum, said that about one half of the anti-trust articles introduced before the New Jersey Legislature at the instance of Gov. Wilson were wrong, because they were based on the assumption that "all combination is wrong."

Prof. Jenks quoted addresses on the same subject by Representative Martin W. Littleton and former United States Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith. Representative Littleton had proposed as a remedy that corporations should not be allowed to enter into inter-State commerce except under conditions imposed by Congress. Mr. Smith had arrived at the conclusion that a committee with power independent of both Congress and the President would be a wise means of dealing with corporations.

Prof. Jenks, concurring in the views of Representative Littleton and Mr. Smith, said he believed no one would object to having laws passed by Congress defining what things may be legal for a corporation to do and what may be illegal. He said it was a mistaken idea that competition was necessary, though he granted that it had been an uplifting force making for progress. Nevertheless, he insisted that many evil conditions had arisen out of competition, and among them he mentioned woman and child labor.

"The principle of competition is a sound one," added Prof. Jenks, "but when it is unrestrained it becomes injurious to society."

In the opinion of Prof. Jenks, combination in many cases had been forced by excessive competition, but he said that in many instances combination among corporations promoted efficiency.

Prof. Jenks said that before the establishment of the Gary steel plant, almost all steel rails were produced at Pittsburgh by the United States Steel Corporation, which, according to the testimony of one of its officials, saved by the establishment of the Gary plant almost half a million dollars in transportation annually. This, he said, was an illustration of saving by actual combination.

The assertion was made by Prof. Jenks that there were some savings that could be made by monopolies only. For example, he said that when the rivals of the American Tobacco Company were eliminated, that monopoly was enabled to save in advertising alone $8,000,000.

Victor Victrolas

A Victor Victrola for Every Home!

STYLE IV	$15.00
STYLE VI	$25.00
STYLE VIII	$40.00
STYLE IX	$50.00
STYLE X	$75.00
STYLE XI	$100.00
STYLE XIV	$150.00
STYLE XVI	$200.00

The most wonderful musical instrument—at prices to suit all purses.

Easy terms may also be arranged on any Victor or Victrola in our stock.

The prices of Victor machines range from $10 to $100.

Our stock of Victor Records is one of the largest and best chosen in New York.

We are giving Special Renderings of them on the

Victor Victrola.

Come and Hear Them—Catalogues Gratis.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 8-10-12 East 34th St., near 5th av.

New Netherland Bank

of New York.
41 West 34th Street.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Do you keep your insurance papers where you can get them "after the fire"? Our fire and burglar proof vaults provide absolute safety for all valuables. Boxes rent for five dollars per year and upward.

Arthur H. Hahlo & Co.

Exhibition of Etchings by ZORN

Until February First

569 Fifth Avenue

PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES

The World's oldest high-grade Turkish cigarettes.

"THE LITTLE BROWN BOX"

Philip Morris & Co., Ltd.
New York, London, Montreal, Cairo

Garbage Cans on the Sidewalk Annoy

lots more people than the tenants of the building from which they came.

Wise landlords eliminate garbage cans and save money by destroying garbage and waste in Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burners.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

WAITERS ATTACK THE RITZ-CARLTON

Continued from Page 1.

and the policemen on duty were forced to use their clubs to drive off the strikers. Three rioters were arrested. They said they were Michael Dolinch, a cook; John Tes, a waiter, and Emil Menzalia, a kitchen fireman. The two non-union waiters who were assaulted were carried into the basement of the Astor where their wounds were dressed by the house physician. The management declined to give their names.

After having been driven from the Astor, the strikers reformed and marched down Broadway shouting "McAlpin" and "Waldorf." But they dispersed before they arrived there. Fifteen minutes later another fight started in front of Bryant Hall. Five hundred strikers and their sympathizers had departed from the hall at 4:30 o'clock and marched through Forty-second Street to the Hotel Knickerbocker, yelling and jeering. They went down Seventh Avenue, by Louis Martin's and turned east in Forty-first Street and continued to Sixth Avenue, where they gathered in a group in front of Bryant Hall, blocking traffic.

Four detectives from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station who had been trailing the marchers ordered them to move on. They refused, and the detectives arrested the three strikers nearest to them. One of the detectives said that stones and iron spikes were thrown at them. Many Italians, they said, led by Carlo Tresca, the agitator of the Industrial Workers of the World, ran from Bryant Hall to aid the strikers. The detectives said they heard one man call out: "Shoot the police," but saw no guns drawn. In answer to blasts on the detectives' whistles policemen from near by ran up, followed by the reserves from the West Thirtieth Street Station, who soon cleared the street.

Nine of the rioters were arrested in this fight, including Tresca. He said he lived in West Kensington, Penn., and was an editor.

Grover Cleary, one of the detectives who helped quell the fight at Bryant Hall, was hit in the leg with an iron spike and painfully bruised.

Earlier in the afternoon 1,000 strikers paraded up Fifth Avenue, led by a woman said to be Miss Elizabeth Gurley [illegible], the I. W. W. organizer in charge [illegible] strike. The marchers stopped at the Hotel Plaza, forming a cordon around the hotel, but they attempted no violence. They arrived just at the tea hour. The guests in the hotel showed little interest in the demonstration.

The strike caused much inconvenience in the hotels and restaurants. At the Folies Bergere, where 140 cooks and waiters walked out at midnight, the tie-up was complete, and no meals were served yesterday, although Henry B. Morton, President of the company, said he expected to be open for business to-day. He was one of the few restaurant men who signed an agreement with the union in the last strike, acceding all its demands.

The entire force of cooks and waiters, numbering 263, walked out of Churchill's when the union delegate called, but James Churchill, the proprietor, said last night that he had obtained the services of the negro waiters recruited here for the Hotel Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach.

At Jack's, John Duston, the proprietor, said last night that in place of the ten Italian cooks who had walked out, he had engaged ten Irishmen and Americans, who were not afraid of a fight, and would not be intimidated by the union pickets. Michaud's restaurant, in Forty-second Street, was closed all day yesterday, and a sign on the front door read:

On account of the strike this restaurant closed until to-morrow.

Rector's was seriously crippled when 250 strikers quit. No attempt was made to serve luncheon, but in the evening one-third of the tables in the dining room up stairs were set, and dinner and supper were served as usual. No meals were served in the basement cafe. Some 300 waiters, bus boys, and kitchen workers quit work in the Hotel McAlpin at 6:30 o'clock last evening and paraded around the block.

The McAlpin, New York's biggest hotel, lost nearly 300 waiters at the dinner hour last night. The waiters, according to the management, were thoroughly satisfied with the conditions and the treatment they received. In an effort to prevent the union from calling them out, 350 of them signed a petition and sent it to headquarters, asking the Strike Committee to be allowed to keep their jobs. The only answer received was a demonstration made outside the hotel by 500 strikers, and a peremptory order to quit. Many of them told Manager Boomer they were going only because they were afraid to stay.

The cooks did not go out with the waiters, and 150 of them were lodged in the hotel over night. For those who had wives and wanted to go home the management provided taxicabs.

At the Martinique all of the employes continue loyal, but those who feared the strikers' pickets were allowed to choose between stopping in the hotel and being sent home in taxicabs.

Twenty-five waiters at Sherry's quit before lunch time, but dinner was served under almost normal conditions. An attempt to get the waiters out at Delmonico's was unsuccessful. Twenty waiters, it was said, walked out of the Hotel Webster in West Forty-fifth Street, and twelve from the Hotel Patterson in West Forty-sixth Street. A few minutes after noon forty-nine waiters and the head waiter quit at Henry Maillard's, at 380 Fifth Avenue.

Ninety men walked out at Louis Martin's, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, yesterday morning, after coming down to do the usual early morning cleaning up. They said they were forced to quit by the union, although they were perfectly satisfied and wanted to stay. They said they were afraid not to obey the strike order. Their departure seriously affected the service at luncheon, but at dinner last night the service was normal.

Albany Waiters to End Strike.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The hotel waiters, who have been on strike here since early in January, voted at a meeting early to-day to end the strike. The hotels, which were seriously inconvenienced at first, have been running under practically normal conditions for more than a week.

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GAMBLER CONVICTED DESPITE THE POLICE

Jury Ignores Fact That Much Evidence in Collins Case Had Disappeared.

JUDGE SWANN SCORES WALDO

Answers His Report That Fault in Gaming Prosecutions Lies in the Courts.

Daniel Collins, who was arrested in a gambling raid at 1,828 Eighth Avenue in March, 1911, was convicted before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday of being a common gambler, and remanded one week for sentence. In the trial it developed that after the raid, which was made by ex-Deputy Police Commissioner William J. Flynn, all of the exhibits in the case, with the exception of two photographs, had disappeared. The jury was only out two minutes, however, before it brought in a verdict of guilty.

"In this case the usual thing happened," said Judge Swann. "The evidence that was seized, gambling paraphernalia, which should have been introduced in this trial, was lost in some unaccountable manner in Police Headquarters, and the membership ticket of the so-called 'Utopia Club' was 'misplaced' at the same place.

"The complainant witness, Policeman James Ortelero, new off the force, before the arrest of the defendants made an affidavit with the city Magistrate giving an accurate description of the men to be arrested. When he appeared before the city Magistrate he picked out the men, and then it was discovered that in some unaccountable manner the various names had become mixed and the descriptions failed to tally with the name of the person arrested. I am glad that you penetrated this subterfuge. Commissioner Waldo has issued a report that the difficulty in prosecuting gambling cases is met with in this court. I leave it to you gentlemen to discover where the real difficulty lies. Ex-Police Lieut. Caine should be complimented for his stand in this case, and Ortelero has done a great public service."

Later in the day Judge Swann granted Ortelero a license to carry a revolver. This was done after the ex-policeman had told him that on Thursday night several men followed him home. In speaking of the case ex-Lieut. Caine said:

"This is an outrage. This case has been jobbed ever since it reached the Harlem Court. The names and descriptions of our prisoners were mixed through no fault of ours, and the names and descriptions of photographs were scratched out that I might have difficulty in identifying them. Then again most of our evidence, such as crap cloths and rakes and charts, were done away with. They tried to get me at Headquarters by giving me property blanks to copy in the hope that I would make a mistake, and personally I don't believe for one moment that the evidence in this case was destroyed."

FIND QUALEY GUILTY IN FOUR MINUTES

Corbett, Indicted with Him for $35,000 Swindle, Turns State's Evidence.

HOW FAKE PLANT WORKED

When Stock Customers Appeared Employes Were Ordered to Show Great Activity.

John A. Qualey, the President of the Magnesia Asbestos Company at Newark, N. J., was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court last night, and was remanded for sentence on Monday. The jury was out four minutes.

Qualey was indicted jointly with Harvey W. Corbett, it being charged that in 1910 they swindled Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull, the widow of Dr William T. Bull, out of $35,000 by false representations. Corbett turned State's evidence against his former partner, and confessed that at no time did the Magnesia Asbestos Company make $3,000 in one day, as Qualey said it did, and further testified that the greater part of Mrs. Bull's $35,000 had been used for personal expenses. Qualey put in no defense, and the principal witness was Gustav B. Jensen, the former local manager of the Qualey-Corbett plant in Newark.

Mr. Jensen testified that he had been employed by Qualey in September, 1910, and that the largest number of men ever employed in the plant was fifteen. In reply to a question from Assistant District Attorney Moss, Mr. Jensen said that this was by no means the average, as there were many times when the entire plant lay idle, and that it was only upon rare occasions that more than six men reported for work. In describing the activity of the plant when a prospective buyer of stock appeared, Jensen said:

"Qualey would then get us to go to work. Some of the men would go upstairs and hammer on a piece of boiler plate, others would hammer on stones, while still others would empty bags of plaster into other bags and then empty it back into the original bags again. In this manner we raised a lot of dust, and the dust and noise combined made it appear as if we were doing a rushing business."

Mr. Jensen then testified that as near as he could recall the concern had made up about 1,000 plaster boards, and that these weighed about 200 tons, and were worth $6.50 a ton. He said that was about the whole output of the plant. He testified that there was a man whom Qualey was anxious to have buy $10,000 worth of stock, and that one day, when this man visited the plant, Qualey gave orders that the houses be repainted, and that as a result of this order every available painter in Newark was placed at work painting the buildings. He said that on this occasion Qualey had fires made in the dead limekilns to make it appear that they were busy.

Another witness for the prosecution was Mrs. Charles Boller, an investigator. She said that she went to Newark to make an investigation and found the plant deserted. Charles Stever, who occupied offices in the same building with Qualey and Corbett, said that he rented them the office they occupied and the furniture in it. On one occasion this furniture was seized for debt, and he had to go through a long legal process to recover it.

Miss Lizzie Jones, one of the men who worked for Qualey, testified that the highest number of men he ever saw working was twelve. Corbett will be placed on trial next week.

TWO SENATORS ELECTED.

Webb, Independent Democrat, in Tennessee; Brady, Republican, in Idaho.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Prof. W. R. Webb of Bellbuckle, Tenn., Independent Democrat, was elected United States Senator to-day for the term ending March 4 next. He defeated M. T. Bryan of Nashville, Democrat, 73 to 53. The Senator-elect is 70 years old. He was a captain in the Confederate army and has been conducting a preparatory school for boys in Tennessee for more than forty years.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 24.—Ex-Gov. James Brady was elected United States Senator for the short term, to fill out the term of the late Senator Heyburn, on joint ballot of the Legislature to-day. He received 44 votes.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 24.—Both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature were organized to-day. Gov. Glasscock, in his message, advocated the passage of the Federal income tax resolution, the election of United States Senators by direct vote, a workmen's compensation law, and woman suffrage.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 24.—In two joint ballots taken to-day Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, was still three votes short of the number necessary for his election to the United States Senate.

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NO MONEY TRUST, SAYS MORGAN FIRM

Continued from Page 1.

York, in the form of call loans, many millions additional. If this country possessed a proper and scientific banking system, such as is possessed by almost every other civilized nation, interior banks would no longer be obliged to concentrate their reserves in New York.

"In this connection, it is important to note that, according to authoritative statistics, the country as a whole has been growing so rapidly that whereas in 1900 New York City banks represented 22.2 per cent. of the banking resources of the United States now they represent only 18.0 per cent. of such resources.

"As to the consolidation and co-operation of banking institutions, which has been noted in New York and in only less degree in Chicago and other financial centres, this has taken place chiefly since 1907. In that year the country was swept by a disastrous panic which in New York and elsewhere (under our weak banking system) was stayed only by the united efforts of the banks, driven thereto in order to preserve themselves and to avert widespread calamity.

Foreign Banks More Closely Knit.

"An additional factor tending toward consolidation into larger financial units lies in the rapidly increasing demands of this country for development and commerce. In every commercial country banking arrangements have adapted themselves far more rapidly to such demands, and the enlargement and consolidation of banking institutions has everywhere else proceeded at a rate not even remotely approached in the United States.

"To-day in all of Great Britain, including England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, there remain only 116 separate banking institutions; in Germany less than 500; in France, according to the most complete record that we have—only 27, while in the United States, notwithstanding the consolidations alluded to, there are still more than 25,000 distinct banking institutions. In London there are ten banks with resources in excess of $200,000,000 each, in Paris four, and in Berlin five, while in New York there are seven at present time only three banking institutions of like proportions.

"If our large railroad and industrial enterprises are to be financed, (it being estimated that the annual requirements of the railroads alone are $2,500,000,000,) and if this country is to keep a commercial position in the front rank among the nations of the world, it is only natural that some tendency toward co-operation among financial institutions should show itself here, as it has in England, Germany and France.

"At the invitation of your committee our firm has co-operated in this inquiry, has furnished intimate details of its business and has placed at your disposal all the information available. It believes that there is no such thing, either in form or in fact, as a 'money trust.' It believes, as its senior member has testified on this stand, that the only permanent influence possessed by men prominent in financial affairs is due to the confidence of the public in their character and record.

"We recognize and have long recognized serious defects in our present banking and currency laws. We believe that the country will continue to be subject to financial ills and disturbances until it possesses a stronger and more scientific banking and currency system. To secure prompt and wise legislation in these matters, our firm and, we believe, bankers throughout the country will, by every means within their power, co-operate with Congress."

How Morgan Saved City Issue.

The New York City bond transaction of 1907 and the way in which the firm of Morgan & Co. came to the rescue of Mayor McClellan and the Controller when they were unable to sell a municipal bond issue by public competition, was brought up when Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Davison whether he would disapprove of a law to require the bonds of great inter-State corporations to be sold by competitive bidding.

"I would, most decidedly," Mr. Davison responded. "The bonds of New York City are always offered to the public for sale. We have seen the price of those bonds going down, and coming up as conditions and situations have changed."

Q.—That is so as to all bonds? A.—Yes. As to all bonds. In the Fall of 1907, the Mayor, Controller, and other city officials in New York came into the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. and said they found themselves confronted with a situation where they had to meet maturing bonds, they had offered their bonds to the public and could not sell them, and they wanted to know what could be done. Mr. Morgan at once arranged for the taking up of those bonds, arranged a syndicate—a small syndicate—and he told the city authorities at that time that if they would offer those bonds to the public he would underwrite $40,000,000. They went out and did offer those bonds to the public, and J. P. Morgan & Co. were bidders for them and the city got its money.

Q.—Well, the bonds were taken, were they not? A.—In part.

Q.—How much of them did J. P. Morgan & Co. secure on that competing bid? A.—It does not make any difference. The fact that the bonds were underwritten satisfied the public. Do not make any mistake about that; these bonds had been offered and were not taken.

Q.—How do you know that the public would not take those bonds if in time of panic? A.—Because the law precluded their being offered beyond a certain price, and they had been offered and were not taken.

Tilt Over Praise of Morgan.

Mr. Davidson offered to put in evidence the letter of Mr. Morgan to the Mayor, and the reply of the Mayor, which have been printed.

"We do not want the record lumbered by improper things," interposed Mr. Untermyer.

Chairman Pujo said these letters might be put in if germane to the questions asked. But Mr. Untermyer insisted, "It is not germane to any question here at all. I don't object to witness encomiums of Mr. Morgan, but I don't think they are properly a part of the record."

"They are part of the record inasmuch as it bears upon the public offering of municipal and other forms of Government securities," replied Mr. Davison. "I think you will find they are very germane. It is not regarded by me as important, but illustrates the point I wanted to make, the disadvantage at times of offering securities, even by municipalities."

Chairman Pujo ruled that if this correspondence were found to be germane it could be spread into the record.

"Because of that circumstance," asked Mr. Untermyer, "you would not recommend that the United States Government, the several States and great cities should not sell their bonds by public bidding?"

"I most decidedly would not recommend that," said the witness. "This instance illustrates the difficulty in which even a municipality can find itself, and nothing but patriotism would have worked out that situation at that time. The city had obligations to meet; they were maturing and they could not get the money from the public. So they had to go to private sources, and nothing but patriotism saved them. In the Fall of 1907 nobody wanted to loan the City of New York money."

Favors Publicity for Securities.

Mr. Davison saw no objection to private bankers selling bonds and securities to the bank in which they were interested. If they were so forbidden it would probably result in their resigning from the boards.

Q.—Would you approve of regulations that, before a security could be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the corporation seeking to have it listed should be required to make full disclosure of all contracts relating to those securities, all profits in the transaction, so as to show what the company really secured, what was paid in the intermediate operations to banks and borrowers? In other words, do you believe in complete publicity? A.—I do.

Q.—Of all intermediate transactions; you think that would be a wholesome law? A.—Decidedly so.

Mr. Untermyer then returned to concentration.

Q.—Has the organization of these trusts and combinations in the last ten years had a great deal to do with concentrating money in New York?" he asked.

"Oh, I think it has," was the reply.

Q.—Has it not brought the principal offices of these great corporations to New York? A.—It has.

Q.—And brought large deposits there? A.—It has been a very important factor to that end.

Q.—Has it not, in fact, been the most important factor in concentrating these great funds in New York? A.—It has been one of the important factors. Of course, our banking law is the really important factor.

Q.—You mean the requirement for reserves to be kept in New York? A.—Yes, and the fact that New York is the natural money centre of the United States, and is the exchange centre of the banks of the country; that all practically carry accounts in New York.

Mr. Davison said Morgan & Co. did not as a rule give participations in underwritings to officers of banks. It might be done and not be harmful, but it would be wrong if done with the idea of influencing that banker. If it was the common practice it should be forbidden by law.

Refuses to Tell Morgan Secrets.

Mr. Untermyer asked how the funds on deposit with Morgan & Co. were invested and came to a sharp clash with Mr. Davison, who rejoined that that was entirely a private matter which did not concern the Pujo Committee.

"We handle our deposits," he said, "in a way that we think is proper and wise, and in the interests of ourselves and our clients."

"The committee," persisted Mr. Untermyer, "is entitled to know, in a general way without prying into your private business, the way these funds of interState corporations deposited with you are dealt in, whether they are invested in bonds, whether you buy securities for them, or how they are held."

Mr. Untermyer, that is entirely a private matter," retorted the witness. "There would be no objection to giving you full information on it, but we would lose our self-respect if we were to come here and set an example before this country of a private house and individuals giving up all their affairs of a private character."

Mr. Untermyer explained that "the purpose of this inquiry is to enable the committee to ascertain and report as to the advisability of private bankers holding the funds of inter-State corporations on deposit and that J. P. Morgan & Co., are not the only private bankers in the country."

"I do not think anybody appreciates the responsibility of that quite as much as do the members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.," said Mr. Davison. "The moneys are invested in a way that they can meet their checks drawn upon them by their customers on demand. The entire resources of all the individuals are liable for all debts of the firm. Those moneys are invested perfectly satisfactorily to the members of the firm, and apparently to our clients."

"That does not answer the question at all," said Mr. Untermeyer. "The committee is dealing with a general situation, not with J. P. Morgan & Co., alone. Let us see whether you will decline to answer. The committee wants to know what proportion of the deposits of Morgan & Co. from inter-State corporations is invested in demand loans."

Always Ready to Pay Deposits.

"Our answer," said the witness firmly, "is the deposits of inter-State corporations are made with Morgan & Co., who at that moment become entirely responsible for the payment of those deposits upon time or upon demand, as the case may be. They so conduct their business that the checks when presented are paid. That is all they have to say to this committee. I will say this: We have not only cash on hand, but we have call loans, we have deposits in bank, we have commercial paper, and we have high-class bonds. If that answers your question, that is as much as I will say."

Mr. Untermyer plainly warned Mr. Davison that the committee might insist on getting the facts he demanded, but the witness did not flinch. Asked what rule there was for keeping securities against deposits, he answered:

"We have a rule satisfactory to ourselves."

The tilt over the affairs of the Morgan firm ended in this fashion:

Q.—Have you any rule that corresponds at all to the law with respect to banks, as to reserves required to be kept by them? A.—The amount of cash kept by us depends entirely upon our own judgment, and our rule is our own.

Q.—You do not reserve any such rule as prevails among the banks? A.—I will give you no further information upon that subject.

Q.—Have you any rule with respect to any amount of convertible securities kept on hand, as compared with deposits of interState corporations kept with you? A.—Yes, that we shall always be able to pay out deposits immediately on demand.

Q.—The entire amount? A.—The entire amount.

Business Deals in Millions Now.

Mr. Untermyer turned then to the concentration of money and credit in New York and again found Mr. Davison a puzzle in many respects.

"Did I correctly understand you yesterday to say the concentration of bank capital had now gone sufficiently far to satisfy what you referred to as the present development of the country?" asked the lawyer.

"I expressed the opinion," returned Mr. Davison, calmly, "that consolidation of the banking resources in New York had gone sufficiently far to take care of the present business offered to them in New York."

"In what way would the concentration of credit assist the development of the country?" went on Mr. Untermyer.

"In the first place," returned the witness, "speaking of concentration, there is, in fact, less concentration, comparatively, in New York to-day that there was ten years ago. The percentage of banking resources in New York City to-day is little over 18 per cent. to that of the resources of the country, whereas ten years ago the banking resources of New York were 23 per cent. of the bank resources of the country. Now, the question of consolidation is one of taking care of the business of the country as it is offered in New York. To-day transactions of $1,000,000 or $3,000,000 or $5,000,000 are very frequent. Ten years ago they were much less frequent. As the business of the country develops, unite, develop and larger institutions are better able to take care of the business offered as the country's business develops."

Questioned further on this point Mr. Davison said: "To-day it is no uncommon thing for a corporation to want to borrow up to $5,000,000 from its bank. If that is a common practice it is very much more to the advantage of a corporation to be able to take care of its borrower than for the customer to find it necessary to shop around and borrow $500,000 here, $500,000 there, and $500,000 elsewhere."

Cannot Control the Banks.

Q.—Do you think it safer to leave the banks entirely independent of one another, so that if a man has to shop around he will have plenty of places to shop around in?

A.—So far as I know the banks are entirely independent of one another—all of them in the City of New York.

Q.—Even where one bank owns the controlling stock in another you think the controlled bank is independent of the controlling bank? A.—I know of no bank which owns control of the stock of another.

Q.—Take the Chase National Bank. You don't think it controls it or the First National or the Security Company? A.—No, Sir; it never was.

Q.—All that the Security Company had was about 90 per cent. of the Chase Bank stock? A.—It had a majority of the stock.

Q.—If you have control of stock in a company, do you regard yourself as controlling that company? A.—Not necessarily.

Q.—Would you regard yourself as controlling a corporation of which you owned 99 per cent. of the stock? A.—I would regard myself as able to control the election of its Board of Directors.

Q.—You don't think that ability to control election of the board year by year would constitute control by you of the corporation? A.—It would depend entirely upon the character of the corporation.

Q.—That's the sense in which you say you know of no bank in New York that is controlled by another bank? A.—I know of no bank in New York the conduct of which is controlled by any other bank.

Q.—Even though one bank may own the controlling stock in the other? A.—It would make no difference in the control of the conduct of the bank.

Q.—Even if Morgan & Co. owned the majority stock in all the National banks in New York City, you would not regard Morgan & Co. as controlling them? A.—If they did, they would not have much business; the bank would not.

Q.—Have you tried it? A.—No; we are too wise to try it.

Q.—Even if you owned the bank, you would be too wise to try to control it? A.—We would not control it; certainly not. We could not control the management in practice.

Limit on Interlocking Directors.

Taking up the matter of interlocking Directorates Mr. Untermyer asked whether he was to understand that Mr. Davison thought that if the law were amended to prevent interlocking Directorates, "the identity of certain Directors in certain banks, it would put the progress of the country back twenty years."

"Not necessarily," replied Mr. Davison. "That was not my statement of yesterday."

Q.—You don't want to see interlocking directorates prevented? A.—No; I think it would be unfortunate to have them prevented. I said yesterday to the very broad, comprehensive question that it would set back the country twenty-five years to have it adopted; but that is not the question you are asking now.

Q.—But you do not think the prevention of interlocking directorates would set back the country's business? A.—I do, because there are advantages in interlocking directorates. It would be unfortunate—it would not be a serious misfortune—but I think it would be so to pass a law that a man could not sit on the Board of two banks which are competing. I think, as it has developed in New York, the interlocking Directorates have served a real purpose, a beneficial purpose; they benefit the banks on whose boards they sit. The advantage lies in the benefit of the financial experience and advice given those institutions by the men who sit on two boards.

Q.—Then you would have no limit to the interlocking directorate? A.—I most decidedly would.

Q.—Where would you draw the line? A.—I would draw it where the two boards were dominated by the same factors. If two boards were dominated by exactly the same interests I should say those two institutions should be merged in practical working. I see no objection to the interlocking Directors to a degree.

Mr. Davison was led to say that the Chase National Bank and the First National Bank were at present really competitors. Mr. Untermyer pointed out that out of nine Directors of the Chase Bank five were Directors of the First National—George F. Baker, George F. Baker, Jr., A. Barton Hepburn, James T. Hill, and F. L. Hine—and asked:

"And you see no objection to that situation?"

Again Demands Currency Reform.

"In practice I see no objection to that particular situation," returned Mr. Davison, emphasizing the qualifying words. He went on: "There is just one point that I think should be brought out here. The whole burden of my thought on this subject is that there is a condition in this country which it is necessary to reckon with. If you will direct the attention of this committee to legislation for a proper, strong, scientific banking system, all this question will disappear. This concentration in New York City is not only not a peril or a menace but it is a benefit and has protected this general situation. That is the answer to the situation in so far as the banking situation is concerned.

Q.—We don't want to get into the currency situation. Another committee is dealing with that. A.—You are very much in it.

Q.—You say the concentration of credit among the great banks of New York is a benefit to the situation? A.—Certainly.

Q.—On the assumption that a benefit can never be too great a benefit; that the further you go the more benefit it would be? A.—That's your supposition; it's not mine.

Q.—Do you think the concentration will keep on extending? A.—I decline to answer that question. I did not say the concentration was not a menace and was a benefit, but that the situation in New York to-day is not a menace, but has been a benefit to this country as a whole.

Q.—On that theory you think the concentration which has gone on in New York ought to continue to increase? A.—I think it will continue to increase unless you get a proper banking system. It will increase under existing conditions.

Q.—And will you help it to increase? A.—We will do anything in the interest of the country.

Q.—You believe it would be for the country's interest for Morgan & Co. to own all the banks in New York. A.—I certainly do not.

Q.—You do not think it would be to their interest to further increase the concentration of credit in New York? A.—That would depend entirely on conditions.

Q.—To the point where the same men would have a majority of each board of the financial institutions you would see no objection to interlocking directorates? A.—That's a rather difficult question. I would want to know each particular case before expressing opinion on that. I can't conceive of a situation where it would be beneficial to two institutions to have interlocking Directors.

Q.—Having it in mind that, in passing laws you have to be general, where would you place the limit on interlocking Directors? A.—I am afraid I would place the limit by not passing a law on that subject. I have a great deal of confidence in American men.

Safeguarding of Minorities.

"On your theory of your belief in American men would you have any laws, criminal or otherwise?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes, but less rather than more," was the reply. "The banks of England are governed entirely by the English corporation act. There is not a law governing reserves or interlocking Directors or anything of the kind. The Bank of England is a private institution. A bank note in England is secured by gold in the vaults of that bank, which is subject to no examination by the Government."

Mr. Untermyer went into the Bank of England system with Mr. Davison showing there were upward of 30,000 shareholders, with a principle of restricted voting on the stock, shareholders having votes pro rata on the basis of their stock holdings.

Q.—That is intended to protect the minority stockholders? A.—That is the purpose it serves. That is the nature of a voting trust itself. It consolidates the voting on the board. It reduces the number of votes cast. The intention is to protect the minority holders—a very good idea.

Q.—You think it one we ought to copy in this country? A.—I am not quite clear on that. I believe the holder of a share of stock should be protected and have a voice, but it is a very serious question as to how that should be enacted.

Mr. Davison believed in representation of minorities in corporations. So far as he knew there was no representation for minority holders generally or in banking and financial institutions; 51 per cent. of the stock control gave the entire board.

"It would be very desirable to change that," he explained, "but there is a practical difficulty in the way which this committee will have to consider with great care. The difficulty is that you might find a bank that did a very fine class of business, of very good reputation, and a portion of its stock might be suddenly bought by a very undesirable man, or men, of many and they would require and be entitled to representation on the board. That very act would not only militate against their own interest, but would be very harmful to the bank itself."

"Who is to determine the limits that go to make desirability or undesirability?"

"The great public."

Mr. Davison said he understood "cumulative votins" as practiced in the Pennsylvania Railroad. "I am very much in favor of a law in that direction," he said, "with the reservation that the situation in regard to financial institutions is in my mind quite different from that of industrial corporations and railroads. The success or failure of a financial institution depends upon public confidence in that institution and in its conduct."

Q.—Then in industrial ventures, railroads and other enterprises, character does not count for so much, does it? A.—I think you would buy a pair of shoes from a concern that was run by a rascal just as quickly as you would from a good man, if the boots were all right.

Q.—Then, you don't think character counts for so much in those concerns? A.—Certainly not. I am free to say that while I am clear that there should be cumulative voting, I am not clear what form it should take, because a financial institution might be very much harmed by that voting.

Q.—You think it should be hedged in by some provision whereby the bank authority should have the right to say whether the Director was satisfactory? A.—That would be a pretty delicate situation for the Controller to find himself in. The committee ought to consider it with great care.

Mr. Davison was asked if he objected to the present system of officers and Directors of National banks being permitted to borrow this money of their banks.

"I think," he replied, "it is better, in practice, that officers should not. On the whole it is perhaps better not to allow this, but I have known a bank officer who said: 'I want every bank officer to borrow his money here so that I will know what he is doing, what he is borrowing, and I don't want him to borrow outside.' If he did not have the confidence of the officers he would not be in the bank to borrow. I think there is no objection whatever to Directors borrowing from their own banks. Evil practices and bad results have come from officers borrowing from their own banks. All the laws of the kingdom cannot prevent fifteen men from looting a bank if they start out to do so. If fifteen Directors sat around the board and divided up the assets of the bank and kept within the law, that bank would not have any assets, and you don't need any law to govern that."

"Don't you think the law should make that criminal?"

"I think that is made criminal. They are criminals, any way. They would be caught in some other direction."

Mr. Davison then gave way to James J. Hill.

J. J. HILL FEARS MINORITIES.

If Represented They Might Do Harm to Big Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—James J. Hill of St. Paul, the pioneer railroad builder of the great Northwest, testified before the Pujo Money Trust Committee this afternoon that he was no longer Chairman of the board of the Great Northern Railway, having been succeeded by his son, Louis W. Hill. He is a Director in the First National and the Chase National Banks of New York, but not in the Fourth National. He is a Director of the First National, the Illinois Trust and Savings, and the First Trust and Savings Banks of Chicago, but had asked to be relieved of the latter Directorship. He is not a Director in the Great Northern, but is a Director of the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. He denied that the Great Northern and Burlington were competitors, but said the Great Northern and Northern Pacific were active competitors at many points, and had always been.

Mr. Hill explained that he came into a considerable stock of both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific when the Northern Securities Company was dissolved. He did not remember whether the Hill family owned more than 27,000 shares of the former and more than 62,000 shares of the latter.

Of the Northern Pacific," he continued, "I think I have, oh, somewhere between 25,000 and 30,000 shares." His son J. M. Hill owned possibly 20,241 shares, and his son Louis W. Hill possibly 10,250 shares, but he was not familiar with the Northern Pacific stockholders' list. J. M. Hill, Trustee, owns, he admitted, 27,500 and Mrs. M. H. Hill 3,000 shares.

As to the Great Northern, Mr. Hill said he owned as many as 20,000 shares and his son Louis possibly 18,526. Asked whether George F. Baker held 35,000 shares of Great Northern and 25,000 of Northern Pacific, he said he could not tell, but knew Mr. Baker was a large holder in the Northern Pacific. Mr. Hill knew nothing about the Northern Finance Company; never heard it mentioned. Nor did he know anything about the Curtis Security Company or whether the Curtis Company owned 47,000 shares of Great Northern and 56,000 shares of Northern Pacific.

Mr. Hill testified that the First National Bank of St. Paul, of which he is a Director, recently acquired the Second National Bank, and they had been consolidated into the largest bank in that section. The merger took place Jan. 1.

"Those were the largest banks in the State," said Mr. Hill. "The stock drifted into the estates of dead men, and bought every share of the stock of both banks and distributed what I desired to with younger men who would take an active part."

Mr. Hill said if the Directors of a bank realized and obeyed the law and regarded their oaths it made little difference whether minority stockholders had the right to choose Directors.

Cites Veuner as a Danger.

"The law," he exclaimed, "provides for representation of every stockholder. Some shareholders may be in the minority. I have seen cases where a single shareholder holding 100, 200 or 500 shares would stop the transaction of business of a very large corporation. I think you may know of your own personal knowledge a man named Veuner, who makes a living doing such things."

"Yes," said Mr. Untermyer, "I have heard of him, but don't know him."

"I think he acknowledges it," said the witness. "He acknowledges that his business is levying blackmail, and he is a minority stockholder."

Asked whether he favored "cumulative voting" to protect minority shareholders, Mr. Hill retorted: "I don't think cumulative voting, properly construed, could do any harm. It might do good. I'll give you something that'll answer your question. Take, for instance, the so-called Aldrich bill and—"

"We had better keep away from that," said Mr. Untermyer.

"Just wait a minute," Mr. Hill insisted. "It provides a sort of majority and minority and interlocking and, to me, quite curious method of Governmental appointment of Directors. I think there you would have to have it. There are many $20,000 and $25,000 banks. They have not enough interest in it to vote, would not earn enough money to pay salary of President and cashier. I am talking about votes in a central reserve association under the Aldrich plan. But you can apply the same thing because a central reserve association is a large bank to do business."

Mr. Hill was not sure the effect of cumulative voting would be good in railroads. Some stockholders might lend proxies and some one might pay for the privilege of voting them.

"Some man," he continued, "might come and sit at the council board and be interested in preventing the Great Northern from extending its lines. You would have a very awkward condition. A railroad to get its right of way must do it quietly. The man could get the knowledge and block action. A small minority ought not have the right to destroy property of the majority owners. In a great property the man who becomes a minority holder for the purpose of making trouble ought not to be permitted by law to do it."

Denies Control of Great Northern.

Mr. Hill said there were between 18,000 and 20,000 shareholders in the Great Northern, with 2,100,000 shares, worth $210,000,000 par.

Asked whether he was able to control the Great Northern with less than 3 per cent of stock, Mr. Hill exclaimed: "I don't control it. I was instrumental in building it, but don't control it. I am getting to be an old man and want to get out before I die and have a little time of my own. My son is taking my place. I am glad to say."

If the cumulative voting proposal were adopted, he declared, it would be very easy for a man to get one-ninth of the proxies and put a cometing interest into a directorate. "I got one-ninth of proxies once to help a friend, in fact more than that. I got 15 or 16 per cent of proxies to help a friend who asked it. It was Charles Francis Adams of Boston, and he pretended he was an honest and straightforward man, and I think he was. I felt so then. I have never had reason to change my opinion."

"Possibly I might not want a competitor in a bank sitting at the bank board with me," continued Mr. Hill. "I might not want him, and he might be the best Director and as good as I. My view is that in trying to do good you are likely to do harm; you might not necessarily do harm and not necessarily do good; but it depends on the individual man. All acts are personal things, and the mind and conscience of that individual man is what is going to govern his actions."

Robert Windsor, a member of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Gardner M. Lane, member of Lee, Higginson & Co., both of Boston, gave their testimony at the opening of the afternoon session, going into the business of those banking firms, their relations with Morgan & Co. and other New York bankers, and their syndicate participations.

Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank of New York, was the closing witness. Before Mr. Hine took the stand Mr. Untermyer spread on the records a mass of statistical data, covering security participations, furnished by the National City Bank, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, the First National of Chicago, and Harvey Fisk & Sons.

New Blood in First National.

Mr. Hine testified that he was a Director of the Chase Bank, Bank of Commerce, Liberty, Bankers' Trust, Astor Trust, and Brooklyn Trust, also Director in thirty-five other corporations, mostly industrial, including some railroads.

After discussing the personnel of these various institutions Mr. Hine went into the sale by the First National of its Chase Bank stock to the First Security Company.

Mr. Hine was asked whether the securities turned over to the First Security Company by the First National, including the Chase Bank stock, were worth $50,000,000. He would not admit that this was information the committee should have.

"In 1901," said Mr. Hine, "when the First National capital was enlarged, Mr. Baker, who had lost two of his associates out of the four who owned between 30 and 40 per cent. of the bank, and who desired to get new blood into the bank, considered it wise for the bank to increase its capital. By unanimous vote of the board, with the assent of every shareholder, the board sold Mr. Baker 40,000 shares of the stock of the First National Bank at $300 a share, which was a higher price than either Mr. Fahnestock or I considered it worth, I may say. By that $8,000,000 was added to the bank's surplus.

"Mr. Baker used this stock with no profit for himself. He did, however, enlist new interest in the bank, such as James J. Hill, D. Willis James, Judge Moore, and others. Mr. Baker sold that stock in such a way that with the proceeds he acquired the Chase National Bank stock and other stocks which he in turn, at the time the Security company was organized, sold to the Security company for $6,315,000."

Mr. Hine finally admitted, as a conservative estimate, that the stocks turned over to the First Security Company by the First National were worth $35,000,000. The bank turned them over at exactly the figure—about $10,000,000—they stood on the bank's books. They had never been revalued, and were kept at a comparatively nominal value for business reasons. The question of the taxation did not enter into the matter.

Mr. Hine went over the syndicate participations for the First National with Morgan & Co. and the City Bank. He denied that these three firms were "equal partners" in the $170,000,000 bond underwriting for the New York Subway.

The witness was asked whether New York banks and trust companies should be discouraged from getting participations in underwritings and issues in which they were interested.

"Being American citizens," said Mr. Hine, "as well as bank officers, we believe we are entitled to our rights under the Constitution and laws. I think our consciences are just as secure as those of other gentlemen in relation to ethical matters. I would continue to allow each bank to follow its own custom, as it does now, under the control of the Controller of the Currency. Ours is an open book. The Controller or his representatives see every transaction. Our depositors seem to be perfectly satisfied with the statement we make."

Mr. Hine denied that the First National Bank was conducting the First Security Company "practically as part of the bank." He admitted it was conducted through the same officers, with the same clerks, for the stockholders of the bank. He drew a distinction between conducting the Security Company for the bank and conducting it for the stockholders of the bank. "The Security Company, he explained, did not buy and sell securities to any great extent. Its principal business was to hold securities which were sold to it by the First National and by George F. Baker, receive the income and distribute it among its shareholders. Mr. Hine was asked whether the profits of the Security Company would be 100 per cent. annually if its securities were "valued at the real market price."

"I am not given to flights of imagination," he retorted. "I would not attempt to imagine anything so absurd."

"I am in favor of less law rather than more," said Mr. Hine when asked if the law should be changed to prevent unrestricted consolidation of banks. "I favor the same sort of law that obtains in the great banking centres of the world outside of New York." Mr. Hine said the same ethics obtain in banking as in the legal and medical professions. As to "infringing upon the preserves of others," he considered it unprofessional.

Explanation from Mr. Schiff.

Chairman Pujo made public an explanatory letter from Jacob H. Schiff concerning his testimony. It follows:

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
New York, Jan. 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Untermyer: When I was before your committee, upon your question how large an amount of its deposits the National City Bank might have invested in securities, I answered: I thought not a very great deal. I have looked into this and find that the National City Bank has practically none of its deposits invested in securities, but that these investments are within the amount of its capital and surplus. Will you have my testimony corrected in this respect?

If I had had the opportunity to make proper answers to your questions I should not have hesitated to state that the multiplication of banks and trust companies has been before me to an overextension of credit, to overtrading, to illegitimate conditions in general, and that the financial panic of 1907 and other financial depressions that have preceded it have largely been brought on by the too great multiplication of banks and trust companies.

I should be glad if this were likewise appended to the testimony I have given before the committee.

With assurances of esteem, believe me yours faithfully, JACOB H. SCHIFF.

The committee then adjourned its public hearings until it could make its preliminary report and ask for more power.

Extraordinary Sales at Saks' today

Men's Fur-lined Gloves values $3, $4 and $4.50 } $1.85

we leave the matter in your hands

¶ You need fur-lined gloves for Winter weather. They will keep your digits from freezing and put warmth into your handshake on the coldest days. They are a form of insurance against cold, for if your hands are warm, your circulation and your spirits are normal.

¶ These 924 pairs of fur-lined gloves are of the better sort—the $3.00, $4 and $4.50 sorts. They are made of tan cape, gray suede, and black cape, and lined from the wrist to the finger tips with natural rabbit or white Spanish lamb. Will give hardy service, too. The assortment also includes about 70 pairs with gauntlets, but obviously the firstcomers will get these. Great values.

Men's Walking Sticks at $1 made to sell at $2, $2.50 & $3

these are the best walking stick values since the year one

¶ The above subhead was written by our Walking Stick Department, and we see no reason to revise it. These walking sticks are simply great values. There are about 800 in all, and they are a maker's surplus stock which we bought practically for a song.

¶ Selection is very diversified, too. Includes most of the popular and expensive walking stick woods, trimmed with

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

TUBERCULOSIS SERUM NO LONGER SECRET

Dr. Friedmann Takes a Tube of It to the Ministry of the Interior at Berlin.

GETS A $1,000,000 OFFER

C. E. Finlay of New York Will Pay Him That Sum If He Cures 95 Out of 100 Cases.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, whose declaration that he had discovered a cure for tuberculosis brought a deluge of letters, telegrams, and personal inquiries upon him, went to the Ministry of the Interior yesterday to hand in a tube of his serum to the chief of the Public Health Department with the request that the Government designate physicians to co-operate with him in giving it the most exhaustive trial.

Dr. Friedmann had not intended to make his remedy public so soon, but was driven to do this by the efforts of a number of the most prominent Berlin physicians to get hold of his serum, and by their assertions that they had succeeded.

Of two serums which his rivals are now holding out as the Friedmann serum, Dr. Friedmann declares that one is ineffective and the other dangerous, and he refuses to have his name connected with them.

The story of several Berlin physicians' efforts to obtain the Friedmann culture is, to say the least, remarkable, and still more remarkable is the fact that they include some men who have been the strongest opponents of Dr. Friedmann.

One specialist obtained from the blood of a tuberculous policeman who had been inoculated by Dr. Friedmann bacilli which, he said, had been developed by the Friedmann serum, and he has been using a culture from these bacilli.

Others obtained certain bacilli from a bacteriologist, Dr. Piorkowski. When Dr. Friedmann first began his experiments some eleven years ago he employed Dr. Piorkowski to assist him. Later he conducted his experiments alone, but Dr. Piorkowski now asserts that he saved the culture of the original bacilli, which were obtained by inoculating a turtle with virulent bacilli. From him certain physicians have got cultures.

Dr. Friedmann, however, asserts that his first cultures were never used on human beings and that the bacilli he is employing to-day are of quite another nature.

The climax which determined Dr. Friedmann to present his remedy to the Ministry came as the result of the visit to Berlin of Dr. A. B. Heid of Pittsburgh. Dr. Heid, whose wife is dying from tuberculosis, came here to get the remedy, if possible, and met an energetic American, who is also here to try to obtain the remedy. The two having heard of Dr. Piorkowski, visited him and obtained from him the serum which he declares came from Dr. Friedmann's original culture.

The American in question promptly made it known that he intended to have the honor of introducing Dr. Friedmann's remedy in the United States.

This proved the limit, and drove Dr. Friedmann to action. What steps the Ministry will take in the matter are not yet known.

Dr. Friedmann has received most generous offers to go to America and personally introduce his remedy, and has almost decided to do so.

FINLAY OFFERS $1,000,000.

Will Pay That to Friedmann If He Cures 95 Out of 100 Cases.

Charles E. Finlay, President of the Aetna National Bank and a member of the Ricketts-Finlay Company, realty, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, announced yesterday afternoon that he would pay $1,000,000 to Dr. F. F. Friedmann of Berlin, the discoverer of a serum to cure tuberculosis, if Dr. Friedmann would come to this country and cure 95 out of 100 patients to be placed under his care. If Dr. Friedmann cannot come to America at this time the offer calls for the treatment of the 100 patients by Dr. Lawranson Brown of Saranac Lake, N. Y., a specialist in tuberculosis.

Mr. Finlay said that his offer was due primarily to the fact that Rex Lee Faris, his son-in-law, was a tuberculosis sufferer, and that he stood ready to spend every cent he had, if necessary, to have Mr. Faris's health restored. As for the other 99 patients he said he would let them be selected by eminent physicians.

Mr. Finlay was in conference with Dr. Arthur Friedmann of Colorado Springs, who represented his brother, the discoverer of the serum, and Dr. Brown, and it was after the conference that Mr. Finlay announced that he would guarantee Dr. Friedmann $1,000,000 if he succeeded in effecting a cure in 95 per cent. of the cases.

Cables to Friedmann.

Mr. Finlay said he had cabled to Dr. Friedmann, and the specialist had replied that he would give a definite answer by cable within forty-eight hours. It was some weeks ago that Mr. Finlay first got into communication with the German savant. He authorized his brother, Dr. Arthur Friedmann, to come to New York and represent him in the negotiations.

"I have agreed to pay all Dr. Friedmann's expenses," said Mr. Finley, "and all that I ask is that he make good, and that my son-in-law shall be the first patient. If he does come, the serum will be administered right here in New York, under the supervision of Dr. Brown, who is considered one of the best authorities on tuberculosis in this country.

"The ninety-nine other patients will not have to pay anything for being treated, and in the event the negotiations now pending are successful, we hope to lease the old Polyclinic Hospital building in Thirty-fourth Street. If ninety-five cures are effected it will prove that the serum is a specific, and it is probable that a number of other sanitariums will be established in various parts of the country. In those sanitariums the poor will be treated free of charge, and the rich will be permitted to pay a sum that they think is fair. In that way I would hope, of course, to get my money back, but without interest. But that is a secondary matter, and the original offer stands, regardless of anything that may be subsequently done.

Hope for Early Start.

"We hope to start work within two weeks. Dr. Friedmann now has before him a concrete and definite proposition and all that he has to do to benefit it is to make good. I sincerely and from the bottom of my heart hope that he will be able to do so.

"I am reliably informed that there are two physicians at present on the way to America with a serum which they say is the same as Dr. Friedmann's. Dr. Friedmann of Berlin has cabled to his brother that it is not his serum they are bringing, and is desirous that the public should not be deceived. I am making this statement so as to safeguard anyone who is troubled with tuberculosis and to prevent them being misled or deceived by sprious treatment.

"We propose making a thorough test of Dr. Friedmann's serum. The 100 persons on whom the test will be made will be selected. Persons in each of the various stages of the disease will be chosen. The number has been decided upon simply to get a fair average.

"Two years ago my daughter married a graduate of Princeton University, Rexkel Faris, of the class of 1905. Mr. Faris was an athlete, and had a fine physique. Some time after the marriage tuberculosis developed. He is now at Saranac Lake, being treated under the direction of Dr. Brown, of whose ability I cannot speak too highly."

AMERICAN PAINTER A SUICIDE.

H. M. Penhall, Dead in Palermo, Wrote: "I Want to Die in Italy."

PALERMO, Jan. 24.—H. M. Penhall, an American painter, believed to be a citizen of San Francisco, committed suicide here yesterday. His address is unknown, as he carried no papers with him, but in his pockets were four visiting cards and a note saying:

"I want to die in Italy."

It is believed that he came from Messina. His baggage shows that he had been in Rome and Alexandria.

Bonar Law's New Protection Idea.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 24.—Speaking to-night at a big Unionist meeting, Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, said that the Unionists, if returned to power, would impose a moderate tariff on manufactured goods, which would be lower than that of any other country and give the colonies the best preference possible without imposing new food duties. He said that he hoped the Unionists would even be able to abolish the existing duties on food.

Briand Has Attack of Syncope.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Aristide Briand, the new Premier, had an attack of syncope in the Chamber of Deputies this evening. Medical attendance was at hand and he quickly recovered. The new Cabinet today submitted the customary declaration of policy to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. Among the legislation proposed is that to complete the plan for giving proportional representation of minorities in Parliament.

PROGRESSIVES OPEN OFFICES

Permanent Headquarters in New York and Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The first move of the Progressive Party toward keeping up a permanent party organization was made to-day when headquarters were opened in both New York and Washington. This action is intended to serve as notice that the Progressive Party has come to stay, that it will not treat with the Republicans and that it intends to put a separate National party ballot in the field in 1916. Col. Roosevelt has rejected suggestions of a reorganization of the Republicans and the Progressives into a new party. It is the intention of the Progressive chiefs to keep their organization alive in every part of the country, according to what was said today.

Walter F. Brown of Ohio will be in charge of the New York headquarters. He will devote himself entirely to organization. Col. Roosevelt is credited with having said that Mr. Brown was "the most astute organizer among the younger generation of American politicians." The Washington office of the Progressives in the Munsey Building will be the headquarters of the National Committee, and will be in charge of Oscar King Davis, the National Committee's Secretary. It will devote itself mainly to the distribution of Bull Moose literature, and will publish The Progressive Bulletin, which will be the official party organ.

Dean Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania is to have charge of a committee which will conduct "a legislative reference bureau." Its duties will be to keep a record of bills introduced in Congress and State Legislatures and to let Progressives know what they mean and who are behind them.

Miss Jane Addams is to be in charge of a "social service bureau" in Chicago, and Miss Frances Keller is to be head of a bureau in Boston to work for woman suffrage.

DEMANDS WRIGHT'S REMOVAL

Grand Jury Hands Up Second Presentment on Tombs Management.

To force action by the Governor or the Mayor to remove Deputy Commissioner of Corrections William J. Wright, who was reported to be an inefficient public servant, in their original presentment to Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, the Extraordinary Grand Jury handed up an additional presentment yesterday requesting that its first report be forwarded at once to Gov. Sulzer.

The original presentment was handed up to Justice Goff on Dec. 18, 1912. In this report the jury demanded the immediate removal of Commissioner Wright and recommended the removal of Warden John Fallon of the Tombs. They also recommended radical changes in the conduct of the prison, and said that favoritism had been shown to William J. Cummins of the Carnegie Trust Company, convicted of grand larceny, and ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, convicted of bribery. Since this time no action has been taken to carry out the demands of the presentment; so they handed up an additional one yesterday.

Justice Goff will send copies of the presentment to Mayor Gaynor, Gov. Sulzer, and Commissioner of Corrections Patrick Whitney.

RADIUM BENEFITS CANCER--SOMETIMES

London Institute Reports 81 Cases Out of 539 Cured, 245 Improved.

CURES RODENT ULCERS

Treatment Effective in Cases of Tubercular Glands — Beneficial to Malignant Cancers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The long awaited first report of the Radium Institute of London was published to-day in The British Medical Journal. It indicates that, in addition to a long list of minor non-malignant conditions, such as birthmarks, eczema, and tubercular glands, radium often cures, and almost always improves the health of patients suffering from cancer of the deadly type.

The following summary is given of patients treated: Apparently cured 53, cured 28, improved 245, not improved 70, abandoned treatment 88, dead 55.

The term "apparent cure," the report explains, when used in relation to cases of cancer, means that all traces of the original disease have disappeared, that there are no signs of any recurrence, and that the patients, so far as can be determined, are free from any indication or symptoms of the disease. The "abandoned treatment" group includes those cases in which the patient had to leave London and those who could not afford to travel repeatedly from the country to the institute.

Epithelioma of the skin quickly responded to treatment. The same variety of cancer, when not attacking the skin, but the tongue, lip, or lining of the mouth, is almost universally disappointing in its ultimate response to radiumtherapy. Temporary improvement is not infrequently seen, but the treatment is practically of no effect in preventing or delaying the appearance of secondary growths in the glands of the neck and elsewhere.

In internal cancers on which operations cannot be performed with any hope of success, the pain is often greatly relieved, the ulceration healed, the bleeding stopped, and the rate of growth checked by the use of radium.

In a few instances cases previously declared inoperable became operable. In inoperable cancers of the stomach radium was tried, not with hope of a cure, but with the object of checking the growth and alleviating the symptoms. Some slight degree of benefit resulted in the case of cancers of the breast.

The rest of the report is on the whole encouraging. Radium, however, should never be used to take the place of an operation when this is possible.

Rodent ulcers are, of all forms of malignant disease, most amenable to the action of radium. Small ulcers on the skin almost invariably yield after one exposure of from one to three hours' duration.

WAIT FOR PARTY AGREEMENT.

Bay State Republicans Discuss Plan for Fusing with Progressives.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—At a largely attended meeting of the Republican State Committee, held here this afternoon, there was a general discussion of the plan for the amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive Parties, as suggested by Mr. Munsey. By a unanimous vote the committee authorized Chairman Hatfield to say:

"The State Committee reiterates its belief that when the two parties are in agreement on the questions of supreme importance we ought at least, as good citizens, to make an effort to act in unison in the interest and for the benefit of all the people of the commonwealth."

GAYNOR AND PASTOR IN ROW.

Osterheld Answers Letter Calling Him "An Evil-Minded Person."

The correspondence between Mayor Gaynor and the Rev. Dudley Olive Osterheld, pastor of the Greenpoint Methodist Episcopal Church, Manhattan Avenue and Noble Street, Greenpoint, was resumed yesterday when the clergyman, in answer to a letter from the Mayor, in which he was termed "an evil-minded person who has in some way gotten into the pulpit," sent a communication to the Mayor.

The clergyman some weeks ago, in a sermon, characterized New York as being "the vestibule of hell." He also sent a letter to the Mayor requesting that the laws be more strictly enforced.

The letter received yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Osterheld reads:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.

Reverend and Dear Sir—Your letters and sermons are filled with charity. The letter before me is especially so. When you say I have adopted the policy of attending only to outward order and decency you state a deliberate falsehood, and you know it.

I have never said so, and yet you deliberately falsify and then you call yourself a clergyman.

I am glad there are so few clergymen who are capable of doing the like.

You are evidently an evil-minded person who has in some way gotten into the pulpit. I am certain that you congregation will not sustain you. Yours respectfully,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

In reply the Rev. Osterold sent this letter to the Mayor:

New York, Jan. 24, 1913.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor:

Dear Sir—You say you have stopped over $3,000,000 in saloon graft. Don't you think it fair for me to ask how you calculate this? If you knew it existed and stopped it, who paid it, and to whom was it paid? Why have you not brought the offenders to justice?

I have no hobby that the saloons shall be closed on Sunday. What I do not consider fair is that a policeman can close a men's furnishing store without trouble, while a liquor store can do business.

In a former letter you ask me if I know a way in which drinking in back rooms on Sunday can be stopped without sending a policeman. I think I do, and if you really mean business I shall be only to happy to assist you, and, in an orderly way, tell you what I think.

As for the harsh words you have called me, liar, blatherskite, I forgive you. In regard to the latter part of your letter I would say that my congregation sustains me in every way. Yours respectfully,

DUDLEY O. OSTERHELD.

The clergyman formerly extended an invitation to the Mayor to attend his church, but he has not visited it yet.

DIMPLES AT $26 EACH.

Fashionable London Women Submit to Wounds to Enhance Beauty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Artificial dimple making is not confined to Paris. Inquiries show that it is being done in London, too. A well-known "beauty specialist" says fashionable women are now having artificial dimples produced on their faces.

The cost of making permanent dimples ranges from $26 to $52. The process usually lasts a fortnight. A small cut is made in the skin. The wound is then bound up and dressed daily until healed. The dimples most in demand are little depressions near the corner of the mouth, which show themselves when the owner smiles. It is also possible to produce dimples lasting for a few hours.

JAIL AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

German Authorities Accuse Mrs. Oesterreich of Attempt to Defraud.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Oesterreich, widow of a German-American citizen of Tacoma, is in jail at Rostock on the charge of defrauding the imperial inheritance tax authorities. Her arrest followed the action of a Rostock lawyer in denouncing his own client after a dispute over his fee.

Mrs. Oesterreich came here last Autumn to spend the Winter with her aunt, Frau Tunn, at Rostock. The latter, who was old and had no other near relatives, told Mrs. Oesterreich that she had decided to make her sole heir to her estate. To avoid possible testamentary complications and also to escape the payment of the inheritance tax Frau Tunn proposed to transfer her property to Mrs. Oesterreich by a deed, effective at her death. A lawyer was engaged and the plan was carried out.

Then came a dispute, the women refusing to pay more than 100 marks ($23.80) for a fee, while the attorney demanded more. He thereupon went to the authorities and filed charges against his clients for attempting to defraud the Government.

Mrs. Oesterreich visited Hamburg and asked the advice of Consul Skinner, who had recommended the lawyer. After hearing the facts he told Mrs. Oesterreich that a prima facie case was clear against her and she had better leave the country. She refused to leave her aunt to face the music alone and returned to Rostock, where she was promptly jailed and is still locked up.

The embassy had been notified, but is unable to do anything, since the proceedings were all regular.

THREE AVIATORS ARE KILLED.

Two Frenchmen Fall Together—American Flier Dies in Trinidad.

ETAMPES, France, Jan. 24.—While Charles Nieuport and his mechanic were making a high flight in a monoplane today their machine doubled up and fell to earth, killing both of them instantly.

Charles Nieuport received his pilot's certificate on Feb. 19 last year.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 24.—Frank Boland, an American aviator, formerly a resident of Rahway, was killed last evening while flying here.

After accomplishing several successful flights in Venezuela, he had arranged to give an exhibition flight here to-morrow. The weather conditions being perfect yesterday, he decided to make a trial flight. He ascended and flew for some time, and was returning to the landing place. When he was about half a mile from his tent his biplane suddenly dived and struck the ground with terrific force.

With the death yesterday of Boland at Port of Spain, Trinidad, and the two Frenchmen in France the total aeroplane fatalities reached 226. Six other airmen have been killed since the year began. On Jan. 3 Jacques Le Vasseur, a Frenchman, and his pilot, named Mallot, fell into the sea. Le Vasseur was rescued, but his pilot sank. On Jan. 13 Leslie MacDonald and Harry England were drowned by falling into the Thames. On Jan. 19 Lieut. Origone, an Argentine aviator, was killed by a fall near Brandsen. Three days later Lieut. Otto Schlegel was instantly killed at Burg, Prussia, and his pilot, Lieut. A. von Scheele, fatally injured.

FLIES ACROSS THE PYRENEES.

French Aviator Makes a Trip from Pau to Madrid.

PAU, Jan. 24.—M. Bider, a French aviator, left the aerodrome at dawn today in an attempt to fly across the Pyrenees. He ascended to an estimated height of 9,000 feet and then set his course over the peaks, descending at Guadalajara, Spain, after having accomplished the feat. He continued his flight toward Madrid after filling his tanks and arrived in the Spanish capital this afternoon. His time was 5 hours and 35 minutes for the 512 kilometers (about 317 miles).

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CHRISTIANIA.—The Norwegian Cabinet, under the Premiership of Gen. J. K. M. Bratlie, resigned, owing to its defeat at the general elections last October when the Radicals and Socialists won 54 seats from the Liberals and members of the Right, who had composed the majority.

CARACAS.—The protocols of the agreements between Venezuela and France, which, it is believed, will settle the existing differences, are soon to be signed. Baron Louis Leveque D'Avril, a member of the French Diplomatic Corps, has arrived from France to take up the discussion of matters at issue.

GLASGOW.—The Allan Line steamer Mongolian arrived from Philadelphia and St. John's, N. F., after encountering terrific weather. She was compelled to remain practically stationary in mid-Atlantic on Jan. 14 and 15.

BERLIN.—The admission that the Government is preparing a military bill to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament this session is made in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Government organ, in spite of the denial of a few days ago.

LAKEWOOD, N.J.

AN ATTRACTIVE FALL, WINTER and SPRING RESORT AMONG THE PINES, offering dry, healthful climate, social advantages and every opportunity for out-door recreation.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
New Open FRANK P. SHUTE, Mgr.

LAUREL HOUSE
Now Open A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
Chas. Wagner Murphy, Asst. Mgr.
Booklet and information on request.
Reached from New York City via
CENTRAL R.R. of N.J.

MEN PERSECUTED BY LITERARY LADIES

Jules Claretie Muses Upon the Writing Maniac Who Falls In Love.

MANY PRIESTS VICTIMIZED

Use of the Revolver to Kill a Rival a "Literary Manifestation" and Love-Lorn Writing Maniacs "a Social Blot."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—That literary women, when they fall in love, are often seized with the persecuting mania is the reflection of Jules Claretie, writing in Le Temps on the arrest at Agen of Mme. Crespy for the alleged murder of the Abbé Chassaing.

"The writing maniac in love," says M. Claretie, "is a social blot. The purely literary woman is one of the most boring persons in the world. The woman who imagines herself superior to others and writes sheet upon sheet of prose or poetry thoroughly deserves the satire which is poured out upon her.

"The woman who wants 'to live her book' is like the woman who wants to live her own life, and in doing so she ruins the lives of others. To stretch out a rival on the floor with a revolver is simply a literary manifestation.

"Some women have a furious hatred for priests who are adamant to their advances. How many abbés are persecuted by women mystics, besides being overwhelmed by love letters? They are often menaced by infatuated women with knife and revolver."

M. Claretie hastens to say that he casts no reflection on women of acknowledged literary talents. Romance, he says, is the very first principle of feminine life, and when a woman does not live the life of romance she writes about it. Some women nowadays find as much consolation in writing a love story as their great-grandmothers found when filling pages of a secret diary.

NO INAUGURAL RECEPTION.

Senate Kills Plan for Proposed Demonstration in Capitol Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The plan, tentatively proposed, for a great reception in the Capitol Building, to take the place of the regular inaugural ball, was killed today when the caucus of Democratic Senators unanimously declared that the Capitol was no place for such an entertainment.

The Senators feel that Mr. Wilson would be disappointed if a reception of this sort were tendered him. As the Republicans have decided to follow entirely the initiative of the Democrats in regard to the inauguration the action of the caucus is final.

It was recalled that when the rotunda of the Capitol Building was thrown open to the public while President McKinley's body was lying in state there the crush at the entrance became so great that a panic was started and many people were injured. On account of this and other objections there appears to be a very general feeling of relief on the part of those officially and locally interested in the inauguration that the public reception idea has been abandoned.

After the Senate caucus Senator Martine of New Jersey, who had prepared the resolution to provide for the use of the Capitol Building for a public reception on inauguration day, announced that it would not be presented.

ACTRESS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Mary Hall Says W. R. Antisdel Misled Her Into an Illegal Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24.—Charging that she was married to William R. Antisdel under false pretenses, Mary Hall, leading woman at the Duquesne Stock Company, went into court to-day with Attorney Rody P. Marshall and asked for annulment of the marriage. Antisdel, formerly manager of the Duquesne company, was married two weeks ago to Miss Meta Schneider, daughter of the late Arnold Schneider, Belgian Consul here.

Miss Hall relates that she was married to Mr. Antisdel in March, 1909, in Farmington, Utah, by a justice of the peace. She had been married previously and had obtained a limited divorce.

"I felt assured upon Mr. Antisdel's representation that we were legally united," she said, "and so believed until recently when, on account of his continued cruelty and indignity, I consulted an attorney and discovered that he had deceived me and that my marriage to him was not a legal one. I left him immediately."

NO GRAND TRUNK FRICTION.

Harmony Prevails Among Directors, Says Smithers—Why Fitzhugh Quit.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Alfred Smithers, Chairman of the English Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, gave THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day the following statement regarding reports of differences between the Directors:

"Mr. Chamberlin has repeatedly stated why the New England work was stopped at the commencement of the Winter, and will give every information. It is absolutely untrue that there have been any differences on the London board on any subject. On the contrary, perfect harmony has always, and does now, prevail.

"I have not the slightest idea what the refusal of funds for the Pacific-Halifax Line can possibly mean. As to having spent $11,000,000 on the New England Line, the statement is wildly absurd, as such an amount greatly exceeds the estimate for the line when completed."

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—In a statement issued to-day, E. H. Fitzhugh says he resigned the Presidency of the Central Vermont Railroad because he was not in accord with the Grand Trunk Railway Company concerning the Central Vermont and Southern New England companies. The Grand Trunk is a majority stockholder of the Central Vermont road.

It is expected that the policy to which Mr. Fitzhugh refers will be the principal subject for discussion when the New England Governors meet in conference on the problem of transportation to-morrow. Added interest to the meeting has been given by the speech of Gov. Baldwin at South Manchester, Conn., last night, when he said that there was "too much muckraking" regarding President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The solution of the transportation problem is to be found, in the opinion of Gov. Foss, in the creation of a transportation commission made up of the Chairmen of the several State commissions, and State representation on railroad directorates.

THE IMPERATOR DELAYED.

Big New Liner Not Likely to Start Maiden Voyage Till June.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is understood that the Hamburg-American Company has been obliged to postpone the maiden voyage of the Imperator. Some time ago it was announced that the vessel would leave Hamburg on May 7. This was confirmed by the official sailing list, according to which the Imperator was to leave Southampton on May 8, but the name of the vessel does not appear in the new list, published today, although the steamer's sailings for New York are given up to July. The company, it is stated, hopes the vessel will be able to leave Hamburg in June.

HOTEL McALPIN

On December 28th last the Hotel McAlpin, at 34th Street and Broadway, was turned over to the Owners, having taken 14 months to build.

November 1st, 1911, we erected the first piece of steel at grade, and between that date and May 1st, 1912, eleven million brick and twenty-four million pounds of steel were erected into place.

And all this by December 28th last, that a man might have a bed or a meal or a highball or what else his heart desires, conveniently, expeditiously and economically, in the biggest hotel in the world.

But the Hotel McAlpin, designed by F. M. Andrews & Co. of this city, is not only the biggest hotel in the world, it is also one of the finest, both as to the architectural beauty of its design, and the sumptuosity of its appointments.

And it means much to us that an organization such as ours, identified with the greatest commercial buildings of this country, should of recent years so frequently be selected to construct buildings in which the element of beauty plays so conspicuous a part.

To-day the Hotel McAlpin has been in operation only a matter of four weeks, yet its three immense restaurants are literally turning people away and its 1400 rooms are taxed to capacity, demonstrating once more this palpable fact:

TO WIT: That by furnishing the most dependable results in a minimum of time, this Company puts a building on an income-earning basis at the earliest possible moment, and thereby increases tremendously the investment value of the enterprise.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TELEPHONE SHOPPING
is convenient and satisfactory. Why not order your supplies by telephone?
New York Telephone Company

J.M.Gidding & Co.
Final Clearance of Furs
Offering the best values of the season

Beautiful Fur Coats, $95 to $500
Were $200 to $900—Plain and draped models, of Caracul, Baltic Seal, Hudson Seal and Scotch Mole.

Fur Motor Coats—were $350 to $450— $175 to $225
Fur-lined Coats—were $200 to $400— $100 to $200
Draped and Fur-trimmed Coats for motor, "sport" and steamer wear—were $35 to $100— $22, $35, $45 to $58

Matched Fur Sets, $35 to $400
Were $65 to $750—of Natural Raccoon, Cinnamon and Natural Wolf, Black and Taupe Fox, Civet Cat, Skunk and Fisher—including imported novelties.

No sale goods sent on approval, received or exchanged.
CHARGE PURCHASES WILL BE BILLED MARCH 1st.
Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

GMC TRUCKS
Exhibited at the New York Truck Shows represent the utmost in motor transportation efficiency and economy for every class of haulage and delivery service.
Electric Truck Exhibit, Space 36A, Grand Central Palace.
Gasoline Truck Exhibit, Space 5A, Madison Square Garden.
Don't fail to see them both.
GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO
PONTIAC MICHIGAN

Men, Opportunity Knocks
Today, a Giant Sale of
UNDERWEAR
for Winter and Summer Wear
More than 1800 Undershirts and Drawers
Regularly Sold at $1 to $2 65c

AN immense floor stock of the largest underwear house in the world, Robert Reis & Co., of New York, *purchased at tremendous concessions* because of, and just previous to, their recent *Removal* to new buildings.

A great opportunity we *could not* pass by and of which you *should not* fail to take advantage.

Included are Balbriggans, Lisle, Natural Wools, Merinos, and favorite Summer Weights.

All sizes, but not in every style, although so varied and complete is the assortment that every visitor will find, in his size, more than sufficient to interest him.

Overstock Sale
Winter Overcoats
$12.50
Formerly $20, $18.20 and $15.50
$18.00
Formerly $30, $27.50, $25, and $22.50
Made by Smith Gray & Co., in New York, to the New Yorker Idea for New York men. To those who know nothing more need be said. Those who don't know would do well to come and see.

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—31st AV., BET. 27th & 28th STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ASQUITH MAY DROP THE SUFFRAGE BILL

Speaker's Ruling on Amendments to Extend the Ballot to Women Causes a Serious Crisis.

SUFFRAGISTS GETTING ANGRY

They Call for a New Bill Instantly—Debate in Commons Takes on a Jocular Vein.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Sir Edward Grey's amendment to the Franchise Reform bill, which would extend Parliamentary suffrage to women, was moved in the House of Commons to-day by the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, Unionist, and a lively debate followed.

It seems doubtful to-night, however, whether the House will be called upon to record its vote on the matter, for the general opinion is that the Government will find that the only way out of the present muddle is to drop the Franchise bill altogether. A very serious Parliamentary situation has been created by the belated ruling of the Speaker yesterday that the proposed woman suffrage amendments would so change the measure as to make it virtually a new bill.

Pending action on the Grey amendment which, according to present arrangements, is to be voted on Monday, the militant suffragettes have been abstaining from any action which might inconvenience pro-suffrage members of Parliament. If, as now seems likely, the Franchise bill is dropped entirely and the feminist hopes of Parliamentary recognition of their claims are again disappointed, militant tactics will probably be renewed and possibly carried to an extreme hitherto unreached in the history of the suffrage movement.

Speakers Jest Over Bill.

The debate to-day on the Grey amendment was almost jocular in character.

Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a speech which Unionist critics suggested meant his eventual resignation from the Ministry in case the amendment was carried. This is regardless of the very definite statements that all the members of the Government had agreed to accept the decision of the House on the bill, and that there would be no resignations.

Harcourt, in fact, handled the subject almost playfully.

"Why didn't the Foreign Minister practice what he preached?" he asked. "Why did he not have women Ambassadors and women clerks at the Foreign Office? They would certainly add to the gayety of nations."

Lord Hugh Cecil, who followed Harcourt, suggested that the Secretary's opposition to woman suffrage arose from his having been spanked by some indignant female.

Another noteworthy contribution to the debate came from Neil Primrose, a son of Lord Rosebery, who said that he had been warned that he ought not to speak on the subject because he did not know one end of a baby from another. Nevertheless he opposed the Grey amendment.

Harcourt Incensed by Incendiary Attack.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—During his speech in Commons to-day on the woman suffrage amendment, Lewis Harcourt, whose house at Nuncham Park was once endangered by suffragettes, who sought to burn it, said:

"The adoption of methods of violence is an indication of the type of mental balance we may expect from women if they got the vote."

He then assailed his pro-suffrage colleagues in the Cabinet, Sir Edward Grey and David Lloyd-George, asserting that they were trying to use the Parliament act to pass a proposal, which had never been before the Electors and would gravely imperil the stability of an admirable amendment to the British Constitution. He added:

"I am against any form of Parliamentary suffrage for women on the ground that it is bad for the State and bad for the women themselves."

Mr. Harcourt held that, if women were to be enfranchised, the policy of adult suffrage would be the only one consistent with political honesty and public justice. He continued:

"Why does the Chancellor of the Exchequer desire to exclude 4,000,000 working women? Surely not because they are mainly domestic servants. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not fear to take their pence for insurance. Does he fear to take their opinion?"

That the ruling of the Speaker on the Franchise bill has "finally exploded the Prime Minister's pledge to women" is stated in a manifesto issued to-day by the Women's Social and Political Union.

The union calls upon the Government to withdraw the bill and reintroduce it in a form giving votes to women equally with men. It says that it is essential that Sir Edward Grey and David Lloyd-George should resign, unless their colleagues in the Cabinet agree to make woman suffrage a Government measure.

The manifesto adds that the Government must have known long ago the turn events would take and can only clear itself from dishonor by adopting the course suggested.

RECOUNT FOR SENATOR.

Contest in 19th District Between Democrat and Progressive.

The fifty thousand or so ballots cast at the last election in the Nineteenth Senatorial District will be recounted to-day to determine whether Henry Salant of the Progressive Party or his Democratic opponent, George W. Simpson, was elected. Salant, who is now sitting from that district, which is composed of the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, is holding his seat on a certificate granted by the County Board of Canvassers, who gave him a plurality of 36 votes.

The ballots will be recounted by the State Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections at the rooms of the Board of Elections, 107 West Forty-first Street, the decision to recount them having been made yesterday after the committee, composed of Senators Duhamel, Chairman, and Carswell, Wende, Pollock, and Palmer, had heard arguments by J. S. Dooling, counsel for Simpson, and William H. Chadbourne, representing Salant. Dooling contends that the returns from the Thirty-first Assembly District were not properly counted.

ALFRED DOUGLAS BANKRUPT.

Son of Marquis of Queensberry Can't and Won't Pay Money Lender $870.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Lord Alfred Douglas was to-day adjudged bankrupt on the petition of a money lender, who was a creditor for £174, ($870.)

Lord Alfred, in a letter to the receiver, stated that his debts were less than £500, ($2,500.) Part of this was due to tradesmen whose claims would be discharged by relatives. As for the money lenders, he said he did not intend to pay them.

PRINCETON ENGINEERS DINE.

President John Grier Hibben with Them at the Princeton Club.

The second annual dinner of the Princeton Engineering Association was held last night at the Princeton Club. William P. Field, President of the Association, presided. Grace was asked by the Rev. Frederick Jackson, a graduate of the Engineering Department of Princeton.

The speakers included President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, Class of '82; J. Vipond Davies, Chief Engineer of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, and Arthur C. Jackson, President of the Harvard Engineering Society.

Among those present were: Frank Ray Howe, Eugene Y. Allen, Harry G. Treadwell, Theo. F. Artaud, Edward D. Townsend, S. Wood McClave, William M. Whitney, Prof. Frederick N. Willson, Frank L. Davis, Charles L. House, C. E. Knickerbocker, Charles L. Holt, James E. Hayes, Jr., Prof. H. S. S. Smith, Prof. Malcolm MacLaren, and Frank N. Spencer.

Wilbur C. Fisk, '90, is Vice President and Charles H. Higgins, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

AIDS FAR WESTERN COLLEGE.

General Educational Board Includes State of Washington in Benefits.

The General Educational Board yesterday gave financial assistance to three colleges aggregating $225,000. The three institutions which received conditional appropriations were: Allegheny College of Meadville, Penn., $50,000 toward a total of $200,000; Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., $50,000 toward $400,000, and Whitman College of Walla Walla, Wash., $125,000 toward $500,000.

In giving to Whitman College the board went further West than ever before.

The board held its annual meeting at 17 Battery place. The following officers were elected for the year 1913: Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary; E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary; Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretary, and L. G. Myers, Treasurer.

STEAMSHIP MEN AT WAR.

Each Accuses Other of Rate Cutting Before House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President A. H. Bull of the Bull Steamship Lines testified before the House Committee on Merchant Marine last week that his lines had practically been driven out of the Porto Rican trade by a system of rate-cutting practiced by the San Domingo Line. To-day Vice President Franklin D. Mooney of the San Domingo Line, of which he is also the General Manager, told the committee that it was Mr. Bull's line that had started the rate-cutting.

In his testimony Mr. Mooney said that the San Domingo Line was operated at a loss on account of its war with the Bull Company, which, he said, had cut rates in 1911. After ignoring this competition for a while the San Domingo Company found it necessary to meet it. As a result of this rate war rates had dropped to an unremunerative basis and still remain unremunerative.

Mr. Mooney said that Mr. Bull had tried to effect a rate agreement with the San Domingo lines on Nov. 11.

"I told Mr. Bull that, in my opinion, his proposal was in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law, as it contemplated restraint of trade. Mr. Bull said he had been advised by counsel that it was not, but later he told me that he had found that my statement was true, and he then suggested a gentleman's agreement."

The committee also heard testimony from Chester V. Kellogg, General Freight Agent of the Munson Line, to the effect that steamship companies doing business between Gulf ports and Cuba have an arrangement to "keep ourselves from destroying each other."

Mr. Kellogg insisted that although rates were discussed each line fixed its rates independently.

"If you fix the rates independently what is the utility of the conference?" insisted Representative Alexander.

"The purpose is to talk over what would be legitimate at fair rates."

FEARS GOLD DEARTH MENACES EUROPE

Greater Supply Needed to Meet Trade Increases, Says Sir Edward Holden.

TOO MUCH FLOWS TO INDIA

That Country Has Taken £67,000,000 the Last Few Years—Urges a New Inquiry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Sir Edward Holden, presiding at a meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, to-day, gave an exhaustive resumé of the influences which had recently operated upon international money centres. After reviewing the state of trade and the position of credit and money in Germany, France, Austria, United States, Canada, and England, Sir Edward remarked that the total liabilities of the Bank of England on Jan. 8, 1912, amounted to £95,000,000, with a gold reserve, to protect those liabilities, of about £34,500,000, or about 36 per cent. The Bank's liabilities on Jan. 1 were £96,000,000, and the gold in hand was £31,000,000, or about 32½ per cent. The amount of gold in the Bank of England and in the provinces, returnable to the Bank, at the beginning of 1912, was about £41,500,000, whereas at the beginning of the current year the amount was only £35,000,000, that is, Great Britain had £6,000,000 less with which to commence the year. The liabilities of the countries he had reviewed had increased in a greater ratio.

"The money markets of the world hang together," he continued. "We watch the Continent and America, and they watch us. The money markets of the Continent were in very straitened circumstances in 1912. Just as we saw during the American crisis of 1907 gold being withdrawn from the banks and hoarded in safe deposit vaults, so have we seen in Germany, France, and Austria hoarding going on in many directions. During the greater part of 1912 the discount rate in London was higher by about one-half of 1 per cent. than during 1911, and the bank rate was 5 per cent. from October last to the present time, as against 4 per cent. during the same period of 1911.

"Why had Great Britain and the countries mentioned not been able to obtain and retain more gold? The answer is, Because it had been taken by India, and if these other countries continue in future to increase their trade without being able to increase their gold, then a crisis similar to or greater than that which arose in America in 1907 will assuredly take place, which will cause loans to be called in, credits to be contracted, and great losses will ensue.

"Being face to face with these conditions, the Indian question is one which ought to be thoroughly discussed, for during the last two and three-quarter years India has taken no less than sixty-seven millions sterling in gold in bars and sovereigns, and little of it has been returned.

"We have had before us the difficult problem of how gold was to be made to flow out from India. While money ruled for a certain period of the year up to 8 per cent. in India, we could not expect the bank rate in London to be effective in attracting gold from India in the same way as from other countries."

Sir Edward hoped that the Secretary of State for India might be induced to consider seriously the question of appointing without delay a fresh commission, not only in the interests of Great Britain, but also in the interests of all those countries which are now unable to obtain gold to meet their increasing trade, increasing liabilities, and increasing credit. There were serious dangers ahead, he said, and it had become a pressing necessity to provide protection against them.

PLAN BAPTIST BUILDING.

$450,000 Is Promised of a Fund of $750,000 Needed.

Baptists in New York are discussing plans for a $750,000 headquarters which shall serve the triple purpose of a local centre of work, a headquarters for Baptists in the Metropolitan district, and a National home for the Baptist missionary societies. Some $450,000 is already in sight, and from most of those interested have come expressions of confidence that nothing would prevent the raising of $300,000 more to insure the provision of the Baptist denomination of headquarters comparable with the National establishment owned by the Presbyterians at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Fourth Avenue headquarters owned by the Episcopalians, and the Fifth Avenue home of the Methodists, who were the first to take possession of National headquarters in this city.

Next Monday Frank Dickinson, a prominent Baptist layman, and the first to hold the Presidency of the Baptist Union, will give a luncheon at the Union League Club as a gathering time and place for further discussion of the ways and means of raising the needed $300,000.

The project takes its origin in an unusual and liberal offer from the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, one of New York's wealthy Baptist congregations. The offer was made to the Metropolitan Baptist Union, which represents not only this city, but Long Island and New Jersey.

The offer includes the turning over to the Metropolitan Union or to such legal body as might be formed to receive it, the Collegiate congregation's site at Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, valued at $150,000, and a building worth $300,000 which it owns on Bleecker Street.

The conditions attached to the offer are the raising of $300,000 more, the setting aside of $150,000 of it as endowment, and the assuring to the Collegiate congregation of the use of the headquarters auditorium and certain classrooms and parlors. It is understood that the offer is acceptable, conditions and all.

One problem that has arisen immediately involves the site. Shall the Thirty-third Street site be used or shall it be sold? Its nearness to the Pennsylvania station enhances its market value, but also enhances its value for headquarters, and, furthermore, the Collegiate congregation is loath to have the new building too far away from the present church.

WORKMAN RECOVERS $4,500.

Lost an Eye When Shaken from a Hoisted Stone in Blocked Street.

For the loss of an eye and other injuries sustained last June while working on stone construction in West 156th Street, Edward Blatz obtained a verdict of $4,500 in the Supreme Court before Justice Dugro yesterday. He attributed his injuries to the unlawful blocking of the street.

The defendants were Joseph W. Wilson and John Wilson, stone cutters. They had hoisted a large stone to its place. The derrick in use was supported by ropes stretched all the way across the street. Blatz stood on the huge stone to which the rope was still tied. A wagon struck the guy rope and this caused Blatz to lose his balance and fall.

Through his counsel, Alfred & Charles Steckler, Blatz contended that the defendants were guilty of a nuisance in obstructing the highway without a right.

CHINA HARD PRESSED BY NEW LOAN TERMS

Government at Edge of a Precipice, Says a Cabinet Officer—To Yield Means Revolution.

FRANCE IS VERY INSISTENT

Other Powers Demand That China Pay Its Debts for Warships and War Material, While Others Oppose.

PEKING, Jan. 24.—The bankers interested in the loan of $125,000,000 to China have informed their Peking representatives to "O. K." the loan, if the Ministers in Peking of the six powers, of which the loaning bankers are Nationals, are satisfied with the conditions of the contract.

The Ministers, however, are by no means unanimous in this respect. The French Minister in particular insists upon drastic conditions governing the loan, including the insertion of definite undertakings for the appointment of financial advisers by China and the arrangement of minute details in connection with the financial reorganization and supervision of the country. Other Ministers demand payment from the loan of China's debts for warships, military materials, &c., while others, who are not financially interested, object to this procedure on the ground that the war materials may be used against their countries.

Chinese officials, who were interviewed to-day with regard to the loan, declared that the Government, having accepted the conditions of the bankers, is now on the brink of a precipice over which another bush will precipitate it.

SUES CRISPS FOR COMMISSION.

Englishman Asserts He Made the Loan Agreement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A suit for a commission on the Crisp loan to China came up to-day in the Chancery Division. The plaintiff was Edward Frank Birchall and the defendants were Crisp & Co. and Abraham Wendell Jackson.

Birchall, who is an Englishman, long resident in China, stated that he originally made the arrangement with the Chinese Government for the issue of a $50,000,000 loan. By an agreement, dated July 12 last, it was arranged that a commission of half of 1 per cent. on the total loan should be paid by Jackson to the plaintiff within a month after the final contract was executed. The plaintiff received $3,500 as his share of the $77,000 payable to Jackson for his commission. There was still a total commission owing of $151,000, of which the plaintiff was entitled to five-elevenths. The counsel for Crisp & Co. said that the firm had a counter-claim against Jackson, and until it was determined no judgment was possible. An amount to cover the total claims for commission would be set aside by the defendants.

On that understanding the Judge refused to grant an injunction or order the payment of the amount into court.

B. Altman & Co.

will offer for Sale this day (Saturday):

10,000 Yards of

Fancy Cotton Dress Materials

(arranged in Dress Lengths)

AT THE EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES OF

12c., 24c., 35c. up to 65c. per yard.

Also Several Thousand Yards of Plain and Fancy White Fabrics, in Waist and Dress Lengths, at considerably below usual prices.

In the MEN'S FURNISHING DEP'T

An Additional Lot of

Men's Winter Overcoats

will be placed on Sale this day at $17.50

Actual values $30.00 to 40.00

The Men's Furnishing Department is easily accessible from the Main Entrance to the store.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

Nothing new to regular Macy customers in this advertisement—

BUT

Very important money-saving news to those who are accustomed to buy elsewhere on credit.

MACY'S advertisements state that the "Regular Macy Saving" amounts to 10% on new fiction—and every Macy customer knows that it is so. Macy's prices on new fiction are 10% less than anywhere else in New York..

It has been customary for Macy's to advertise that the "Regular Macy Saving" averages from 15% to 25% on standard sets, fine library editions, etc. Customers know that this is as true to-day as it has been for over fifty years.

But it has been customary for Macy's to advertise that the "Regular Macy Saving" on clothes for men, women and children averages 15%, occasionally running up to 25%. Lately we have discovered that this is not strictly the case. Repeatedly we have seen instances where Macy's prices were one-half and less than half of what was charged elsewhere for Women's Suits and Men's Suits and Overcoats of ordinary good quality.

As an example, we recently bought a Man's Overcoat, advertised by a large reputable house as "$60.00 value, special at $24.00." Macy's *regular* price for the identical coat in regular stock *is and has been $22.50*.

You have always saved money by buying at Macy's.

You save more than ever these days, when the extension of credit, the increase of free entertainments, trading stamps, etc., have added to the cost of doing business, and therefore made higher prices necessary in practically every large New York Store—except Macy's.

YOU can get whatever you want at Macy's. You pay less than elsewhere. You get courteous service, prompt delivery, and, best of all, a 55-year-old policy that is founded upon and culminates in "*Money back if you are not satisfied.*" That is why following the crowd means buying at Macy's.

Every Day in the Year You'll Be in Better Health If You Drink

White Rock

Water

Alfred L. Loomis, M.D., L.L.D., the famous professor of Pathology, says: "Mineral Waters should be freely drunk at all times. Especially those carbonated Lithia Waters whose properties are alkaline are always of service."

WHITE ROCK Water is the only water in the world which scientifically meets these requirements. WHITE ROCK is a clinically pure, delicious, sparkling spring water, which comes to you in sour, sterilized bottles, straight from the famous WHITE ROCK Spring at Waukesha, Wis.

Drink WHITE ROCK. "You'll live years longer."

GIMBELS

Interesting News TODAY From the GIMBEL Clothing Store for Men

The march past of January days continues, inventory books, small lots must go.

Small, that is, from the viewpoint of a great store with large stocks. But for the man who needs a new Suit or Overcoat rich selection indeed. And such price reductions on the finest type of ready-to-wear Clothing.

Men's Suits and Overcoats $17.50, Were $25 to $35

Excellent Winter styles, from our regular lines, with good variety and all sizes in each group.

Our Finest Winter Suits And Overcoats Much Reduced

These are the highest grades of Clothing in our stock, and include all our fine London Overcoats, in typically English styles and materials. Reductions run as high as half.

All Fur and Fur-lined Overcoats Less 20 Per Cent.

This flat price-reduction of one-fifth applies on every man's Fur Coat remaining in our stock, from Chauffeurs' Coats at $20 from $25, to superb Fur-lined Coats at $280 from $350.

Men's Dress Waistcoats At $1.85, Usually $3.50 to $5

Another clearance—partially the remainder of a special purchase, partially broken lines from our own stock.

A variety of styles, suitable to wear with dinner coats or full evening dress. Some a little soiled from handling. All sizes, from 33 to 46, in one style or another, at $1.85 each.

Fourth Floor

Good Price-Reductions On These Men's HATS

Breaks in the size-ranges have developed, and while the actual value of the Hat that fits *you* is still 100 per cent., the collection, as a whole, has depreciated, from our point of view. Hence:

English Derbies at $1.95 Each, that were $3.

Australian Velour Hats at $4; that were $5 and $6.

"Royal" Soft Hats from Paris; also American Soft Hats at $1.95 each, that were $3.

Men's Fancy Madras Shirts At a Short Price---$1.25

The reason for the short price is out of the ordinary—a maker's short ends of the fine madras which he has been putting into his $2 and $2.50 shirts of Spring style.

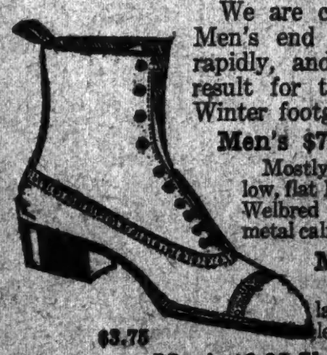
We have 2500 of these Shirts and they make a bully collection. All bear the Gimbel label, which signifies that they were made *our* way; and there is a wealth of fine patterns, and a variety of colorings wide enough to suit any man.

Plaited and plain bosoms, sizes 14 to 17.

Today, $1.25 each, instead of $2 and $2.50.

Main Floor

A Lot of Good News About Men's Shoes



$3.75

We are cleaning up stocks in the Men's end of the Shoe Store very rapidly, and some splendid bargains result for the man who wants new Winter footgear. For instance:

Men's $7 Shoes at $4.75 Pair

Mostly in the Somerset last, with its low, flat English heels, from our regular Welbred line. In tan Russia calf, gun-metal calf, and some with whipcord tops.

Men's $5 Shoes at $3.75

Good styles, Blucher, straight lace and button, in a variety of leathers.

Men's $3.95 Shoes at $2.85

Shoes that we consider excellent at their full prices, in vici kid, gun-metal calf, patent leather and tan Russia calf button; tan oil grain lace.

Broken sizes in all of these, of course, but good picking at each price.

Second floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

The Store with the Subway Station.

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station, Hoyt Street.

January Book Sale.

Clearance of Publishers' Remainders and Other Excellent Books at Little Prices.

Books of Travel, Books of Adventure, Beautiful Books on Art, a Splendid Atlas and an Excellent Dictionary.

In Unfamiliar England, by Thomas D. Murphy, with 64 illustrations from special photographs, 16 in full color; bound in buckram, boxed. Published by L. C. Page & Co. at $8.00, our price $1.95.

In Wildest Africa, by Peter MacQueen, with 64 plates from photographs taken by the author and by Peter Dulkewich. Published by L. C. Page & Co. at $2.50, our price $1.49.

The Land of Heather, written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson, many full-page illustrations, bound in cloth. Published by Macmillan Co. at $2.00, here at 95c.

Cuba, by Irene A. Wright, illustrated. Published by Macmillan Co. at $2.50, here at 95c.

The City of Genoa, by Robert W. Carden, 12 illustrations in color by William Parkinson, and many others. Published by James Pott & Co. at $2.50, here at 95c.

The Art Lovers' Series

Bound in ¾ morocco. Published by L. C. Page & Co. at $3.50, our price 95c.

The Madonna in Art, by Estelle M. Hurll.
Child Life in Art, by Estelle M. Hurll.
Angels in Art, by Clara Erskin Clement.
Saints in Art, by Clara Erskin Clement.
Heroines of the Bible in Art, by Clara Erskin Clement.
Japanese Art, by Sadakichi Hartman.
Love in Art, by Mary Knight Potter.
Classic Myths in Art, by Julia De W. Addison.
Christ in Art, by Joseph Lewis French.
Beautiful Women in Art, by Armand Dayot.
Famous Beauties in Art, by Armand Dayot.
Music in Art, by Lena May Ennis.
Famous Actors of To-day, by Lewis C. Strang.
The Organ and Its Masters, by Henry C. Lahie.
Treasury of Helpful Verse, by Chadwick.
Life and Art of Edwin Booth, by Matthews and Hutton.
Famous Prima Donnas, by Strang.
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Containing Maps of the Continents, States, the Provinces of Canada, and all the other countries of the world. The Constitution of the United States, Latest U. S. Census, etc.; our price, 69c.

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Cloth, indexed, published at $2.00; our price 35c. Not published by the original publishers of Webster's Dictionary or successors.

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A Desirable Lot of Delightful Stories

YOU WILL RECOGNIZE in this list of titles many of those Books which created a little furore in the literary world when they were published, and which critics pronounced as real "finds" in the fiction field. Now at the ridiculous price of 25c.

Blindfolded, by Earle Ashley Walott.
Box of Matches, by Hamblen Sears.
City of Delight, by Elizabeth Miller.
The Climber, by E. F. Benson.
Elizabeth Visits America, by Elinor Glyn.
The Fair Mississippian, by Charles Egbert Craddock.
The Fighting Bishop, by Herbert M. Hopkins.
Fortunes of Fifi, by Molly Elliot Seawell.
Game and the Candle, by Eleanor M. Ingram.
Gloria, by G. Frederic Turner.
In Babel, by George Ade.
Key to Yesterday, by Charles Neville Buck.
My Friend Prospero, by Henry Harland.
Other Side of the Door, by Lucia Chamberlain.
Rock in the Baltic, by Robert Barr.
The Scarlet Empire, by David M. Parry.
Son of the Wind, by Lucia Chamberlain.
Splendid Idle Forties, by Gertrude Atherton.
The Ways of the Gods, by John Luther Long.

Slightly Hurt Books at 10c., 15c. and 25c.

Including fiction, travel, essays, juvenile, etc.

Street floor, rear, East Building.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

DR. KUNITZER PLEADS FOR A NEW HEARING

Sydenham Hospital Head Says He Can Disprove the Charges Made in the Ewald Case.

DENOUNCES HIS ACCUSERS

Sends Pamphlet to County Medical Society Members, Who Must Vote Again on Expulsion.

Every member of the New York County Medical Society received a pamphlet yesterday from Dr. Robert Kunitzer, the Medical Director of Sydenham Hospital, who, in December, 1910, was expelled from that society. This pamphlet, which is reinforced by several affidavits and statements, is an appeal for a new hearing, and is sent out at this time because on Monday night the society will meet at the Academy of Medicine and "vote anew" on the question of whether it should accept the verdict of its Comitia Minora and expel Dr. Kunitzer.

The charges preferred against the physician accused him of complicity in the falsification of the hospital medical records to bear out Dr. Louis A. Ewald's boasts of having performed a certain rare and dangerous operation a startling number of times both at Sydenham and at the German Hospital. From the moment that he was found guilty and expelled, Dr. Kunitzer has fought stubbornly. All his appeals to the courts failed him, but the State Medical Society finally ordered, not a new hearing, but a new vote on the ground that the vote "was not properly counted and announced." When the society met last Spring to take the new vote, it was restrained by a temporary injunction on the doctor's plea that he had resigned and that it had no right to expel him. This injunction failed later and the vote will be taken Monday.

Now, on the eve of this long-delayed vote Dr. Kunitzer appeals to the profession in this pamphlet, much of which is given over to a denunciation of Egon Egghard, Superintendent of Sydenham at the time of the trouble, a nephew of Dr. Kunitzer, and the man who preferred the charges before the medical society. He makes a very serious charge against Egghard, and further introduces for the purpose of discrediting him, a statement purporting to come from Dr. William B. Coffey, Vice President of St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco, where Egghard worked after his departure from New York. He further presents this alibi:

Dr. Kunitzer's Alibi.

"After the committee found me guilty I tried to obtain specifications from the County Medical Society as to when these offenses that I was accused of took place, but met only with refusals. These dates I was only enabled to ascertain in an indirect manner. Afterward I learned that it was on or about Sept. 25, 1909, that I was charged with the knowledge of the falsification of the records of the Sydenham Hospital.

"Months before that time and for three weeks thereafter I was not in the United States, but was in Europe with Isaac Guggenheim of New York."

Among those familiar with the details of the Kunitzer case in its long process through the County Medical Society annals, it was said yesterday, however, that the falsifications complained of were made, some of them in October, and some in the early part of 1910. But in his pamphlet Dr. Kunitzer makes much of this point. He says:

"If I could bring to bear no more forcible evidence, the mere fact that I, in company with Isaac Guggenheim, who is willing to appear and testify to that fact, was 4,000 miles away at the time of the changing of the records by Egghard, this should be sufficient to convince every right-thinking colleague that I had no participation in the offense with which I am charged, but I make the assertion that I can prove beyond any question of doubt that every statement made in the charges by Egghard and his ilk against me is false, slanderous, and perjurous, and that furthermore the Board of Censors, without any intention on their part, has been deceived and been made victims of his guile and treachery.

"Disregarding the testimony given by me and by my witnesses, do you think I ought to be expelled on this kind of evidence? Would you believe Egghard? Would you believe his witnesses, the Seeger brothers and the Breslin girl, and the rest of them, all of whom were so closely associated with Egghard—all discharged by me from the hospital.

Midnight Changes in Records.

"Bear in mind that Egghard admits the midnight changes in the records. Bear in mind the animus which caused Egghard to prefer the charges against me—a revenge for my discharging him. How can I, or how could you, meet such an attack? You could only say, 'he lies.'

"Under these circumstances will you vote for my expulsion? Can you in conscience say that you are satisfied that I was a party to the fraud? What benefit was it to me? What interest had I in the controversy between Ewald and the society? My relations with Ewald were not even friendly.

"All I ask is a fair deal. I ask you not to vote in favor of the resolution unless you are convinced in your own minds concerning the facts, that I am culpable. If I have satisfied you with this presentment that I am innocent, I ask you to vote against the resolution. If you are still not convinced either way, or in doubt, I ask you to remain silent and to refuse to vote.

"I submit all these facts to your earnest consideration in the name of justice, truth, and honor."

The vote of expulsion recorded at that lively meeting of the medical society in Christmas week, 1910, was 392 to 38. Dr. Kunitzer's protest against this was based on his insistence that 600 were present, so that the required three-fourths had not voted against him.

NEW HAMBURG-AMERICAN PIER

Line Seeks to Lease City Structure in South Brooklyn.

On behalf of the Hamburg-American Line Julius P. Meyer, the Assistant General Manager, made an application to Dock Commissioner Tomkins yesterday for a lease of the new city pier at the foot of Thirty-third Street, South Brooklyn, for twenty years at a rental of $75,000 a year, the city to bear the cost of fitting the pier with waiting rooms, electrical apparatus for baggage and railroad tracks. Mr. Meyer said that it would be used as a relief pier for those in Hoboken for their smaller passenger and cargo steamships.

Mr. Tomkins said that he would send the application with his recommendation to the Sinking Fund of the Board of Estimate.

MOOSE OF NORTHWEST MEET.

Representatives from Five States at St. Paul—Roosevelt for Separation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 24.—The conference of Progressive party leaders, representing Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota, opened here to-day.

Ex-Senator Beveridge criticized the Minnesota laws which prevented recognition of the Progressive party in this State and said that if the Legislature now in session failed to amend the statutes, every Progressive should take the stump in an effort to return to private life "the men who make these laws."

Col. Roosevelt in a telegram expressed regret at not being able to attend the meeting, and emphasized what he considered the necessity of the Progressive party remaining intact—a party by itself. He said that the Democratic tariff policy was as dangerous as the Payne-Aldrich measure.

WILSON HERE OVER NIGHT.

A Day of Shopping with Mrs. Wilson and an Evening at the Theatre.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson played hookey yesterday. He wanted to do two things—see his dentist and go to the theatre—and his wife wanted him to do a third—go shopping. So he settled the matter by making a day of it and doing all three. He did one of them in Philadelphia and two in New York.

As usual, he did not tell anybody of his intentions, and aside from the handful of newspaper men and Secret Service men who accompany him on all his journeyings no one knew that he was not going to the State House at Trenton, according to his custom. Instead, he, with his daughter Eleanor and the little retinue referred to, boarded a train at Princeton at 8:22 yesterday morning and went to Philadelphia.

From the Broad Street Station he went to the Professional Building in Chestnut Street, just above Eighteenth, where Dr. George W. Keusel worked on his teeth for two hours. Altogether the Governor was in Philadelphia about two hours and a half, during which time not a soul on the streets or in the railroad station recognized their next President. When he got aboard the train for New York some passengers—probably New Yorkers—recognized him and called each other's attention to him, but without any attempt to intrude on his privacy.

He left Philadelphia at noon and arrived in New York at 2 P. M. At the terminal he was met by an automobile belonging to Col. E. M. House of 145 East Thirty-fifth Street, an old friend, with whom he usually stops when in this city, and was taken to Col House's apartments.

He was joined by Mrs. Wilson, with whom he went shopping in performance of an ancient promise to her, the fulfillment of which had been long delayed by the pressure of public business. At several of the stores he was recognized, and at one of them the young women employes came crowding around, and the Governor and his wife had to hold a sort of impromptu reception on the spot.

In the evening the Governor and Col. House went to the Little Theatre to see "Rutherford and Son." The Governor seemed intensely interested in the sombre play, concerning which some one remarked that it furnished a fitting end to a day begun with the dentist, but he seldom joined in the applause. He and Col. House remained in their seats between the acts, but the Governor's presence was quite generally known in the audience, though there was no demonstration.

He spent last night at Col. House's. His plans for to-day include a visit to some friends in near-by towns.

Mid-Day Cabaret, 8th Floor.

34 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of The English Language, at 95c.

Thoroughly revised, and greatly enlarged and improved. With appendix of useful tables, including recent population statistics of the world, and a supplement of more than five thousand words and phrases.

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Charles Dickens, 20 vols., ¾ leather, regular price $20, now... $15.00
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Longfellow, ¾ leather, 11 vols., reg. price $32.25, now..... $20.00
Hamilton W. Mabie, 11 vols., ¾ leather, were $33.75, now.... $23.00
Whittier, 7 vols., ¾ leather, reg. price $19.50, now..... $9.75
Shakespeare, 10 vols., ¾ leather, were $9.75, now..... $7.50
Les Miserables, 5 vols., ¾ leather, reg. price $6.25, now..... $4.95
Tronig's Life of Washington, 4 vols., ¾ lea., reg. price $5, now.. $3.95
Rise of the Dutch Republic, 3 vols., ¾ lea., were $3.75, now .. $2.95
Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols., ¾ leather, were $3.75, now..... $2.95

The above sets are slightly shopworn.

Many tables filled with books, slightly shopworn, at 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c

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Simpson Crawford Co., 6th Av., 19th to 20th Street.

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Pre-Inventory Clean-up of 870 Negligee Shirts at - - 89c

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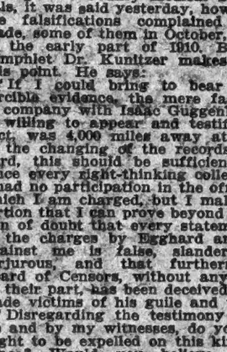

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346 are regular 1.35 Shirts
306 are regular 1.15 Shirts

All are taken right out of our regular stock. All are good, desirable patterns. Most of them are slightly soiled from handling. That's why you are getting them for 89c, but this doesn't lessen their real value.

Materials used are imported and domestic percales and madras, with neat stripes and figures. All coat models and attached cuffs. Plaited and plain fronts.

Men's Neckwear, at Half Price to Close

The half-dollar ties are our regular $1.00 scarfs. They are made of imported and domestic silks in the wide open end shape and the English square shape. All are desirable colors and patterns.

The 25c ties are our regular 50c scarfs; in plain colors and stripes, wide open end shapes being favored. Every one a winner.

☞ Simpson Crawford Co.—Main Floor—On Sale To-day.

Simpson Crawford Co., Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St. In New York's Shopping Center

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

More Wonderful Values Appear in the

Clearance of Coats and Dresses

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

SATURDAY WILL BE AN IDEAL DAY to go looking about in the Loeser Store for Girls to find winter Clothes that may be bought for a small fraction of their worth—some for less money than the yard prices of the unmade materials.

It is our annual winter clearance.

Many of the groups are small—and in those groups the prices are *very* small.

But there is something for nearly every one—and the good style, the good fabrics and the excellent workmanship make these values nothing short of extraordinary.

Girls' $4.98 to $8.98 Coats at $2.98 to $5.98.

Of kerseys, mixtures, meltons a wide variety. Coats built for service as well as good looks. Sizes incomplete.

Girls' and Misses' $15 and $25 Coats, $9.98 and $18.98.

Kerseys, cheviots and choice woolen fabrics of other sorts—the ones and twos of a kind remaining. Styles are those most approved for the present season.

Misses' $15 to $25 Dresses at $9.98 and $18.98.

Made of pretty silks, novelty cloths and a few of velvets. They are correct in modes; some with yokes; others with collars and others tailor finished. Very attractive indeed for such small prices.

Misses' $25 to $35 Coats at $18.50.

Made of soft, light weight woolens and chinchillas and also of double-faced materials. Loose and straight line models, all strictly tailored, finished with velvet collars, and some also piped with velveta. A few in the favored one-piece back and sleeves style.

Continuing the Clearance of Women's Suits, Wraps and Furs.

Second Floor. None C. O. D., on Approval or Received for Credit.

75c. to $20 Framed Pictures, 25c. to $7.50.

Just 407. All Below the Cost of Making.

PART OF THIS LOT OF PICTURES are the maker's surplus and the balance are order cancellations. Altogether it is one of the greatest offerings of Framed Pictures that was ever made in the Loeser Store.

There are fac-similes, water colors, carbon photographs, hand-colored photogravures, plain photogravures, French prints and others, framed in gilt and hardwood frames. A wonderfully interesting and attractive collection.

Special space will be devoted to their selling, in the Picture Store, and to give you a fair illustration of the savings, there will be:

75c. Framed Pictures for 25c.
$1 Framed Pictures for 39c.
$1.25 Framed Pictures for 50c.
$1.50 Framed Pictures for 69c.
$1.75 Framed Pictures for 75c.
$2.50 Framed Pictures for $1.
$2.75 Framed Pictures for $1.25.
$3 Framed Pictures for $1.50.

And up to $20 Framed Pictures for $7.50.

Third Floor.

Women's Silk Hose, 89c. Of the Usual $1.50 and $2 Grades.

AN EXAMPLE OF ONE of the best values we ever had even in a January clearance. These Stockings are of colored pure thread silk with silk soles and tops. As dainty, durable and desirable as any Hose you can buy for the full prices.

85c. and $1 Silk Stockings at 55c.

Black pure thread silk; also black self embroidered with mercerized tops and soles.

Main Floor.

Every One Who Cares for Books Of Permanent Value Will Be Interested In

THE BOOK SALE That Starts at Loeser's This Morning.

THE CHARACTER OF THE LOESER BOOK STORE is indicated by the fact that not only popular and standard fiction but also Books of permanent value on serious subjects are a feature of our stocks.

So general is the recognition of this fact that we are very often able to obtain for our customers special offerings of such Books and one of the best sales of this kind in our experience will be ready this morning.

A specially interesting feature will be a collection of

1700 Volumes of Thomas Jefferson's Writings

Buckram, 25c. a Vol. : : Full and Half Leather, 35c. a Vol.

These 1,700 volumes are what remains of a very handsome subscription edition which was sold at a high price. Each volume is complete in itself. Of some we have but two or three copies, but of those we list below we have 20 or more copies:

Volume 1 contains Autobiography The Anas and other matter.
Volume 2 contains Notes on Virginia and other contributions.
Volume 4 contains Letters Written Before His Mission to Europe, 1762-1784.
Volume 6 contains Letters Written While in Europe, 1784 to 1790.
Volume 11 contains Letters Written After His Return to the United States, 1789-1826.
Volume 12 contains Letters Written After His Return to the United States, 1789-1826.
Volume 13 contains Letters Written After His Return to the United States, 1789-1826.
Volume 14 contains Letters Written After His Return to the United States, 1789-1826.
Volume 16 contains Letters Written After His Return to the United States, 1789-1826. Replies to Public Addresses, Indian Addresses, etc.
Volume 17 contains Miscellaneous Papers.
Volume 18 contains The Batture at New Orleans, Biographical sketches of distinguished men. The Jefferson Papers, etc.

Vital Books on Interesting Subjects. Open Court Publications : : 40% to 75% Off.

The Open Court Publishing Company is so fortunately situated that it may select Books for publication for merit only and without regard to whether or not they may be expected to have a large sale.

The result is that its publications include many Books that are of great interest to the student, the teacher, the writer, the clergyman, etc., but that will not be found in the lists of general publishers. These include Books on Psychology, Philosophy, Religion, Science, Metaphysics, etc.

We have several hundreds of these Books that have been used by the representatives of the publishers as samples. They will be here today at very low prices.

Miscellanous Stock of Other Books of Merit.

A Kipling Primer, including Biographical and Critical Chapters, an index to Mr. Kipling's Principal Writings and Bibliographies. By Frederick L. Knowles. 12mo., boards. Boston. Published at $1, at 25c

Happy England, with 81 full page illustrations in color, memoir and descriptions. By Marcus B. Huish. 8vo. A. & C. Black. Published at $6, at $1.50

Suppressed Plates, Wood Engravings, etc. Together with other curiosities germane thereto. Being an account of certain matters peculiarly alluring to the collector by George Somes Layard with more than fifty reproductions; 8vo, A. & C. Black; published at $4, at .. $1.50

Brazil and Her People of Today: Being an account of the Customs, Amusements, History and Advancement of the Brazilians and the Development and Resources of Their Country. By Nevin O. Winter. Illustrated from original photographs by the author. 12mo. L. C. Page & Co. Published at $3, at $1.35

The American Sportsman: The larger part being on Ornithology. By Elisha J. Lewis, M. D. With many illustrations. 8vo, J. B. Lippincott Co. Published at $1.50, at 50c

Nature's Own Garden. By Maud U. Clarke. With 51 illustrations in color and line. 8vo. J. M. Dent & Co. Published at $6, at $1.50

Walter Pater. By Ferris Greenslet. Being a brief study of the life and work of Walter Pater, with portrait. Small 12mo. McClure, Phillips & Co. Published at 75c., at 25c

The Birds of North America. 119 colored plates representing the different species and varieties, drawn and colored from nature, including a copious text giving a popular account of their habits and characteristics. By Jacob H. Studer. New York. Published at $40, at ... $10

At 10c. Published at 50c.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated by Edward Fitzgerald.
Compensation. By Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Will o' the Mill. By Robert Louis Stevenson.

The above are 12mo size, bound in gray boards, clear type, and printed on rough finished paper.

The National Music of America and Its Sources. By L. C. Elson. 22 illustrations. 12mo. Boston. Published at $1.50, at 75c

Milton's England. By L. A. Mead. 16 illustrations. 12mo. Boston. Published at $1.50, at 75c

How to Collect Continental China: French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian and others. By C. H. Wylde. 60 plates, being reproductions of examples. 12mo. London. 1907. Published at $2, at 75c

Evolution of Italian Art. By Grant Allen. 65 reproductions. 8vo. London, 1908. Published at $3.50, at $1.50

Horses, Guns and Dogs. By J. O. Paget, G. A. B. Dewar, A. B. Portman and A. Inneshand. 11 illustrations, 3 in color. 12mo. Longmans, Green, 1903. Published at $2, at 25c

The Women Artists of Bologna. By L. A. Ragg. With 20 reproductions. 8vo. London, 1907. Published at $2, at 75c

History of American Art. By Sadakichi Hartmann. 2 volumes, with 66 reproductions. 12mo. Boston. Published at $4, at $2.25

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Subscription edition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 8 volumes, bound in cloth, illustrated with photogravures, and titles stamped in gold, gilt tops: The set includes Twice Told Tales, Mosses From an Old Manse, Seven Gables, Snow Image, etc.; Wonder Book, Tanglewood Tales, etc.; Scarlet Letter, Blithdale Romance, The Marble Faun, Our Old Home, and English Note Books.

Main Floor.

WILLCOX MAY STAY AFTER TERM IS UP

Sulzer Tells Merchants' Association He Won't Name Successor Until End of Next Week.

SENATE MUST APPROVE HIM

Governor Wants Local Authorities to Settle Subway Tangle—Interests Working Hard.

Gov. Sulzer sent a telegram through his secretary to the Merchants' Association of this city yesterday, saying that if that organization wished to send a delegation to see him in regard to the subway question the delegates need not appear in Albany until the end of next week. In the message he said he was anxious to leave the matter to those in charge of it in this city and professed his devotion to home rule.

This was taken to mean that Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission would hold over beyond the expiration of his term on Feb. 1, as the Senate must approve his successor after the Governor has appointed him. It was not thought likely that if the name of the new chairman was sent to the Senate on Friday or Saturday it could be passed upon before the week after next. This would keep the membership of the Public Service Commission unchanged for a short time longer, and it seemed yesterday as though but a short time was needed to get the contracts through.

It was said yesterday that the final agreement of the city with the companies could be achieved in forty-eight hours, but those actively connected with the conference on the situation only smiled wearily when they were asked if this was true. Chairman Willcox repeated his declaration that he and the other members of the commission would not be hurried.

Commission Won't Be Hurried.

"The commission," he said, "is proceeding, in strict conformity with the law, to carry out the negotiations after the manner that the statute provides. It will not be stampeded by any one or anything into giving up any point which they consider should be settled in the city's favor. The Commissioners are working very hard, it is true, but in this they are simply doing what they have been doing for months past."

Borough President McAneny was also inclined to doubt the possibility of closing up the matter in the next day or two. In addition to the main contracts with the Interborough and the B. R. T., there were, he pointed out, the supplementary contracts concerning the extensions and the third tracking of the elevated lines to be revised and the contract for the joint operation of the Queens lines to be drawn up between the Interborough and the B. R. T. Several pages of the original contracts needed redrafting and the whole business was so delicate, and contained so much detail that even if the companies and the city came to an agreement it would take time to put the papers in shape, he asserted.

Mayor Gaynor received yesterday morning Francis Lynde Stetson, of counsel to J. P. Morgan & Co., and Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He discussed with them the general situation. Later he saw Corporation Counsel Watson, Borough President McAneny and Controller Prendergast and went over with them some of the points at issue. The lawyers on either side were busy all day drafting the amendments agreed to, and in the evening J. P. Morgan, Jr., Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. McAneny, Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Shonts met Chairman Willcox at the Home Club in East Forty-fifth Street to go over the documents.

The Merchants' Association will send a delegation representing some of the most important commercial bodies in the city to Albany next Friday to call on the Governor in regard to the subway situation. This was decided upon at a meeting in the association's rooms in Lafayette Street yesterday after the receipt of a telegram from Chester C. Platt, Secretary to Gov. Sulzer, which read:

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1913.

Henry R. Towne, President of the Merchants' Association, New York:

In reply to your telegram the Governor directs me to say that of course he will be glad to see your members at any time convenient to themselves. However, there is nothing before the Governor at the present time relating to the subways of New York City upon which he can act. He is so much in favor of home rule that he does not want to interfere in local matters in New York City unless it is absolutely necessary for the general welfare. He hopes you will be able to use your good offices and influence with the Public Service Commissioners to get for the taxpayers what the taxpayers want and are entitled to. If you want to see the Governor regarding the successor of Mr. Willcox, he thinks it advisable for you to appoint a committee, and he will be glad to take the matter up with the committee at the Executive Chamber the latter part of next week, or at any other time convenient to your committee. He thinks it unnecessary to put your members to the expense of coming to Albany at the present time when there is nothing he can do at this end of the line. We think the matter is up to the Public Service Commissioners to make good, and every effort of the taxpayers should be exerted in that direction.

CHESTER PLATT,
Secretary to the Governor.

The delegation of the Merchants' Association will seek to impress upon the Governor, it is said, the importance of keeping the personnel of the Public Service Commission unaltered until the contracts have been signed. It was made clear at the meeting yesterday that this attitude was not dictated by a desire to serve Chairman Willcox's personal or political interests. The association, it was asserted, regarded his retention at the present moment as important because if he was replaced the proposed settlement might be overturned. The association had heard that when the Brooklyn delegation saw the Governor last week he seemed to have in mind the possibility of constructing new subways by popular subscription, but he then asserted that he had not yet made up his mind as to the man he should nominate as head of the Commission.

Attacks President Mitchel.

In the course of the association's meeting, Allan Robinson of the Allied Real Estate Interests made an attack on President Mitchel.

"The gentleman," he said, "who has been most active in opposing these contracts has been three years in office, and I have yet to find that he has made one constructive suggestion for the benefit of the city. He is a genius in his way as a critic, but it is a destructive genius and not a constructive genius, and I think the time has come when the actions of a man who comes forward at this late date and attempts to upset the situation which is so important to us should be brought before the association."

The meeting adopted resolutions urging the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate to complete the contracts as soon as possible, and asserting that any change in the personnel of the commission at this time would be inexpedient and dangerous to the public welfare. Those present at the meeting, over which E. H. Outerbridge presided, were:

Retail Dry Goods Association—Isaac Gimbel, Percy Straus, S. C. Rosenbaum, E. W. Bloomingdale, Leslie Graff.

Central Mercantile Association—Clarkson Cowl, B. J. Greenhut, John R. Butler.

The Merchants' Association of New York—Marcus M. Marks, William A. Meeker, W. E. Minot, Silas D. Webb, E. H. Outerbridge, John C. Baum, William C. Breed, Walter Stabler.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York—J. Edgar Leaycraft, Howard C. Smith.

Manufacturers' Association of New York—James T. Holle, F. W. Amy, Edward G. Blum, David Perks.

Produce Exchange—Arthur Dyer, Lyndon Arnold.

Board of Trade and Transportation—William McCarrell, William H. Gibson.

North Side Board of Trade—F. Clarence Davies, James L. Wells, Charles E. Reid.

Allied Real Estate Interests—Allan Robinson.

Real Estate Board of Brokers—L. M. D. McGuire, David A. Clarkson.

Brooklyn Transit Conference—Jelis F. Creighton, Edward C. Blum.

Long Island Real Estate Exchange—James Frank, John W. Paris, James E. Willdinson.

Williamsburg Taxpayers' Association—Andrew Colvin.

Long Island City Business Men's Association—George J. Ryan, James E. Cloin.

Brooklyn League—John F. Geis.

Bronx Industrial Bureau—A. L. Babcock.

Allied Civic Bodies of South Brooklyn—T. E. Clark, William B. Koller.

Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens—William H. Williams, John Adikes, Stuart Hirschman, R. W. Higbie, Edward A. MacDougall, W. L. Wills.

South Brooklyn Board of Trade—Audley Clarke.

Twenty-third Street Improvement Association—Walter Stabler.

Bronx League—James L. Wells.

United Civic Citizens' Association of Jamaica—John Adikes.

Fifth Avenue Association—Walter Stabler.

Delegations to Go to Albany.

The Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn will send a delegation to Albany probably on Monday, and the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association of the City of New York adopted a resolution yesterday asking the Governor not to make any change in the commission at present. As some accusations have been made that the delay in the settlement of the subway question has been due to Chairman Willcox, Commissioner Maltbie, who is by no means in accord with him on his general policy, gave out yesterday this statement:

While I disagree with Chairman Willcox as to the advisability of these contracts, I have great respect for his opinions and the high character of his motives. Ever since the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution more than a year and a half ago approving a subway policy laid down in a joint report of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, Chairman Willcox has constantly been willing to give it effect, and it was only upon the request of certain members of the Board of estimate that any part of it was held in abeyance pending conferences with the company officials. I know of no one who has been more anxious to proceed than Chairman Willcox, but I cannot believe that he or the majority of the Commission intends to ignore the rights of the minority.

Since the discussion as to the financial results to the city of the dual system has been revived, the commission gave out yesterday an estimate made by E. G. Connette, now President of the International Railroad Company at Buffalo, on April 1 last, when he was transportation engineer to the commission. This estimate he submitted to correct a former one in which he had calculated that the new subways would not earn enough to pay anything on the city's interest and sinking fund account till the tenth year, and even at the end of the lease there would be an accumulated deficit of $4,676,000.

He corrected his figures for operating expenses, and reached the final conclusion that payment on the city's interest and sinking fund account would begin after nine years, and that the deficiency in this would steadily diminish year by year till in the thirtieth year even the accumulated deficit would be wiped out. Consequently, for the last nineteen years of the lease there ought to be some profit to the city.

WANTS TIME LIMIT SET.

Sulzer Tells Subway Delegation to Fix a Period to Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A delegation of the Brooklyn Builders' Association, of which Charles G. Reynolds is President, called on the Governor to-day to request that no change be made in the membership of the Public Service Commission until the subway contracts were signed.

"How long will that take?" the Governor asked.

"Some three weeks," a member of the delegation replied.

"Have something like that reduced to writing and then come to me," the Governor remarked. "Action could be taken on a definite statement like that."

The Governor was asked to tell the nature of the charges against Chairman Willcox which he said he had received.

"I have nothing to say about that, because I'm not going to remove him," was his reply. He added: "I'm glad to see they are getting together and making some progress."

DISCUSS 42D ST. SUBWAYS.

Meeting Will Hear Times Square Express Station Plans.

The Forty-second Street Subway Association, of which Alexander Taylor of 18 East Forty-second Street is Chairman, will hold a meeting at noon on Monday at the Hotel Manhattan to consider several important matters affecting the interests of business men on this street in connection with the proposed subways.

F. A. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor and Henry G. Opdyke, consulting engineer of the Broadway Association, have been invited to present to the meeting the plan for placing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit express station immediately below the present Interborough Times Square station, which was presented a few weeks ago to the Public Service Commission by the Broadway Association and the Times Square Association. This plan has already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, has also been invited to attend the meeting to describe the changes in the rapid transit situation as they are likely to affect Forty-second Street.

TO PROTECT QUEENS PLANS.

Delegations to Visit Sulzer to Plead Their Own Transit Ideas.

In order that the plans for the proposed rapid transit lines in Queens, which are in no way included in the present triborough tangle, may not be disturbed, several delegations of business men are arranging to visit Albany on Monday and present the claims of the Borough of Queens. President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens sent a telegram to Gov. Sulzer which read:

Hon. William Sulzer, Governor, Albany, N. Y.

The people of Queens view with intense alarm the creation of any condition tending to delay or jeopardize the construction of transit lines provided for Queens upon the prospect of which lines present assessed values are predicated. Queens lines are not included in tri-borough scheme.

MAURICE E. CONNOLLY,
President of the Borough of Queens.

It is said the proposed lines in Queens can be built independent of any action on the proposed tri-borough lines.

ROBERTS LIBRARY SOLD.

Merwin Sale Also Includes La Farge Autographs and Pictures.

The private library of the late Dr. O. S. Roberts of Pittsfield, Mass., was dispersed yesterday by the Merwin Sales Company upon order of the Probate Court of Berkshire County, Mass. There were also a few autographs and pictures from the estate of the late John La Farge of this city. The total was about $6,000. The highest prices were obtained for sets of eminent authors.

Gabriel Weis paid $228 for an extra-illustrated copy of the Benares edition of Sir Richard F. Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights." Charles Sessler of Philadelphia gave $200 for a Japan paper set of the "Secret Memoirs of the Courts of Europe from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century" and $175 for a Japan paper edition of Edgar Allan Poe's works with a leaf inserted of the original manuscript of "Marginalia" in Poe's handwriting. Mr. Weis paid $201 for a Japan paper edition of Shakespeare's works and $155 for an edition of Henry D. Thoreau's works, with a two-page manuscript of the author inserted.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons, one of the Newest, Largest and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN
AND THE
ORIENT
February 15 to April 27, 71 days, costing only $400 and Up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this winter.
SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 10 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe, returning by "Mauretania," etc.
Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York

CARNEGIE NOW LOOKS TO WILSON FOR PEACE

Regrets Bad Record of Past Year, but Is Strong in Predicting Change.

DR. ELIOT PRAISES OPEN DOOR

Tells New York Peace Society and Civic Forum That That Will Do Much in the Orient.

Hopeful messages to those who are looking forward to universal peace were given last night by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, and Andrew Carnegie at the meeting in Carnegie Hall, under the joint auspices of the New York Peace Society and the Civic Forum. Undismayed by recent wars, Mr. Carnegie asserted his conviction that the end of war was in sight and expressed the greatest confidence in the attitude which President-elect Wilson would assume on going into office.

"I have faith in our President-elect," said Mr. Carnegie. "When I wrote to him after his election as Governor in regard to arbitration his letter was as strong as it could be. If he has to deal with the question of the arrangement of universal peace I'll just risk my reputation on him—no, that wouldn't be much—I'll risk some of my money. And I never gambled before."

Mr. Carnegie spoke with a deep feeling of disappointment about the failure of the treaty signed by Great Britain, France, and the United States under President Taft's leadership, and approved by Germany, saying that these four nations acting together could make war impossible.

Dr. Eliot expressed the belief that the domination of the seas by the navies of Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, and Japan would go far toward solving the question.

"This has been a curious time to go on such an errand," said Dr. Eliot in referring to his recent trip to the Orient. "No sooner had I arrived in the East than Italy seized Tripoli. I had been but a short time in the East when Russia attacked Persia, and England looked on from the south without expressing disapproval. And I had barely arrived home when this strife in the Balkans broke out. All the time I was in China that country was in a disordered condition. The words of Mr. Carnegie indicated that the advocates of peace have had some reasons for discouragement this year. That is true."

Two reasons why peace had been delayed in the Orient, said Dr. Eliot, was because the Orientals with the exception of the Japanese had not grasped the method of inductive philosophy which had been everything to the West in bringing about advancement of mankind, and also had not arrived at the idea of universal brotherhood. On the other hand, he said, there were many hopeful signs among the milder profligous change in the social and official habits of the people of China.

The British possessions in the East, he said, had been acquired for one reason only—the extension of trade and security for the investment of British capital. The United States had not used force, but, said Dr. Eliot, the same spirit had actuated our relations with the Far East.

"But the future of the East is full of hope since the Chinese revolution and the Japanese restoration; since the English Government abandoned its effort to exploit the Indian people and devoted itself to the uplift of these people," he said.

"The chief progress in Europe has been the safety of the small nations from aggression, and the mutual jealousy of the European nations' powers has been responsible for this as well as for the security of China. The real reason for the treaties of neutralization is that none of the powers is willing that the others shall have possession. That is why Switzerland has not been swallowed up."

Dr. Eliot spoke of the doctrine of the open door as leading to universal peace, and then turned to what he called "frequent panics" caused by fear of what Japan was going to do. A Japanese invasion of the United States would be impossible, he said, and when he had spoken of that to prominent Japanese they had shown the utter absurdity of war between Japan and the United States.

Mr. Carnegie spoke briefly again saying he believed the doctrine of the exemption of private property on the seas was soon to be a reality. It had been approved by eight of the nations and needed only the sanction of Great Britain.

There were about 2,000 persons at the meeting. Among those on the platform were Henry Clews, William H. Bliss, John G. Agar, Henry M. MacCracken, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Hamilton Holt, Dr. William J. Walsh, the Japanese Consul General and William H. Short.

BEAR AT MICHIGAN DINNER.

Alumni of State University Get It from ex-President Angell.

An Ontonagon bear from the woods of Northern Michigan moved slowly and solemnly into the north ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night, borne on the shoulders of four stooped and laboring waiters, amid cheers from some 200 alumni of the University of Michigan of New York, who were giving their annual dinner in honor of President Harry B. Hutchins of the university. The bear, however, returned no answering roar. He had been put out of roaring forever by the clear eye and steady aim of James B. Angell, ex-President of the university, who is making his usual Winter sojourn in the woods of the upper peninsula. Bruin was roasted in good old barbecue fashion, and his skin, draped limp from the shoulders of two more waiters, followed him into the gathering of the Michigan alumni.

Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University, who was graduated from Michigan in the class of '78, was toastmaster at the dinner. With him and President Hutchins at the speakers' table sat: Dr. John E. Weeks, '81; Bishop Charles Sumner Burch, '75; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, '78 of New York University; Shirley W. Smith, '97, Secretary of the University of Michigan; Col. Henry G. Prout, '71, Vice President of the Union Switch and Signal Co.; Earl D. Babst, '93, President of the University of Michigan Club; Alfred Noble, '70; Dr. William A. Ewing '64; Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, '89, of New York University; Royal S. Copeland, '89, Director of Flower Hospital.

The speakers were all graduates of the university. Col. Henry G. Prout, '71, pointed out that Michigan might be justly proud in that its university was the pioneer among the great State universities and had set a standard for the rest ever since. The centre of gravity of higher education, he said, was moving steadily westward. Of the colleges having an enrollment of 1,000 students or more, he said, there were 62 west of the Alleghany Mountains and 28 east. Of the students enrolled, there were 185,000 west and 71,000 east.

President Hutchins spoke of the growing feeling on the part of taxpayers that State universities, with their tremendous expansion in recent years, which had made them in most cases the most expensive of all State institutions, should also devote themselves to improving the conditions of the State and its people. Most State universities, he said, were now undertaking to do just that.

STOLE FOR LOVE OF DRESS.

Girl Who Swindled Merchants Gets Suspended Sentence.

Vera Dowling of Revere, Mass., who was arrested last October under the name of Frances Hollender on the complaint of merchants who charged that she had swindled them out of thousands of dollars worth of gowns by posing as Mrs. Lew Fields, was released on a suspended sentence by Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions yesterday.

Miss Dowling was very defiant when first arrested. Yesterday she pleaded guilty to the thefts and in throwing herself on the mercy of the Court said that she had committed the thefts because of her love for fine gowns. The specific charge against Miss Dowling was the larceny of two dresses and a coat valued at $200 which she obtained from Mme. Bernstein, who has a tailoring establishment at 749 Sixth Avenue.

RETURN ARSON INDICTMENTS.

Four Accused Men Sought—Auto Killings by Adjusters Reported.

The Grand Jury investigating the confession of Isidor Stein, "Izzy the Painter," who was the head of a gang of "fire bugs" operating on the upper east side, handed up four additional indictments yesterday, charging arson in the second degree.

None of the indicted men were arrested, and the exact nature of the charge was not made public. There are now eight men, charged with arson, at large, although detectives have been scouring the city for them.

One of these men, living in the Bronx, hired Stein to set fire to his place. Stein was willing, but the man's wife refused to let him set fire to her furniture, and then Stein's employer hired another flat in 101st Street, bought second-hand furniture and had Stein set fire to it. He paid $15 for the furniture and collected $400 insurance money.

It is rumored about the Criminal Court Building that Assistant District Attorney Weller is about to investigate a report to the effect that on two occasions automobiles owned by two of the adjusters under arrest for arson had run down and killed two persons.

After he had been questioned for two hours Hugo Nercitn, a glazier, of 1,835 Madison Avenue, confessed, the police said, and he was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station early this morning charged with arson in the second degree. He was accused of setting fire to a tenement at 433-435 Lenox Avenue, on April 9.

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HARPERS BOOKS

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It is a love story. The heroine is an American girl. The hero is a young Englishman. The scene is Egypt—not the Egypt of hotels and tourists, but the grim hinterland of the upper Nile, where strange things happen and few white men ever venture. The East and its mystery, the inner workings of international diplomacy, the mighty power of Mohammedanism, are all elements which make the story one of extraordinary and fascinating interest.

George Washington
By Woodrow Wilson

A profusely illustrated biography of our first President by his distinguished fellow Virginian and successor. In the perspective of American history—a perspective clearer, perhaps, to this reader than to any other—the period treated is especially significant, being the culmination of the Colonial era and the establishment of the Republic on the firm basis of Constitutional law. It reads like a novel.

Your United States
By Arnold Bennett

"A more entertaining book of comment on American and Americans has not been written."—*Springfield Republican.* "A readable book by a man who knows how to write."—*Chicago Tribune.* "The book is a delight from start to finish."—*Public Ledger.* "Will reward the thoughful reader, and the least thoughtful will find matter for discussion."—*Boston Congregationalist.* "Is perhaps the most genial and just of the books about this country which distinguished foreigners have written."—*Des Moines Register.* "He expresses a mild, almost childlike wonder about us that is infinitely touching, yet he is shrewd enough never to abuse us."—*Portland Oregonian.*

Lincoln's Own Stories
By Anthony Gross

"A good book for reference and a valuable addition to any Lincoln collection. It will serve also as a cure for the blues."—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.* "They are good stories, well worth the pains Mr. Gross has taken in securing them, and will be the occasion of many a good laugh."—*Detroit Free Press.* "Mr. Gross has so cleverly connected the stories, that together they make a complete little biography."—*New York Globe.* "Mr. Gross has made an important addition to the literature of the life of Lincoln."—*Boston Transcript.* "A book interesting for perusal, and valuable for reference."—*Kansas City Post.* "The stories are wonderfully witty and wise."—*New York Christian Advocate.*

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MAGAZINE BAZAR WEEKLY

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BAR APPROVES TAFT CANAL TOLLS STAND

State Association Rejects Committee Resolution Asking Him to Accept Arbitration.

RECALL OF JUDGES OPPOSED

Popular Reversal of Court Decisions Also Attacked by Gov. Hadley and Other Speakers.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Jan. 24.—The State Bar Association, in its thirty-sixth annual meeting to-day, voted approval of President Taft's position in regard to the Panama Canal tolls. It rejected the majority report of its Committee on International Arbitration presented by Everett P. Wheeler. A minority report submitted by Charles Henry Butler was more favorable to the President's stand, but was similar in thought, to the other. Defeating an attempt to defer action "until the proper occasion arises for associations of this nature to act," the association adopted the following:

Resolved, That we reiterate our adherence and devotion to the principle of international arbitration as heretofore announced by this association, and cordially approve the position of President Taft on the Panama question as stated in his speech of Jan. 4 and quoted in Mr. Butler's minority report.

President Taft, in his speech of Jan. 4 in New York, said he would be willing to arbitrate the question, but he explained next day that he meant he would submit it to a commission to be chosen by the two countries, rather than to The Hague Tribunal.

The committee's majority report referred to instances in which the United States had insisted on arbitration when England was a party to a dispute and urged President Taft to accept the offer of Great Britain to arbitrate the canal toll question. It continued:

"We are confronted with the extraordinary spectacle of a doubt as to whether this country of ours will live up to its record, its traditions and its actual agreement in the treaty negotiated at the Hague and ratified, almost unanimously, if not quite, by the Senate of the United States, and submit to the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration a difference in consequence of the Panama Canal act.

"It is inconceivable that after the United States has settled by arbitration far more important controversies between itself and Great Britain than any that can possibly arise with reference to the Panama Canal, it should now refuse to refer to an impartial tribunal, formed in pursuance with a treaty which itself proposed, this pure question of law as to what the Hay-Pauncefote treaty means. It would be better a thousand times that the Panama Canal had never been built than that the United States should be false to its plighted faith and assume the position of a Nation that has insisted to the uttermost that Great Britain should arbitrate questions in which the United States was even indirectly concerned, and yet when called upon itself to submit to The Hague tribunal a question of this sort, should refuse."

The committee answered the objection that had been made, that we could not expect an impartial tribunal, by asserting that such a contention was a great injustice to the judges who formed the panel of the High Court in The Hague.

Vigorous arguments against the recall of judicial decisions and the recall of Judges were made before the association this afternoon and this evening by Henry W. Taft, Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, and William D. Guthrie of New York. They were supplemented by the report of a subcommittee appointed to investigate the causes underlying the dissatisfaction with the judicial system, of which D-Cady Herrick was Chairman. Mr. Taft's objections were based chiefly on what he called danger to National institutions. Gov. Hadley characterized the two proposed methods of recall as unwise and unnecessary. Mr. Guthrie criticised Col. Roosevelt and Mayor Gaynor severely for alleged misrepresentation of four famous decisions cited against the courts. The committee's report suggested reforms in procedure, among them a rule compelling court stenographers to supply free copies of the records to the litigants in every case, so that no one might be prevented from taking an appeal by lack of money to pay the fees now charged by those employes.

Taft Quotes Hamilton.

Mr. Taft quoted Hamilton's assertion, "The complete independence of the courts of justice is peculiarly essential in a limited Constitution." He argued it was impossible for the courts, for any long period, to deprive executives, legislators, or the people of their rights, because there was not placed in their hands machinery by which judicial aggressions could be made effective. The judiciary, he admitted, often in critical junctures of the Nation's history, had been an unpopular branch of the Government. He commented that Thomas Jefferson's ideas, "based on the expressions of the leaders of the French Revolution as to abstract justice, political freedom, and the equality of men," were "remarkably like those expressed by certain political leaders of to-day, when they attempt, for party purposes, to give a definition to modern 'progressivism.'"

The speaker asserted that if recall of decisions should be conceded, even in a limited form, "every new political, industrial, economic, or social question agitating the people in the future would be the occasion for new applications of the principle until finally we should have the courts the mere timorous conduits of what they might guess to be the opinion of the majority of the electorate." He insisted the extent of the State's police power was a question for Judges to settle. The courts must determine, he argued, whether a law sought to be justified as an exercise of the police power really was for the public welfare or was passed with a sinister purpose, as, for example, improperly to serve corporate interests or to provide a basis for blacmail of such interests by lobbyists or others. Mr. Taft said the tenement house case, one of those cited by the advocates of the recall, involved a law that was not a health measure. There was no question of constitutionality in the Knisely case, he asserted, the court merely construing the Employers' Liability act, and the statute could have been changed immediately by the Legislature.

In Doubt About Ives Case.

The court in the Williams case, Mr. Taft continued, adjudged unconstitutional a statute which prevented a woman from working at any trade in a factory after 9 o'clock at night. He said there was nothing to show that working at night had any relation to the healthfulness of the employment. The speaker explained that the decision in the Ives case, holding the Workingmen's Compensation act to be unconstitutional, was based on the theory that in imposing a liability on an employer when he was entirely free from fault property was taken from him without due process of law. He admitted, however, that this last case gave "colorable ground" for the charge that the courts of this State had lagged behind the enlightened thought of the day, and that there was doubt as to whether the decision was right.

"It would be too much to expect," said Mr. Taft, "that the people, in the short time available in each recall campaign, could be adequately informed as to the facts in the record before the court." He added that a judge passing on the constitutionality of a statute alleged to be valid as an exercise of police power would find political leaders the surest authorities to consult, to ascertain how the people would vote at an election to recall his decision. The judge's conscience might lead him to decide in favor of a corporate interest, though realizing his decision would be reversed by a referendum.

Mr. Taft expressed the opinion that the proposed recall of judges, while vicious in principle, would be less dangerous, because it probably soon would fall into disuse, "particularly since in the Archbald case it has been shown how effective an impeachment can be made for the punishment of judicial improprieties."

Says Law Must Grow With Times.

Gov. Hadley started with the assertion that the Nation's law was a progressive science. Rules of human conduct that applied 300 years ago, he pointed out, would not do in this age.

"We find to-day, he continued, "a very general dissatisfaction, not only with our judicial system, but also with our constitutional form of government." He added that critics of the judges considered they had usurped powers and exercised them "in an unfair and often in a tyrannical manner." Mr. Hadley criticized "the tendency of the courts, and particularly the appellate courts, to glorify, or, at least, to overemphasize the technicalities of procedure." He attacked as no longer necessary the tradition that a defendant could not be required to incriminate himself. He commented favorably on the recent promptness of the New York courts in disposing of the cases growing out of Rosenthal's murder.

The Governor said the rules of practice should be made by the higher courts, instead of by the Legislatures, and he argued from the recent changes in procedure made by the United States Supreme Court that "the Judges of the country would respond to a reasonable public opinion on this question." He asserted it was useless for lawyers to deny that the attitude of the courts toward progressive legislation had been conservative and often reactionary, adding, "In dealing with such questions some of the courts have made our constitutional limitations obstacles in the pathway of progress toward the correction of the evils and abuses of our social and industrial conditions, and in construing the expression 'due process of law,' some courts have gone to an extreme of technical construction."

"The point which I wish to emphasize is this—that the failure, if there has been a failure, of legal justice to keep pace with social justice is not entirely the fault of either our courts or our profession. In this country, to my mind, we have been much retarded in the working out of our social, industrial and economic problems by the theory which is revered and respected by many because it comes to us associated with the name of the great Jefferson—that that government is the best which governs least."

Gov. Hadley not only called the recall of Judges and the recall of judicial decisions "unnecessary and unwise," but he said the principle was wrong in the case of any other public official, and that the opposition to the recall of public officials in general was weakened by a special opposition to the recall of Judges. The surest way to defeat the recall idea, he argued, was to remove the causes of dissatisfaction with the courts. He suggested that members of the bar could do much toward that removal.

The speaker said the people could use the initiative more effectively than the recall. He asked why the Government and laws of the United States should be less responsive to public opinion than those of the republics and constitutional monarchies of the Old World. He said the lack of response on the part of the courts in this country was due in part to "the undue deference which often is given to Judges and their decisions by members of the bar."

Mr. Guthrie in a special report discussed injunctions in labor cases, the recall of Judges and decisions and the criticisms of the courts made by Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Gaynor.

DEMOCRATS SHIFT ON TOLLS.

Eight Senators Who Voted to Relieve Coastwise Ships Are Ready for Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The publication of Secretary Knox's reply to Sir Edward Grey's protest against the Panama Canal act, granting free passage to American coastwise ships, called forth to-day very guarded comment on the part of Senators.

Even before Mr. Knox's note was made public a gradual change in sentiment had begun, especially among the Democrats, who realise that the canal dispute will prove troublesome to Gov. Wilson unless settled before March 4.

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, who is one of Gov. Wilson's closest friends, is said to be keenly interested in the bill introduced by Senator Root to repeal the no-tolls provision. Mr. Gore's position on the subject of tolls was not recorded last Summer, as he did not vote and was not paired. But at Baltimore, when the Democratic convention declared in favor of concessions to American shipping, Senator Gore made no protest.

A still more noteworthy change of attitude is that of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. He was paired against the amendment offered last Summer by Senator Root, striking out the no-toll provision. To-day he said that Mr. Knox's note was practically an argument proving the charge that remission of tolls to American shipping was nothing more than a subsidy to coastwise ships.

"A subsidy," said Mr. Hitchcock, "is entirely undemocratic, and the bill, described by its supporters as a subsidy, should be repealed."

It was stated on the Republican side that not less than seven Democratic Senators besides Hitchcock had shifted their positions. The Republicans interpret the as a move by the Democrats to save Mr. Wilson from troublesome negotiations.

Apparently, however, not enough Senators have yet changed their minds to insure favorable action on Senator Root's bill to repeal the provision. The vote against the Root amendment last Summer was 45 to 18. A shift of eight votes would make the total 37 to 26, omitting all account of the Senators who did not vote last Summer.

As Senator McCumber of North Dakota sees it, Mr. Knox's note does not change the situation in the Senate. Mr. McCumber opposed the no-tolls provision last year as a breach of faith and a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. Ever since then he has said that the same majority in the Senate, which in his view had violated the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, would violate the arbitration treaty with Great Britain should the Executive seek to submit the dispute to an international tribunal.

In other quarters, however, the suggestion is made that the Senators who favor neither repeal of the no-toll clause nor submission of the dispute to arbitration rather approve Mr. Knox's suggestion of a joint commission of inquiry. But this approval seems to be approval of delay only.

BRITISH CRITICISE REPLY.

Spectator Hopes "Americans Will Not Have to Sing a Dirge Over Honor."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Spectator reprints "Dirge on Hearing of the Violation of the Panama Treaty," published in The New York Times, and refers in an editorial note to Secretary Knox's reply to Sir Edward Grey's communication to the Washington Government.

The Spectator protests "against the manner in which the British suggestion of arbitration is met by a Government which professes to be specially anxious to support the cause of arbitration. Surely, if two powers differ in the interpretation of a written document, the reasonable and civilized way of deciding which interpretation is the true one is to appoint an arbitrator and let him decide which interpretation is correct."

The Spectator then cites Senator Root's speech in the Senate as indicating that the American people do not indorse the attitude of the American Government, and concludes: "The relations of Great Britain and America would not easily recover from the feeling in Great Britain that the word of American statesmen was no longer to be taken absolutely at its face value. We feel confident that good Americans will not have to sing a dirge over their honor in the words of the striking verses," by Robert Underwood Johnson, published in The New York Times.

"The greatest of our greatest is no more. Honor is dead."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Knox's reply to Sir Edward Grey on the question of Panama is found unsatisfactory by the evening newspapers that comment on it.

The Westminister Gazette, which is generally looked upon as the mouthpiece of the Government, says the reply does not bolt the door, but can scarcely be said to be satisfactory. The suggestion that at any time it is thought British shipping is shown injustice, the United States is prepared to submit the facts to a court of inquiry, says the newspaper, leaves the door open to a long series of bickerings, which would do much to undermine the good relations of the two countries.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Coming from any other country than the United States the tone of Secretary Knox's reply would be deeply resented in this country. It concludes: 'Unless international law overrides municipal law, when treaty rights clash with it, international law has no existence, and peaceful intercourse between States becomes impossible.'"

BANKRUPTCY FUNDS PREFERRED CLAIMS

Appellate Division Holds That in Bank Failures They Must Be Returned First.

UPHOLDS FEDERAL COURT

In the Carnegie Trust Case—Justice Ingraham Writes a Dissenting Opinion.

Bankruptcy funds must be returned in full before other depositors in a collapsed trust company may enter claims, according to a decision of the Appellate Division handed down yesterday. The decision was in a test case brought by order of the Federal Courts of this district to protect the rights of creditors of bankrupts, and specifically to collect bankruptcy funds deposited in the Carnegie Trust Company by Robert C. Morris and William Henkel, J., receiver and trustee, respectively, in bankruptcy.

The majority opinion of the court, written by Justice Scott and concurred in by Justice McLaughlin and Clarke, fixed the status of bankruptcy funds as money paid into court and held that the officers of Federal Courts could enforce the provisions of the State banking act giving preference to court funds against a State institution in the State courts. The case came before the Appellate Division on an appeal from an order of Justice Gerard dismissing the application of the Federal Court officers for preference. Presiding Justice Ingraham wrote a dissenting opinion.

The Carnegie Trust Company was designated in 1907 on its own application as a depository for moneys of bankrupt estates under Section 61 of the Bankruptcy act. This section recognized three classes of deposits, all of which the Federal District Court believed to be entitled to preference over ordinary creditors of the trust company. The State Banking Department which took over the Carnegie Trust Company after its failure, refused, however, to accord preference to funds deposited by receivers in bankruptcy, subject to check by such receivers, and deposits by trustees subject to withdrawal on checks by trustees, countersigned by receivers. Preference was allowed deposits in composition under order of the Judges of the United States District Court.

To enforce preference for the disputed classes of deposits the Judges of the District Court instructed Mr. Morris to bring suit in the State Courts, relying on the provisions of the State Banking law, which gave preference to court funds. The Carnegie Trust Company had been designated as a receiver of the funds of any court of record by the State Controller and the Judges of the Federal Court believed that the provisions of the law giving preference to such funds included Federal Court funds.

The prevailing opinion of the Appellate Division supported this view. Justice Scott wrote:

"If these moneys would have been entitled to a preference in payment if deposited in the trust company by a receiver or trustee appointed by a State court and in obedience to an order of such court, I think it must follow that they are equally entitled to a preference when deposited under an order of the bankruptcy court, for the district courts of the United States are unquestionably courts of record and therefore within the letter of Section 189 of the banking law.

"No doubt it was competent for the bankruptcy court to designate as depositories State institutions which had not been designated by the State Controller, but that is not the case, and it is not unreasonable to assume that the Carnegie Trust Company was designated as a depository in bankruptcy, because it had been designated by the State Controller and therefore presumably fell under the provisions of the State Banking Department as to preferential payments of trust deposits.

"Trustees and receivers in bankruptcy are expressly declared to be officers of the District court, and it has been repeatedly held that upon an adjudication of bankruptcy title to the bankrupt's property becomes at once vested in the trustees and placed in the custody of the bankruptcy court. It seems to me to be quite clear, therefore, that the moneys deposited in the Carnegie Trust Company by the appellants were moneys paid into court as those words are used in the banking law. If so, I see no reason for making a distinction between State Court funds and Federal court funds. They are both within the strict letter of the statute, and, as I think, within its spirit and intention.

"The majority opinion directed that verdicts as asked for by the plaintiffs be entered at once without a new application in the court below. In the dissenting opinion, Presiding Justice Ingraham declared.

"There is no express provision in the statute which gives to a receiver appointed by a State Court a preference for moneys deposited by him as such receiver over other depositors. There is no provision as I read the statute that when an executor, administrator or other person receiving money in a fiduciary capacity, selects a bank as a depository, such executor, administrator or trustee should receive a preference for the money so deposited over other depositors. When the United States designatd this trust company as a depository it exercised an independent authority over which the State of New York had no control. It required the trust company to give a bond to secure its deposits which it must be assumed was considered sufficient to secure them. Such designation, it seems to me, had no relation to the Banking Law of the State of New York. Its act in making such designation gave to the receiver or trustee in bankruptcy no power to enforce a provision of the banking law intended solely to provide for cases where the courts of this State had designated this trust company."

CHILD CALLED TO DECIDE.

He Tells the Court He Loves His Mother and Father Just the Same.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum heard behind closed doors yesterday the testimony of the attorney for Mrs. Ethel Colyer Johnson and the lawyer for her husband, Richard O. Johnson, general manager of the manufacturing firm of A. J. Johnson & Co., in error to decide which should have the custody of their nine-year-old child pending the suit for separation which Mrs. Johnson has brought against her husband.

Mrs. Johnson charges her husband with cruelty and with having paid undue attention to a nurse who was staying in their house at New Rochelle. Later, she alleged, he took their child away to the Gunnery School in Connecticut against her will. Last Monday she applied for a writ of habeas corpus giving her custody of the child until the suit for separation had been settled, but Justice Greenbaum postponed his decision until he had questioned the child yesterday as to his wishes in the matter.

When called in to see Justic Greenbaum yesterday the little fellow said: "I love my papa and mamma just the same."

After hearing more arguments the Justice decided to leave the question of custody to be decided by a referee, who will be appointed to-day. Richard, the son, was sent back to the Gunnery School, where he will remain until the referee has submited his decision. The suit for separation will be settled by a court trial.

STERRY TO OPPOSE HIS WIFE.

Alleges She Was Not Divorced When She Married Him.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday postponed until Monday the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Stivers Sterry's suit for separation against her husband, James W. Sterry. Abandonment, nonsupport, and inconsiderate treatment due to indulgence in alcoholic beverages are among her complaints, it became known yesterday. It was also learned that when the case is reached on the calendar Mr. Sterry will vigorously oppose his wife's suit on allegations that at the time she married him she was the undivorced wife of Albert J. Rennie, a Chicago merchant. The basis of this charge did not appear yesterday. It was emphatically denied by Mrs. Sterry's representatives.

Mr. Sterry is a member of the drug house of Weaver & Sterry, 79 Pine Street. His brother, George E. Sterry, Jr., killed his father, George E. Sterry, on May 10, 1906, to prevent the father's marriage to Rachel Blaikie, a New Jersey school teacher. He then committed suicide.

ASK PROOF OF FIRE THEFTS.

Underwriters Call on Johnson to State Full Charges Against Patrol.

H. W. Eaton, President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, wrote to Fire Commissioner Johnson yesterday asking for specific instances where members of the Fire Insurance Patrol had committed thefts at fires, as alleged in the Fire Commissioner's report to Mayor Gaynor on Thursday.

"As the New York Board of Fire Underwriters is greatly concerned that the integrity of the men in the fire patrol service shall be above question," wrote President Eaton, "I shall be favored by a reply from you at the earliest convenient date in which particulars are given of any cases which have come to your attention where suspicion has been directed toward members of the Fire Insurance Patrol. I cannot doubt that in the presence of any complaints of the kind, of a specific nature, the New York board will insist upon the fullest investigation of the same."

MRS. GWATHMEY TO FIGHT.

Enters the Bishop Suit, Where She Is Named as Corespondent.

Mrs. J. Temple Gwathmey of the Hotel Gotham filed notice of appearance yesterday in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Abigail Hancock Bishop against James Cunningham Bishop, the banker. Mrs. Bishop named Mrs. Gwathmey as one of the corespondents in the case. Mrs. Gwathmey has retained the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Marshall to protect her interests, and has demanded that all papers in the case be served upon her through them.

As a corespondent named by Mrs. Bishop, she has the right under the law to defend the suit, and her retaining of the firm of attorneys headed by United States Senator James A. O'Gorman was taken yesterday as an indication that she was determined to make a fight.

FIREMAN FINED FOR SMOKING.

He Did It on an Elevated Train in Uniform Contrary to Orders.

George Monsees, a first-grade fireman attached to Hook and Ladder 79 on Staten Island, was fined one day's pay by Commissioner Olvany yesterday for smoking on a Brooklyn elevated train when he was in uniform. An order was issued by the Fire Department recently against this practice.

Last week Trainmaster Reeves of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit saw a uniformed fireman smoking and noted his number, which he forwarded to Commissioner Johnson. At the trial Reeves identified Monsees.

Glad to Get Cast-Off Clothes.

The Prison Association of New York, 135 East Fifteenth Street, urgently appeals for men's cast off sack suits. Partly worn suits are needed by many released and discharged prisoners. The Prison Association will gladly send for articles within the city limits in reply to message by telephone or mail. It is felt that in nearly every family there are partly worn suits that would be of great help to released prisoners who cannot afford to buy them.

Insist on
F. CHAUVENET'S
Red Cap
(COPYRIGHTED TRADE MARK)
THE NATURAL RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY OF
FRANCE
H. F. Finley & Co., Ltd., New York, Sole Agents for the United States.

STERN BROTHERS

will continue To-day, their Clearance Sale of Broken Lots of

Men's Winter Overcoats
at $21.50 and 27.50
Values from $30.00 to 50.00

One, Two and Three Coats of a style, taken from regular stock, in the most desirable models, materials and colors; all sizes, 34 to 44 inch chest.

Also Youths' Overcoats
in sizes from 16 to 20 years, at $10.00
Regular Values $15.00 and 18.00

And a Very Special Offering of high grade
Men's Furnishings
comprising a new Spring assortment of

Negligee Shirts,
with pleated bosoms and attached cuffs, negligee with laundered cuffs and soft negligee with separate collar, at $1.25
Regularly sold at $1.75 and 2.00

Large Open End Four-in-Hand Scarfs,
of Imported and American Silks, Each 65c Six for 3.75
Regularly sold at $1.00, 1.50 and 2.00

Men's Pajamas,
of Madras, Cheviots and Mercerized Materials, light, medium and heavy weight, at 1.35
Heretofore from $2.00 to 2.50

West 23d and 22d Streets

Announcement

THIS store is now better prepared to cater to the wants of its thousands of patrons than ever before in its entire existence. A quarter million in complete stocks of every line of goods that a modern department store should carry are now to be found in our five big, spacious floors.

Several new departments will shortly be added, thoroughly equipped and splendidly stocked.

The extension of our business has resulted in our taking up the store next below us on Eighth Avenue, some little time ago, both to give room to our regular stocks as well as to meet the shoe section's imperative need for larger quarters.

The management of the business is still in the hands of Stephen J. McPartland, son of one of the original founders of the firm over half a century ago on the same avenue.

The firm bespeaks for itself the continuation of the splendid loyalty it has been its fortune to meet during its 51 years of trading and which it is its most cherished hope to always deserve.

McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY CO.
EIGHTH AVENUE Cor. 43d STREET
Stephen J. McPartland
President.

First of a New Series of "INSIDE" BASEBALL STORIES By CHRISTY MATHEWSON

Odette Valery's Tragic Downfall
How This Petted Beauty Dropped from the Highest Peak of Luxury to the Lowest Depths of Poverty in Less Than a Year.

All the Newest Spring Fashions
Styles Which Paris Will Favor This Spring Described by Their Creator, Lady Duff Gordon, the Famous "Lucile," of London.

Keeping Well By Eating Right
Timely Advice by Dr. Haig, the Distinguished English Physician Who Believes Coughs, Colds and Headaches Come from What We Eat.

5 COMPLETE SHORT STORIES By GUY DE MAUPASSANT, HARRIS MERTON LYON and Other Famous Writers

What Paris Can Teach Us
By Chevalier de Fouquieres, the French Beau Brummel and Arbiter of Elegance.

A Page of Delightful Etchings
New studies by Hellen, the Master of the Dry Point. A page in full color.

Tricks and Traps the Underworld Sets for the Unwary—Explained by JACK ROSE
A Surprising Double Page Article

ALL IN TO-MORROW'S Sunday American
THE GREAT AMUSEMENT DIRECTORY

CROSS-EXAMINATION DOESN'T SHAKE COREY

Defense in Government's Suit Against Steel Trust Fails to Modify His Testimony.

GARY AT POOL MEETINGS

Ex-President Strengthens Admissions Made Against Chairman of Steel Board on His Direct Examination.

William Ellis Corey was subjected to a cross-examination that lasted all yesterday in an effort by the defense to weaken the effect of admissions made by him unfavorable to the United States Steel Corporation in the suit brought by the Government for its dissolution. In no material respect did he qualify his testimony, and in one important matter the result was to strengthen considerably the evidence he had given.

This was his statement that Judge Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, knew of the pools in which the subsidiaries participated with independent manufacturers long before he caused them to be dissolved. He said yesterday that Judge Gary was present at at least one of the regular meetings of the plate and structural pools at the Waldorf as far back as 1902 or 1903, and that Charles M. Schwab, then President of the Corporation, was also present. The pools were not dissolved until late in 1904 or the beginning of 1905. Mr. Corey thought Judge Gary was present at other pool meetings, but wasn't prepared to specify them.

Efforts to modify his statements that the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company had become an active competitor in the rail market soon before it was taken over by the Steel Corporation, or that Hill ore lands were leased at more than double their value, which the Government contends was evidence of a purpose to monopolize the country's ore reserves, were equally unsuccessful.

Tells of Domestic Rail Pool.

Mr. Corey was first asked about the domestic rail pool, the former existence of which is not denied. He said he first knew of it definitely when he became President of the corporation. Mr. Severance brought out the fact that the agreement did not prevent a manufacturer from selling more than his allotment, although he had to pay a penalty for doing so. Mr. Corey also agreed that after the pool broke up independent manufacturers wanted to increase the price of rails and the Steel Corporation stood out against it.

His testimony that rails for export were sold at a lower price at the mills than those for domestic consumption was taken up, and he admitted that prices were now higher in foreign countries than here. This was true, he said, of France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia, but as to England and Belgium he was not informed.

Mr. Severance produced a telegram sent by Mr. Corey to Mr. Farrell in 1901 inquiring about a report that a mill in Antwerp was about to sell 50,000 rails to the Harriman lines for use on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Corey said he was much disturbed about the report.

"My understanding," he said, "was that foreigners couldn't come into this country and sell rails."

Mr. Severance also brought out, as a reason American manufacturers didn't sell rails in steel-producing countries, that some of them imposed protective tariffs. Mr. Corey said, however, that the corporation exported rails to Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, despite tariffs favoring England.

"When you began seeking foreign business," asked Mr. Severance, "did you learn that producers in foreign countries had combinations among themselves?"

"They seemed to be prevalent."

"In going into these countries you had to take cognizance of these conditions?"

"Yes."

"Isn't it a fact that prices on foreign business netted higher toward the end of the time you were a resident than at the start?"

"Yes, on some contracts."

Mr. Severance took up the statement that the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company was competing in the rail market before the Steel Corporation absorbed it. He asked if that competition was not confined to rails.

"We didn't consider them competitors in other respects," said Mr. Corey. "Outside of rails, their output was infinitesimal."

Reported on Tenn. Coal & Iron Co.

Mr. Corey said he made an inspection of the Tennessee property after its acquisition and reported to the Finance Committee that it would take $5,000,000 a year for five years to put it in shape. After that it would be a dividend payer. Mr. Severance also brought out that after the Tennessee company had delivered the Harriman order of 157,500 rails, which put it into business as a rail competitor, there was much complaint about their quality.

"Didn't a large part have to be taken back?"

"Some were taken back."

"Didn't it cost the Tennessee company more to make the rails than the current price?"

"I can't say that positively. I know the cost was very high."

"Under those circumstances, would you say that any competitor could continue to amount to anything in the general competition of the country?"

"My opinion," said Mr. Corey, "is that the competition in rails would have continued."

"Assuming that they couldn't make the rails at a profit?"

"I would still be of the opinion that competition would have continued. Within a short time, with the improvements they were putting in, I think they would have been able to reduce the costs. Furthermore, they were putting a 'nuisance' value on the property and would have gone on for a long time."

Mr. Severance tried to show that John W. Gates tried to sell the Tennessee property to the Steel Corporation, but Mr. Corey said he had never offered it.

"When I happened to meet him, not by appointment," he said, "Mr. Gates called my attention to the value of the Tennessee Coal & Iron stock. I don't recall that he ever suggested that we should purchase it or was his opinion that the stock was cheap at $250 a share."

"Did he intimate that the Steel Corporation ought to own the property?"

"That was his idea, but I don't think he ever said so. I told him he was about $200 too high in his valuation of the stock."

Mr. Corey said he opposed the purchase of the Tennessee company at the conferences at J. P. Morgan's library in the panic, but finally voted for it without changing his opinion of its value.

Mr. Severance got into the record the statement that in Mr. Corey's presidency the Steel Corporation's competitors "grew and flourished like a green bay tree," and that despite the absorption of the Tennessee company, the acquisition of the Union Steel Company and the construction of the Gary plant, the Steel Corporation had a smaller percentage of the country's output of finished steel products in 1910 than at its formation. The consumption of the country, Mr. Corey said, had doubled in the ten years.

Taking up the Hill ore lease, Mr. Corey said his only objection to it was the price. His idea was that the royalty should not be more than fifty cents a ton.

Mr. Severance then referred to Mr. Corey's testimony that at the first Gary dinner a committee was named which subsequently named subcommittees which fixed prices. Mr. Corey had said that no agreements were made, but that there were understandings which resulted in the maintenance of prices. This he repeated, and in answer to questions said the committees were anxious to do nothing that could be attacked as illegal; that they acted under the advice of counsel and that their counsel, as well as the Steel Corporation's counsel, were present at meetings.

"What you did was to announce the price at which you intended to sell your products, and the others announced their prices?"

"Yes."

"And the effect of these announcements was to maintain prices?"

"Yes."

"As a matter of fact, prices were not always strictly maintained?"

"No."

Mr. Severance took up the pools which were abandoned in 1904 and 1905, and brought out that they were broken up by advice of counsel not connected with the Steel Corporation. After consultation with Judge Gary, Mr. Corey said, he instructed the officers of subsidiaries to wipe out anything that might be considered illegal by counsel.

"The rail pool was wound up at the same time?"

"The domestic rail pool, yes."

"Did you mean to say yesterday that Judge Gary knew about these pools, or merely about the rail pool, at or about the time they were wound up?"

"He knew about them all the time," said Mr. Corey.

"Are you sure of that?"

"Absolutely."

"How do you know he knew about them?" demanded Mr. Severance.

"Because he attended the meetings," remarked Mr. Corey, quietly.

"What meetings did he attend outside of the rail pool?"

"The plate and structural pools."

Mr. Severance wanted to know when Judge Gary had attended. Mr. Corey said he couldn't fix the exact date, but he remembered a meeting at the Waldorf in 1902 or 1903. This was while he was President of the Carnegie Steel Company, before he became President of the Steel Corporation.

"Do you feel sure about that?"

"That is my recollection."

"But do you feel sure?"

"I do."

"Was this a meeting at which prices were fixed?"

"It was one of the regular meetings. I can't recall definitely whether prices were fixed."

"Would you undertake to say prices were discussed when Judge Gary was there?"

"Yes."

"When you talked with Judge Gary about winding up the pools, don't you remember him expressing surprise at learning of them?"

"As to the Bridge Company, yes."

"You still feel sure that he attended the structural and plate pool meetings?"

"I certainly do."

Mr. Severance's next move was to show that Mr. Corey hadn't the kindliest feelings toward Judge Gary.

"During the latter part of your Presidency," he said, "you were not at all times in accord with Judge Gary, were you?"

"I don't know that I care to answer that," said Mr. Corey, bridling.

"When you left the Steel Corporation, you went away with some feeling against Judge Gary, did you not?"

"We were not always in accord concerning policies, but I don't know that there was any particular feeling."

Disagreed with Gary on Policies.

"Was your feeling cordial toward him?"

"I won't say it was as cordial as it had been previously," admitted Mr. Corey. He said there had been some disagreements as to the question of whether the authority of the President or that of the Chairman was superior, and that the matter had been submitted to the Finance Committee, which supported Judge Gary. This was in January, 1910, and Mr. Corey resigned at the end of that year.

Then Mr. Corey was taken in hand by F. R. Kellogg, representing the Great Northern Ore Trustees, the other parties to the Hill ore leases. Mr. Kellogg irritated him to the point of refusing to answer questions which he characterized as "ridiculous."

The former owners of the ore lands are defendants in the suit as parties to a conspiracy to create an ore monopoly. Mr. Kellogg tried for half an hour to get Mr. Corey to admit that the leases were worth more than 50 cents royalties. He asked his questions over and over in slightly different form, while Mr. Corey plainly showed his exasperation.

Mr. Kellogg's point was that Mr. Corey didn't take into consideration that the Steel Corporation got the privilege of working the most advantageous parts of an ore body of 250,000,000 tons, and that he had compared the price with that of relatively small leases. He also sought to show that Steel Corporation subsidiaries had made less advantageous leases at 75 cents a ton. The Hill royalties were in the neighborhood of $1 a ton.

Mr. Kellogg took up other leases and asked Mr. Corey about their terms, the quality of the ore and its percentage of metallic contents. Most of the leases Mr. Corey didn't even remember. If Mr. Kellogg's facts were correct they wouldn't change his opinion a particle, he said. As Mr. Kellogg persisted, he asserted:

"I decline to answer. You are asking me to guess about things I don't remember."

"Wasn't the Hill lease different from those with which you compared it?"

"No, I don't think so. I don't see any material difference."

"What," exclaimed Mr. Kellogg, "you don't see any difference between a lease of 16,000,000 tons and the privilege of selection among 250,000,000 tons?"

"No."

"Would you see any difference in a lease of any small amount?"

"I refuse to answer," said Mr. Corey. "The question is ridiculous. Put it down that the witness refuses to answer."

Judge Dickinson, in charge of the prosecution, came to the rescue and poured oil on the waters. He told Mr. Corey that while he could not advise him, as he was not Mr. Corey's counsel, he suggested the propriety of his answering as best he could.

"I accept your suggestion," said Mr. Corey. "I will say that I consider there was no material difference in the Hill lease."

"And is that your final word on the subject?" asked Mr. Kellogg, forging to the front again. Mr. Corey looked disgusted and asked the stenographer to read his previous answer.

"Do you repeat that answer to this question?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Corey said he did, and the session came to a close. The hearings will be resumed on Monday, with Mr. Corey still on the stand, at 71 Broadway.

Reward for a French Poodle.

Mrs. George E. Gordon of 17 East Ninety-fifth Street has offered a reward in THE TIMES for her French poodle Bo-Peep. Mrs. Gordon took her pet for a shopping excursion in Fifth Avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At Forty-second Street she stopped to let a passing auto go by, and when she looked for Bo-Peep the poodle had disappeared. She searched the neighborhood in vain for it. Bo-Peep was fond of mothering, and Mrs. Gordon and her mother, Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian of 407 West 123d Street, think that perhaps Bo-Peep jumped into an auto and was carried away.

PERKIN MEDAL GIVEN TO JAMES GAYLEY

Ex-Vice President of Steel Corporation Receives High Honor from Chemists

FOR HIS IRON INVENTIONS

Prof. Chandler Says They Are Saving the American People Every Year $25,000,000.

James Gayley, First Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation from 1901 to 1909, received the Perkin Gold Medal last night at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at Rumford Hall, in the Chemists' Club Building, 50 East Forty-first Street. The medal was awarded by the Perkin Gold Medal Committee of the Associated Chemical and Electro-chemical Societies of America, and was presented by Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Senior Past President of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Mr. Gayley is the seventh recipient of the medal, which was created to honor Sir William Henry Perkin, the founder of coal tar chemistry, which revolutionized the dye and drug industries. The medal was awarded last year to Charles M. Hall, whose aluminium processes built up a great aluminium industry at Niagara Falls.

The achievement for which the medal was awarded to Mr. Gayley was his invention of the dry air blast for the manufacture of iron, on which he took out fifteen patents from Oct. 23, 1894, to Sept. 5, 1911. Of this discovery Prof. Chandler said:

"His results in this direction alone mean a reduction of at least $1 a ton in the cost of producing pig iron, besides making it possible for the iron master to produce in all weathers a product of uniform quality. When one remembers that there were produced in the United States during the past year 29,000,000 tons of pig iron it will be seen that Mr. Gayley's invention of the dry air blast means a saving to the American people of $29,000,000 per annum."

The saving, Prof. Chandler explained, was accomplished by drying the air introduced into the ore furnace so that less coal was required to heat the ore to the melting point. The ridding of the air of moisture also prevented, Prof. Chandler said, defects in the iron due to bubbles from the steam generated by moisture under the old system. The perfection of the process, Prof. Chandler said, entitled Mr. Gayley to take rank as one of "our greatest industrial chemists and chemical engineers."

Mr. Gayley is the grandnephew of Sir Henry Bell, who established steam navigation on the Clyde in 1812. He was born at Lock Haven, Penn., Oct. 11, 1855, and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1876 as a mining engineer. In 1906 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1912 the same degree from Lehigh University. In 1908 he received the Elliott Cresson medal for the promotion of the mechanic arts from the Franklin Institute. He began his professional life as chemist for the Crane Iron Company in 1877, and was next Superintendent for the Missouri Furnace Company. Later he was manager of the E. & G. Brooke Company blast furnaces at Birdsboro, Penn. In 1883 he became manager of the blast furnaces of the Edgar Thomson Works, and later became a managing director of the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1901 he was made First Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, remaining in this position until 1909.

Prof. Edward Hart of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., of which Mr. Gayley is a Trustee and to which he gave the Gayley Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, spoke on Mr. Gayley's interest in education.

Other talks were made by Henry M. Howe and Rossiter W. Raymond. Mr. Gayley's remarks in accepting the medal were abbreviated by reason of his being slightly indisposed. He expressed his appreciation of the medal and the honor which it conferred.

RICH MAN'S WIDOW NOW POOR

Appeals in Court for Furniture His Daughter is Keeping from Her.

Mrs. Margaret Coutant, the widow of Charles A. Coutant, formerly a wealthy dry goods merchant, is now almost penniless, and is dependent for her maintenance upon the furnishings of the house of which she was mistress three years ago. This appears from the petition filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in an effort to prevent further delay in an appeal to a judgment which gave her possession of the furniture, valued at $5,710. The judgment was obtained against Mr. Coutant's daughter, Mrs. Jennie Coutant Mason, who opposed Mr. Coutant's second marriage in 1909, and who drove Mrs. Margaret Coutant from the home, the widow alleges, upon the death of Mr. Coutant on June 1, 1910. Mrs. Coutant sued to obtain possession of the furniture, which she alleges was a wedding gift, and when she obtained a favorable verdict from Justice McCall, Mrs. Mason filed notice of appeal and a petition for twenty days in which to complete it. Justice Kendrick granted the twenty days extension in spite of Mrs. Coutant's petition.

Mrs. Coutant states that she has supported herself since her husband's death by acting as a lace buyer for a San Francisco house, but last December she was forced to give up owing to an attack of appendicitis. She is now unemployed.

TO REGULATE CHAUFFEURS.

Recent Murders and Hold-Ups Cited as Reason for More Stringent Laws.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Two bills designed to increase the safety of the public by the further regulation of chauffeurs were introduced in the Legislature to-day by Senator Bussey. One requires every person licensed to operate motor vehicles to file a $2,000 bond to insure payment for injury, loss or damage to persons or property resulting from unskilled or negligent management of motor vehicles.

The second measure provides that no license shall be issued to a chauffeur who has been convicted of a felony.

"Murders, hold-ups and robberies in New York, in which taxicabs, driven by professional chauffeurs, have been important agents," said Senator Bussey to-day, "have been numerous, and the police have found that there are about 200 men, either with prison or police records, who have obtained chauffeurs' licenses from the State. In some cases the police have found certain garages are owned by men who have criminal records."

A bill designed to make more stringent provisions against discrimination on account of race, creed or color in public resorts was introduced by Assemblyman Levy.

Several bills for the improvement of the condition of working women were presented. The principal one prohibits the employment of women at night in factories.

Other measures require employers to furnish comfortable seats for women who are engaged in work "which can properly be performed in a sitting posture," and authorize the "Industrial Board to prohibit minors under 18 years of age from working at trades and occupations it deems dangerous to health."

Bills requiring the installation of fire alarm systems and automatic sprinklers and fire drills, were also introduced. These measures will be supplemented early next week, Senator Wagner said, by bills which would compel the installation of fire escapes and exits.

WOULD ARREST LEGISLATOR.

Opponent of Senator Warren, in Wyoming, Under Charges.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 24.—Alleging that E. H. Manson, a member of the Wyoming Legislature, was F. E. Roberts, wanted in McDowell County, W. Va., for illegally obtaining $900 of school funds in 1908, Sheriff J. F. Johnson of McDowell County to-day presented to Gov. Joseph M. Carey a request from Gov. Glasscock for a requisition for the deportation of Manson.

Manson has been in the legislative limelight for ten days because, although he was elected on a Republican ticket, his vote made possible the organization of the House by Democrats. He has stated that he would not support United States Senator Warren for re-election, and has consistently voted with the Democrats on all party issues since the House was organized.

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Also onion skin second sheets. 500 reams, 500 sheets to ream. All weights. Regular value, $1.75 to $2.25. Spec. 50c Per Ream (500 sheets)

$1.50 INKSTANDS, 50c each
As Illustrated.
Double base, 6x11½ in.; oak or mahogany; 2 glass wells, sponge cup and covers.

75c INKSTANDS, 25c each
Single base, 6½x6, oak or mahogany; heavy glass wells and cover.

50c Verona Pencils 30c
Regularly 50c. per dozen. Closing out at 30c. doz.; $3 gross.. DOZ.

60c 2-Initial Monogram Stationery 30c
Box boxes of lawn finish, A1 paper; reg. 60c., at..... BOX

$1.50 BRASS CORNER DESK PADS, 50c.
Size 19x24 inches.

20% Reductions on All Leather Goods
Including Hand Bags, Suit Cases, Trip Bags, Hat Boxes, Card Cases, Bill Folds, Ladies' Hand Bags and Mail Bags, etc.

SALE MAIN FLOOR, CENTRE AISLE, BOTH STORES

NEW DEPARTMENT
Desks, Office Furniture, Files, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums and Complete Office Equipment
Look for This Sign of Satisfaction
We Have But Two Stores.
See Ads. Displayed in Our Store Windows.

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THE WAITERS
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HOTEL McALPIN

decided to strike last night. They were threatened with violence if they did not do so, and were afraid. Such action is unjust to the public and to all employers and employes alike.

Full protection will be accorded them if they return, and the management will re-employ them all, if they make application as individuals to the Head Waiter within 24 hours. We shall not employ strike-breakers.

The McAlpin waiters were satisfied. They made absolutely no requests or demands of their employers in any manner; nor have the professional agitators. The strike was called without warning.

We apologize to the public for the inconvenience to which they may have been subjected, and trust to speedily re-establish normal conditions.

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Merry & Boomer, Managers.

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On the Black Diamond Express, the pioneer all-parlor-car, all-steel train from New York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, comfort is second only to safety.

The unsurpassed Black Diamond Express consists of drawing-room parlor cars that yield refreshing ease, an observation car so that you may fully appreciate the beautiful scenery through which you fly, and an always-open dining car.

Men who travel find a clubby free-and-easiness in the combination buffet-library-smoking car.

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Hudson Tubes, Cortlandt and Church Sts., Telephone 4200 Cortlandt.
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To-morrow's Sunday Times

Will Contain These Features:

Our Splendid Field Artillery Would Be Useless if War Came

German Etcher Finds Thrill and Beauty in Our Skyscrapers

Henry Bergson's Philosophy and Syndicalism

Julius Cohen, Minimizer of Controversy, Tells of His Problems

Amateur Actors Form a League for Mutual Help

Plans for Park Plaza Rouse an Old Controversy

Building the Harlem's Newest Tunnel on Land

American "Immortals" Seek Recognition From Congress

Romance of the Rothschilds Told by One Who Knows

An American Artist's Adventures Painting India's Rajahs

Max Liebermann and Modern German Art—by James Huneker

Old Pact Throws New Light on Niagara Problem

Charleston's Race Course an Old Dueling Ground

Passing of Inaugural Ball No Great Social Loss

In To-morrow's Sunday Times

A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass
By AMY LOWELL

"All of these poems have a pure lyrical quality that is most alluring, and the variety in the verses is remarkable. The sonnets are especially good, showing the author's skill in handling this limited and intricate form of versification, but the thought back of the construction is at all times worthy its musical setting."—Buffalo Express.
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FAST FINISH WINS FOR HOCKEY CLUB

Crescents, Unable to Hold Early Lead, Drop Hockey Game by 2 Goals to 1.

In a spectacular finish the Hockey Club of New York defeated the Crescent Athletic Club last night at St. Nicholas Rink by the score of 2 goals to 1. It was one of the hardest contested hockey games of the season and marked the closing of the first half of the series of games for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League. In defeating the New Moon aggregation, the Hockey Club holds a commanding lead in the race, while the Crescents drop to third place. At one period of the game it looked very much as if the Crescents would down the Hockey Club and make a three-cornered tie, but with a 1 to 0 score against them the Hockey Club players in the second period of the contest put up a plucky uphill game and first tied the score and then, one minute before the end of the game, succeeded in caging the puck for the deciding point.

It was an interesting contest for the spectators, as the play was carried backward and forward, with little to choose between the teams. The Crescents seemed to lack their usual aggressive attacks, although their defense was sound. The Hockey Club played consistently throughout, and seldom missed an opportunity when it presented itself. The forward quintet played an effective combination game and gave several pretty exhibitions of passing.

In spite of the rivalry between the teams, the players played a clean contest during the first period, no necessity presenting itself to the officials for penalties. The second half, however, found both sides guilty of fouls. In this particular, Castleman, the Hockey Club rover, was the worst offender. Twice he was penalized for tripping, and cautioned a third time. Two Crescent players were penalized, making the offenses against the rules equal.

The intense rivalry between the teams was apparent from the start. There was no unnecessary delays and although the checking was of a strenuous character it was not of a penalty inflicting nature. The New Moon aggregation opened an attack on the Hockey Club citadel, but the goal keeper was on duty and wide awake. Piel and Scarborough played a pretty passing game and carried the puck down the ice repeatedly, but the work of Davis was flawless. Shirreff broke through on several occasions and tried long shots, which went wide of the mark, or were stopped by Davis. The Hockey Club forwards lost no time in getting into action and attacked the Crescent's defense. Gordon made a clever run down the side of the rink and dodged his opponents until he was able to pass the rubber to Castleman. The latter shot it into the Crescent net, but the goal was not allowed on account of Castleman being offside.

Scrimmages were both frequent and lively, while the defense on each side was in constant requisition to repel fierce attacks. Gordon was cautioned by the referee for rough work, but was not penalized. The Hockey Club forwards redoubled their efforts near the end of the first half, and although their shooting was well directed, Mills, by being alert, was able to prevent the puck passing his stick. The playing in the latter part of the half was mostly in the Crescent territory.

There was no let up in the work of the rival players in the second half. As Shirreff was carrying the puck down the ice, Castleman tripped him and was benched for two minutes for the deliberate infraction of the rules. With their opponents weakened, the Crescents rallied, but the Hockey Club defense held strong. A second offense of tripping put Castleman out of the game for another period of two minutes, with a threat by the referee to make it permanent for a third offense. A combined attack by the Crescents was rewarded, and the Brooklyn team tallied the first point of the game. Carrying the rubber down the side of the rink, Scarborough found an opening and scored on a difficult angle shot.

Shortly after restarting, Piel of the Crescents was penalized for tripping two Hockey Club players.

The Hockey Club quickly retaliated, and after a pretty passing run by Gordon and Mackenzie, there was a lively scrimmage, from which Britton drove the puck into the net. Violations of the playing rules continued to be somewhat frequent, and Scarborough upset Castleton and went to the side lines for two minutes. The rubber was rushed up to the Crescent territory, and Mackenzie with an open field easily scored the deciding goal. The line-up and summary:

Crescent.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Mills	Goal	Davis
Kennedy	Point	White
Dufresne	Cover point	Britton
Shirreff	Rover	Castleman
Reimmond	Centre	Mackenzie
Scarborough	Left wing	Gordon
Piel	Right wing	Fredericks

Goals—Second half, Scarborough, Crescent A. C., 5:48; Britton, Hockey Club, 8:56; Mackenzie, Hockey Club, 18:26. Penalties—Castleman, Hockey Club, 2 minutes for tripping; Castleman, Hockey Club, 2 minutes for tripping; Piel, Crescent, 2 minutes for tripping; Scarborough, Crescent, 2 minutes for tripping. Referee—E. Garon, Irish-American A. C. Assistant referee—R. Fennell, Wanderers H. C., and J. Billson, Wanderers H. C. Timekeepers—George F. Stebbins, Crescent A. C., and B. Condon, Wanderers H. C.

Cutler Hockeyists Win.

The Cutler School hockey team defeated the seven from Horace Mann School at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning by the score of 4 to 0. The winners scored twice in each half. Onativia and Post did the best work for the winning team and Liverman excelled for the losers. The line-up:

Cutler.	Position.	Horace Mann.
W. Cohn	Goal	Raymond
Dowling	Point	Wadsworth
L. Cohn	Cover point	Hamlet
Onativia	Rover	Finley
Wainwright	Centre	Warton
A. Post	Left wing	Livermann
Van Horn	Right wing	Willard

Goals—Onativia, (2.) Weinwright, Post. Referee—Mr. Cravatt, Irving. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

NEW SKATING RECORD.

Robert McLean Does Half-Mile in Amateur Race in 1:16 1-5.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Another skating record was broken to-night by Robert McLean of Chicago, the amateur champion, when in a match race he skated half mile in 1:16 1-5. The previous record of 1:17 3-5 was made here three years ago by Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Philadelphia Billiardist Wins.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—T. Jones, representing Philadelphia, won over St. Louis, 50 to 42, to-night in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League tournament. Alex Broadhead opened for St. Louis, Fred Sternberg finishing. High runs—Jones, 7; Broadhead, 4; Sternberg, 4.

Billiards and Pool.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy in West Forty-second Street William Thompson defeated S. Snow by the score of 28 to 17 in fifty innings. Thompson ran out his necessary 25 points with a high run of 4. Snow, who was handicapped at 20 points, made the high run of 3. This evening James Taylor will oppose S. J. Adams.

George Clark, the champion of New York State, defeated Sam Gruhn in the second block of their three-night match at pocket billiards last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, by 115 points to 97, and the extra 15 points in this block brings the State champion's total for the two nights of play up to the required 200 points, while Gruhn has a total of 197 points.

In a challenge match for the cup which was won by Charles Cerf in a recent Class B 18.2—balk line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, M. J. Doyle defeated the holder of the cup last night at the academy by the score of 139 to 135. Doyle finished second to Cerf in the tournament, and immediately challenged the winner. Cerf accepted and last night's match resulted. Doyle's average was 2 16-07, and he had a high run of 11 points. Cerf made a high run of 16 points, and averaged 2 16-66. After the match Sylvester Levy, who finished third in the tournament recently, challenged Doyle.

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NEW RACING BODY.

Empire City and Parkway Tracks in Metropolitan Trotting Circuit.

The Metropolitan Trotting Circuit was organized yesterday at a meeting of well-known horsemen of this State held at the Brostell Hotel. Eleven tracks have already been admitted to the new harness racing body, and horsemen hereabout look for a revival of the sport during the coming Summer. New York City has joined the circuit, and a half-mile track will be built at Yonkers within the present mile track of the Empire City course.

The other half-mile tracks which joined the circuit yesterday are: Parkway of Brooklyn, Hoiiokus, Monroe, Goshen, Troy, Orangeburg, Kingston, White Plains, Mineola, and Poughkeepsie. Dates were assigned and by-laws adopted, and there is every indication that the new circuit will begin the season under auspicious circumstances, as many of the race meets will be held in conjunction with county fairs.

Plans for the new circuit were first discussed at a meeting held in this city last November, and since that time a committee has been at work with Percy W. Barton as Secretary. The circuit will open at Parkway, in Brooklyn, on July 22, for a four days' meet. The Empire City meeting will cover four days, beginning on Aug. 5.

P. W. Barton of Monroe was elected President of the circuit, George A. Coleman of Poughkeepsie Vice President, and Thomas H. Bacon of Hempstead, L. I., Secretary and Treasurer. Among those at the meeting were R. M. Williams, New York; W. E. Eyler, Brooklyn; E. W. Simms, Troy; William Gibbons, New York; Percy W. Barton, New York; H. P. Murphy and L. P. Randall, Trenton, and also representatives from White Plains, Kingston, Goshen, Orangeburg, and Honokus.

The new organization intends to hold racing meetings on half-mile tracks for uniform classes, and the circuit embraces territory in which such racing has always been popular.

The organization will race under the rules of the National Trotting Association, and any of its members may also belong to other racing organizations. The by-laws have been, in many instances, drawn up to conform with the circuit's local conditions, but many of the rules follow those of the Grand Circuit. Each member of the circuit will appoint a steward and this board will meet with the organization at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, Feb. 4, during the mid-Winter horse sale.

It was expected that Trenton and Flemington, N. J., would join the circuit, but the representatives of these tracks withdrew at the last moment. It is expected that some of the smaller tracks may join the circuit at its February meeting. The dates which have already been assigned are as follows:

July 22-25, Parkway, Brooklyn; July 29-Aug. 1, Hohokus; Aug. 5-8, Empire City, Yonkers; Aug. 12-15, Monroe; Aug. 19-21, Goshen; Aug. 26-29, Troy; Sept. 2-5, Orangeburg; Sept. 9-11, Kingston; Sept. 16-19, White Plains; Sept. 23-29, Mineola; Sept. 30-Oct. 3, Poughkeepsie.

EVANS'S BASEBALL STORIES.

Forest Cady is now rated as one of the best catchers in the majors. An injury to Leslie Nunamaker, another member of the Boston catching staff, made it possible for Cady to attain his present prominence in the baseball world. He had the ability to take advantage of the opportunity.

Early in the season Bill Carrigan and Nunamaker were regarded as the two regulars on the Boston catching staff, with Cady and Thomas acting as bench warmers, ready to jump in at the chance. Nunamaker had joined the Red Sox the previous year, and had displayed enough ability to win him a place alongside Bill Carrigan as a regular. Both these receivers were going along so nicely in the early Spring that it didn't look as if Cady and Thomas would ever get a chance to show.

Peculiarly enough, Cady and Nunamaker were room mates. Often during a game in which Nunamaker was doing the catching, Cady would remind him to keep up the reputation of the Room. Any time Nunamaker would hit safely, Cady would always remark that the Room was now batting .xxx and so.

On the first trip of the Red Sox to St. Louis Nunamaker broke a finger. It was a very unfortunate thing for him, but fortunate for Cady and the Boston Club. When, after an examination by the trainer, it was evident that Nunamaker would be unable to play, he yelled to Cady, who was warming up a bit, preparatory to entering the game:

"There's your chance to make good; be sure to keep up the reputation of the Room."

"Just watch me, Nuny," answered Cady, with a smile. "From now on we change places."

Cady certainly made good his threat, which was made half as a joke and half in earnest. From that day he shared catching honors with Carrigan. He got his chance and made good. It was quite a trick to turn, for there isn't a club in the majors who would not jump at a chance to get Nunamaker.

No young pitcher, yes, even veteran twirler, could have given a more masterly exhibition of pitching than did Hugh Bedient against the New York Giants. The Red Sox juvenile worked as though world's series games were exactly to his liking. His performance in the last baseball classic will go down in baseball history as a mighty artistic bit of twirling.

During the regular season Bedient always took plenty of time in delivering the ball to the batter. Bill Carrigan has always approved of such a policy. Bill knew it tended to make the batters nervous, and incidentally helped the youngster to keep his footing. In his two starts against the Giants, Bedient was even more deliberate than usual. He fondled the ball carefully after receiving it from the catcher, adjusted the landscape about the pitcher's box, took a hitch in his belt and pulled his cap down more firmly. In fact he was very careful about everything before starting to pitch.

It was a surprise to the Giants to see a young recruit so deliberate in his methods. There is no denying the fact that his style worried the Giants—the scarcity of base hits made when he was in the box is surely proof of such an assertion. That it finally got on McGraw's nerves was shown in the final game of the series. Even though the Giants were leading 1 to 0 McGraw was fretting about the way this kid pitcher was holding his hitters helpless. Finally after one longer wait than usual between pitches McGraw, who was coaching at third, yelled to O'Loughlin who was working the plate:

"Say, Bill, the young man appears to pitch at least every five minutes."

"From the way your team is hitting the ball, that appears to be entirely too fast," shouted a Boston fan just back of third base. Even McGraw was forced to smile.

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Evans.)

St. Nicks and Boston in Hockey.

After beating three of the best amateur hockey teams in Canada, besides Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, the Boston Athletic Association aggregation of players will try to-night to vanquish the St. Nicholas team at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. The Boston team is unquestionably the best collection of expert puck chasers in America, and demonstrated this conclusively when they vanquished the teams of the McGill, Ottawa, and Toronto Universities. The St. Nicholas team early in the season gave the Bostons the two hardest games they played this year, the first resulting in an overtime period play and the second in a tie, and as equally matched were they in playing skill that the local hockey patrons suggested a match game to be played here. Both teams are composed of former college players, and Yale, Harvard, and Princeton will all be represented in the line-up. These two teams represent all that is best in the development of American players, and no Canadians will participate in the game.

Brooklyn College's Indoor Games.

Brooklyn College has decided to add a two-mile handicap bicycle race to the programme of events for its first annual athletic games at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory on Feb. 1. A committee of riders headed by Eddie Goodwin, the Irish-American A. C. crack, called upon the management and made a strong plea to have the event added. The race should prove one of the many features of the meet, and has already attracted such stars as Eddie Goodwin, Jack Townsend, W. Van Ben Dries, and Franklin Fisher. Entries for the event close on Jan. 28 with Joseph A. Reilly, Brooklyn College, Nostrand Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SHEPPARD WINS HALF MILE RACE IN ARMORY

St. Ann's Athletes Capture Point Trophy in Manhattan College Games.

Melvin W. Sheppard was the winner of the principal race last night at the games of Manhattan College, which were held in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment before a crowd of enthusiasts who had gathered to witness the sports of the collegians and the members of Amateur Athletic Union clubs who competed.

Sheppard's victory was achieved through the medium of a half-mile invitation race, all of the runners in which started from scratch, the prizes having been donated by the Rev. Joseph G. Murray, an alumnus of the college. His margin of victory was only two yards, however, as Matt Geis, who recently raced in Buffalo, came very fast at the end and nipped second place from T. Kelly of the Irish-American A. C., who tried to make a runaway during the last 150 yards.

Myles McHugh, of the Pastime A. C., was the pacemaker for the first 600 yards with Sheppard in second place and Geis last. Just before the bell signal Kelly attempted to go to the front and for a fraction of the last lap he made the running only to be deposed of by Sheppard who came through with his usual great speed. McHugh and Kelly were having a merry battle for the place honors during the last hundred yards when Geis came through on the pole in the final twenty-five yards and won second honors.

The Catholic School championship relay race attracted six teams of lads connected with the institutions of this city for the prizes presented by Victor F. Ritter. A stirring race ensued in which Fordham Prep was the leader for the first relay after which they were deposed by the Manhattan Prep team to the delight of the onlookers. From that stage on it was only a question of how far the Manhattan boys would win by with the result that their margin of victory at the end was forty yards with Fordham Prep second five yards to the good of Xavier Prep, whose quartet finished third.

E. D. Maurer of the National A. C. was the winner of the 65 yards handicap dash for A. A. U. club men. In receipt of 6 feet start from Charlie Clark, Xavier A. A., he found little difficulty in reaching the tape two feet in front of F. W. Boland, a lad from Worcester, who was on a similar mark. Clark finished third.

The Catholic Athletic League 880-yards handicap was a well run event and contained the biggest field of the evening's races. J. F. De Freydas of Loughlin Lyceum was the first man past the finish line, but he was disqualified for cutting corners, with the result that winning honors were finally bestowed upon P. J. Hynes of Ozanam Association, with V. McGrath of St. Ann's second, and one of the backmarkers, J. McCabe of Dominican Lyceum third, in the good time of 2:02 2-5.

The point trophy was won by St. Ann's with 6 points. Other teams to tally were St. Brendan's 5, Ozanam Association 5, McCadden Lyceum 5, Eymard Lyceum 3, Dominican Lyceum 2, and Paulist A. C. 1.

The summary:

176-Yard Run, Preparatory Department.—Won by J. Foley; D. McCarthy, second; J. W. Fullam, third. Time—0:23 3-5.

65-Yard Dash, Amateur Athletic Union, Handicap.—Final heat won by E. D. Meurer, National A. C., (6 feet;) J. F. Boland, St. Stephens C. T. A., Worcester, Mass., (6 feet,) second; C. B. Clark, Xavier A. A., (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 3-5.

65-Yard Dash, Catholic Athletic League, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by W. Elliott, St. Brendon's Lyceum, (9 feet;) A. B. Kelly, St. Ann's A. C., (4 feet,) second; E. J. Ward, Paulist A. C., (2 feet,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice, A. A. U.—Won by A. Boehnett, Jr., St. Lyceum; J. McCarthy, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., second; J. Durkee, unattached, third. Time—5:06 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Preparatory Department, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by T. Kelly, (scratch;) F. Prial, (19 yards,) second; E. McEntegart, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:38 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Catholic Athletic League, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Hynes, Ozanam Association, (36 yards;) V. McGrath, St. Ann's A. C., (45 yards,) second; J. McCabe, Dominican Lyceum, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:02 2-5.

Four-Lap (704 Yards) Relay, Parochial Schools.—Final won by St. Gabriel's School first team; Cathedral School team, second; St. Gabriel's second team, third. Time—1:32.

1,408-Yard Relay, Catholic High School Championship.—Won by Manhattan Prep. team, made up of J. J. O'Donnell, A. Dougherty, F. Houlihan, and E. J. Ward; Fordham Prep. team, second; Xavier Prep. team, third. Time—2:57 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Special Invitation.—Won by Melvin W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C.; M. J. Gallagher, unattached, second; T. Kelly, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—2:01 1-5.

Eight-Lap (1,078-Yard) Relay, Inter-Class College, Handicap.—Won by 1913 team, made up of W. Lally, W. Ryan, C. Duffy, J. Carey, (scratch;) 1915 team, (25 yards,) second; 1914 team, (15 yards,) third. Time—3:00.

800-Yard Run, Catholic Athletic League, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by L. Condon, McCadden Lyceum, (6 yards;) E. D. Guilfoyle, Eymard Lyceum, (4 yards,) second; E. J. Schiele, Dominican Lyceum, (penalty 3 yards,) third. Time—0:36 1-5.

NATIONAL RACQUET DOUBLES.

Davis and Wear of St. Louis Beat Crane and Bartlett of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—Dwight Davis, the former United States lawn tennis champion, and J. Wear, both of St. Louis, won the first match in the National doubles championship in racquets to-day at the Tennis and Racquet Club. They were matched against two Boston players, Joshua Crane, a former champion in singles and a former Harvard football coach, who, playing with M. B. Bartlett, also of Boston, was beaten four straight games by scores of 15—3, 15—10, 15—6, and 15—12.

M. Smith and G. Greenshield of Montreal also were drawn to play to-day against C. Hutchins and Barrett Wendell, Jr., of Boston, but the Canadians were unable to come to Boston, and, therefore, defaulted. It was Davis's first appearance in this section of the country as a racquet player, but judging from the merit of his play to-day he takes as naturally to racquets as to lawn tennis. He and his partner showed a remarkably good team-game, and the pair is accepted as being the most likely to play George R. Fearing and Quincy A. Shaw, the Boston players who won the championship last year in Philadelphia, and who are again in line to hold their title. Davis and Wear will play the championship team to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Fearing refereed this afternoon's match and appeared to be impressed with the play of the young Western team.

The other match to-morrow will be played between Hutchins and Wendell and Percy D. Haughton and H. D. Scott, all of Boston. Haughton has been a champion in singles and is the present football coach at Harvard. To-morrow, also, a special match will be played between Fred Bowen, the Montreal professional, and Fritz Mercker, of the Tennis and Racquet Club here.

Much disappointment is felt over the failure of the entries from the New York and Philadelphia players to arrive on time. Last Friday was the closing date for the entries for the doubles championships, but those from Philadelphia and New York were not received until last Monday, and consequently were not accepted.

One-Round Hogan and Lore to Box.

"One-Round" Hogan and Johnny Lore have been matched for a ten-round bout at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club next Thursday night. This contest is to be one of three ten-rounders, the other two bringing together heavyweights. The four best "hopes" obtainable will be matched. The aspirants for heavyweight honors who will probably box will be Tom Kennedy, Soldier Kearns, Art Nelson, Vic McLaughlin, or Jim Coffey.

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THORPE NOT PROFESSIONAL.

Manager Clancy Denies Accusations Alleged to Have Come from Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 24.—In an interview here this evening Coach Warner of the Carlisle Indian School, when asked what basis there was for rumored charges that James Thorpe, the world's all around champion athlete, had played professional ball, said:

"All I know about the charges against Thorpe have been gleaned from newspaper reports to the effect that a Mr. Clancy, Manager of a Southern ball team, has been quoted as saying that Thorpe played professional baseball with the Winston-Salem team under his management. I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Clancy to-day in which he incloses a newspaper clipping, in which he has formally denied ever making the statement attributed to him in an alleged interview published in The Worcester Telegram. Mr. Clancy says: 'I never made the statement that I signed Thorpe to pitch for my club, nor did I in any way question his amateur standing. I intend writing to President Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union to-day inclosing the article and explaining to him that it was absolutely all wrong.'

"In Mr. Clancy's letter to me, he further stated: 'As a matter of fact and record, Mr. Thorpe has never pitched a game of ball for the Winston-Salem team or played in any other position in that club, or in the Carolina League, and I have never paid Thorpe any money any time for any purpose. The article is the Worcester paper is not founded on facts, and was published without my authority.'

Mr. Warner further said that these clippings and this letter comprehend all he knows about the subject, and it seems that there is absolutely nothing to the story. He concluded by saying: "I am further assured by Thorpe that there is nothing in the story."

Champions in Fordham Games.

Donald Lippencott of the University of Pennsylvania, whose sprinting was one of the sensations of the Olympic games in Stockholm last Summer, will be a competitor in the games of Fordham University to-night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The wearer of the Red and Blue will be arrayed against such stellar performers over the seventy-yard route as Howard Drew of the Springfield High School; Alvah T. Meyer, the Indoor title holder; Fred Burns of the Boston A. C. of Penn Stephenson, the junior champion, and others. Glenn Warner of the Carlisle School wired the entry of Jim Thorpe, the most wonderful athlete in the world, as a competitor in the sports, and the all-around champion is slated as a starter in the games, which will embrace many of the best athletes in the United States, several of whom are Olympic winners.

New Athletic League.

A new body of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. was recently organized by representatives from all Finnish, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian athletic clubs in New York and vicinity. The organization adopted the name Scandinavian-American Athletic League of the United States and decided to hold championship tournaments and meets to encourage interest in athletics. The officers elected for the first year were as follows: President—Charles F. Erickson, Norwegian Turn Society, Brooklyn; Vice President—J. Enoth, Finnish-American A. C., New York; Secretary—Th. Tengwall, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn; Treasurer—W. Osterberg, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn.

Fencing for Manrique Trophy.

Fencers are looking forward to Feb. 1, the night of the annual three-man team junior foil competition for the Manrique Trophy, which will be held in the gymnasium of the Central Y. M. C. A., 11 Bond Street, Brooklyn, on that evening. To date the following organizations have entered teams: Yale, Columbia, Springfield, Carnegie Fencers' Club, New York A. C., West Side Y. M. C. A., Polytechnic School, and the Central Y. M. C. A., and in all probability the New York Fencers' Club and New York Turn Verein will be found among the contestants. This competition is sanctioned by the Amateur Fencers' League of America, which organization is doing much to promote the sport. All who desire to witness the contest will receive invitations upon applying at the Central Y. M. C. A.

Covert Makes Perfect Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 24.—Twenty-five straight in a tie shoot-off at ninety-five won the preliminary trophy and the added money of the sixth annual midwinter trap shooting handicap to-day for B. V. Covert of the Audubon Club, Buffalo, from Allen Hell of Allentown, Penn., who scored 21 in the shoot-off. Mr. Covert shot from the 18-yard mark and Mr. Hell from the 23-yard line. In connection with the event was a special class competition, in which the President's Cup was won by Dr. D. Ivo Culyer, who made 93.

C. W. Billings of Glen Ridge and Thomas Lenane, Jr., of New York made 92, and David T. Leahy of New York was one of five who scored 90. R. L. Spotts of New York was one of five to make 89. H. H. Shannon of New York made 87 and tied with F. D. Kelsey of East Aurora. F. S. Wright, winner of Wednesday's sweepstakes, made 84 and tied with F. A. Hodgman of Tuckahoe. A. W. Church of Fort Chester was one of the 88 point men, and he led B. M. Hirschnon of Newburg, who was high gun yesterday, by two targets. F. S. Wright of Buffalo won the morning sweepstakes.

New York A. C. Sub-Committees.

Announcement was made last night of the sub-committees, the members of which will have charge of the many sports sponsored by the New York Athletic Club, named by William H. Page, the recently elected President of the club. Following the custom, Capt. Paul Pilgrim, with the authority of the Board of Governors, appointed Dr. John M. Breen, 1st Lieutenant, and Arthur McAleenan, 2d Lieutenant. Hugh H. Baxter will act as handicapper, a position which he has fulfilled satisfactorily for some years past. The members of the various committees follow:

Track and Field.—Hugh H. Baxter, Chairman; Edward Frick, and Paul H. Pilgrim.

Boxing.—Lawrence M. D. McGuire.

Wrestling.—Richard E. Jaeckel, Chairman.

Gymnasium.—William E. McCredy, Chairman; John F. Byrne, and George H. Mallett.

Baseball.—John M. Breen, Chairman; John F. Byrne, and C. D. Trudenbach.

Fencing.—R. F. O'Connor, Chairman; F. W. Allison, C. A. Bill, J. E. Gignoux, and Samuel Mulford.

Tennis.—Rufus Davis, Chairman; B. S. Dennis, L. H. Freedman, L. B. Le Due, and Alberto Leon, Jr.

Rowing.—James A. Miller, Jr., Chairman; Hugh H. Baxter, James Cremins, Paul H. Pilgrim, and Charles F. Quinn.

Target Shooting.—D. F. McMahon, Chairman; R. R. Dabacher, E. R. De Wolfe, E. Maynard Higginson and William D. Ogden.

Skating.—Mortimer Bishop, Chairman; J. A. Fenwick, Arthur G. Keane, Frank M. Knight, and George D. Phillips.

Polo.—Benjamin N. Rhodes, Chairman; Robert A. Scott, F. W. Brooks, George D. Phillips, and Otto Wagner.

Bicycling.—A. Parker Smith, Chairman; William E. McCredy and Frederick Olsen.

Trophy.—Dr. R. F. O'Connor, H. E. Buermeyer, A. H. Curtis, G. D. Phillips, and W. G. Wilson.

JACK MURRAY BRINGS UNSIGNED CONTRACT

Giant Outfielder, However, Says He Is Not a "Holdout"—Devore in Line.

Jack Murray, the Giant outfielder, came to town yesterday from his home in Elmira to have a talk with Manager McGraw. Jack said emphatically that he was not a "holdout," although he has not signed his contract for next season. He expects to sign, however, in a few days.

Manager McGraw has contracted a severe cold during the past days of wet weather, and has been advised by his physician to remain in bed for a few days.

McGraw has a mild type of grip, and it may keep him from his office longer than he expects. He has been planning to finish his work here in the next couple of weeks, so that he would be able to go to Texas a week before the redskins arrive there on Feb. 20. One reason the Giant manager wants to go there early is to get into actual training himself. He now weighs about 200 pounds, and he expects to take off 15 or 20 pounds before the opening of the season.

Josh Devore sent his signed contract to Secretary Foster yesterday. Manager McGraw has no intention of trading Devore to Boston. Manager Stallings has made the New York club a proposition for some players, but the suggestion did not interest the local management.

President Hempstead of the New York Club went to Indianapolis yesterday for a few days.

Manager Chance of the Yankees is trying to persuade Heinie Peitz, the old Pittsburgh catcher, to join the New York club to develop the young pitchers. Peitz was with the Reds last season. Chance thinks that the old backstop is one of the best of coachers and would be just the man to handle the Yankee boxmen. It is likely that Peitz will accept Chance's offer and go to Bermuda with the club. It is several seasons since the Yankees have had a veteran catcher to work out the new pitchers in Spring training.

The Thompson brothers of the University of Georgia, who were signed last season by Manager Wolverton, have been sold to the Birmingham Club of the Southern Association.

The management of the Boston Red Sox have listened to the cry of Boston fans for "25-cent ball," and next season, at Fenway Park, there will be 8,000 quarter seats, more than at any major league park in the country.

Hughey Jennings, the Detroit manager, who is vaudevilling here this week, laughs at the intimation that has been made that there is a "holdout" pact among some of the star Tiger players because of a personal dislike for the sprightly manager. Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, and Jean Dubuc are among the reported holdouts. The idea that Cobb would be a party to a frame-up to humiliate the Tiger leader is not taken seriously, because Jennings and Cobb have always been good friends.

For that matter, Jennings is liked generally by his players. The blame for the story of rebellion against Jennings was probably actuated by Davy Jones, who was very much disappointed because he didn't get the increase in salary he wanted, just before he was sold to the White Sox. Jones was one of the leading spirits in the strike of the Detroit Club last season. Since that time the club has not been able to get back to its normal condition, and Jones was probably released because of his activity among the players. Manager Jennings believes that Cobb, Crawford and Dubuc will be in line before it is time to start South.

International League Umpires.

President Barrow of the International League yesterday announced that he had completed his staff of umpires for 1913 by signing William Finneran of Erie, Penn. Only three members of last year's staff will return to the league this season. They are Mullen, Carpenter, and Nallin. The new members are O'Toole of the Western League, Quigley of the New York State, Hayes and Bierhalter of the American Association, and Finneran of the National League.

President Barrow has issued a call for the International League schedule meeting, Monday, Feb. 10, at the Victoria Hotel, New York.

Central League to Branch Out.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 24.—That the Central League is planning to place a club in an American Association city, preferably Indianapolis or Columbus, became known to-day as a result of South Bend's effort to regain its franchise, which was forfeited at the recent league meeting. It is said that the owners of the Indianapolis Club of the American Association favor the proposition.

Southerland and McElwee In Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 24.—A. F. Southerland of Garden City got into the finals of the New Year's golf tournament to-day by defeating Vincent B. Hubbell of Englewood 4-3, and to the surprise of most of the golf critics. In the second division B. F. Kroger of Cincinnati defeated E. W. Edwards of Cincinnati 1 up, though Edwards has been able to give Kroger odds heretofore. Kroger was 3 down at the turn, and even on the sixteenth green, Southerland will play B. H. McElwee of Onwentsia for the championship to-morrow, McElwee having won, 1 up, from A. A. Stagg of Chicago. Stagg held the lead during the first half of the round. The summaries:

First Division, Semi-final.—B. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, defeated A. A. Stagg, Chicago, 1 up; A. F. Southerland, Garden City, defeated V. B. Hubbell, Englewood, 4 and 3.

Second Division, Final.—B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati, defeated E. W. Edwards, Cincinnati, 1 up.

Consolation Division, Semi-final.—H. K. Bolton, Onwentsia, defeated F. W. Lightner, Town and Country, 3 and 1; L. E. Martin, Oakley, defeated G. C. Vandusen, Minnikahda, 4 and 2.

Columbia Riflemen Beat Cornell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The result of the third round in the intercollegiate series of gallery rifle shooting matches for the college championship was announced to-day by the National Rifle Association as follows: Dartmouth, 902; Clemson Agricultural, 850; Columbia, 899; Cornell, 899; Lehigh, 885; Rhode Island State, 858; Massachusetts Aggies, 954; Princeton, 944; Norwich, 912; Vermont, 877; Massachusetts Tech., 920; North Georgia Aggies, 901; Harvard, 950; Maine, 899; California, 887; Kansas, 758; Wisconsin, 873; Louisiana State, 853; Minnesota, 924; Washington State, 862; West Virginia, 941; Michigan Aggies, 921; Nebraska, 828; United States Veterinary, 820; Iowa, 923; Purdue, 901; Oklahoma A. and M., with 866, won by default from Missouri.

CHESS STARS WIN MATCHES.

Capablanca Retains First Place with Four Consecutive Victories.

With most of the favorites winning in yesterday's fourth round of chess at the Café Boulevard, Jose R. Capablanca kept his place at the head of the fourteen experts competing for National honors in the second American tournament now in progress in this city. Capablanca made it four straight by winning from J. H. Morrison of Toronto, the Canadian champion; F. J. Marshall scored at the expense of H. Liebenstein of Baltimore; David Janowski of Paris outwitted A. Kupchik of this city, and Charles Jaffe took into camp Harry Kline of Boston. These results left Jaffe and Chajes, who meet to-day, tied for second place, only a half point behind Capablanca, with Marshall a good third.

Capablanca had little trouble with Morrison, winning a pawn on the thirteenth move. Later the Cuban castled on the queen's side of the board, and, after the Canadian had refused to exchange queens, bottled up a white bishop. Capablanca won in twenty-four moves. The summary:

	WHITE.	BLACK.
Bds.		
1—Chajes	1	Stapfer 0
2—Marshall	1	Liebenstein 0
3—Whitaker	1	Zapoleon 0
4—Janowski	1	Kupchik 0
5—Morrison	0	Capablanca 1
6—Tenenwurzel	1	Rubinstein 0
7—Jaffe	1	Kline 0

The openings: 1, Queen's pawn; 2, Danish gambit; 3, French defense; 4, Ruy Lopez; 5, Queen's pawn; 6, Queen's pawn; 7, Ponziani.

After four rounds the contestants have the following scores:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	4	0	Stapfer	2	2
Chajes	3½	½	Whitaker	1½	2½
Jaffe	3½	½	Kline	2	2
Marshall	3	1	Rubinstein	1	3
Tenenwurzel	3	1	Morrison	½	3½
Janowski	2½	1½	Zapoleon	½	3½
Kupchik	2	2	Liebenstein	0	4

To-day, in the fifth round, also scheduled to be played at the Café Boulevard, the experts will be paired as follows: Capablanca vs. Tenenwurzel, Kupchik vs. Morrison, Zapolean vs. Janowski, Liebenstein vs. Whitaker, Stapfer vs. Marshall, Jaffe vs. Chajes, Kline vs. Rubinstein.

MURPHY BUYS BALL PARK.

President of Cubs Now Owns Half Interest in "Phillies'" Grounds.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24. — President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago National League Club announced here to-day that he had purchased a half interest in the Philadelphia National League Baseball Park, and that the park now is jointly owned by himself and C. P. Taft of Cincinnati.

Mr. Murphy stated that Mr. Taft and he had no interest in the Philadelphia Ball Club, but only in the grounds on which the team plays.

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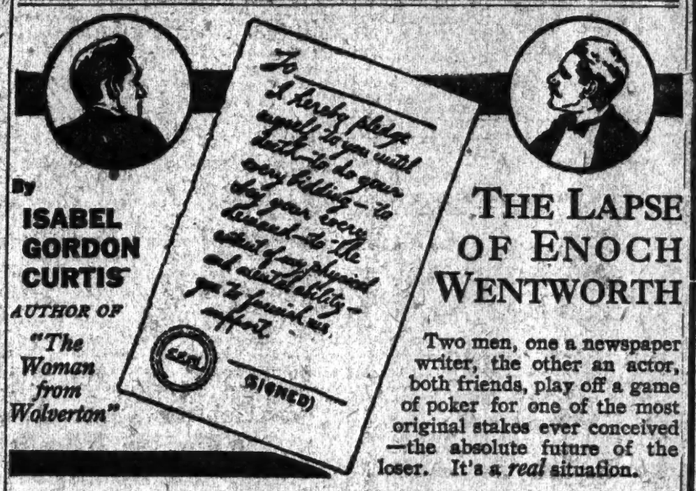

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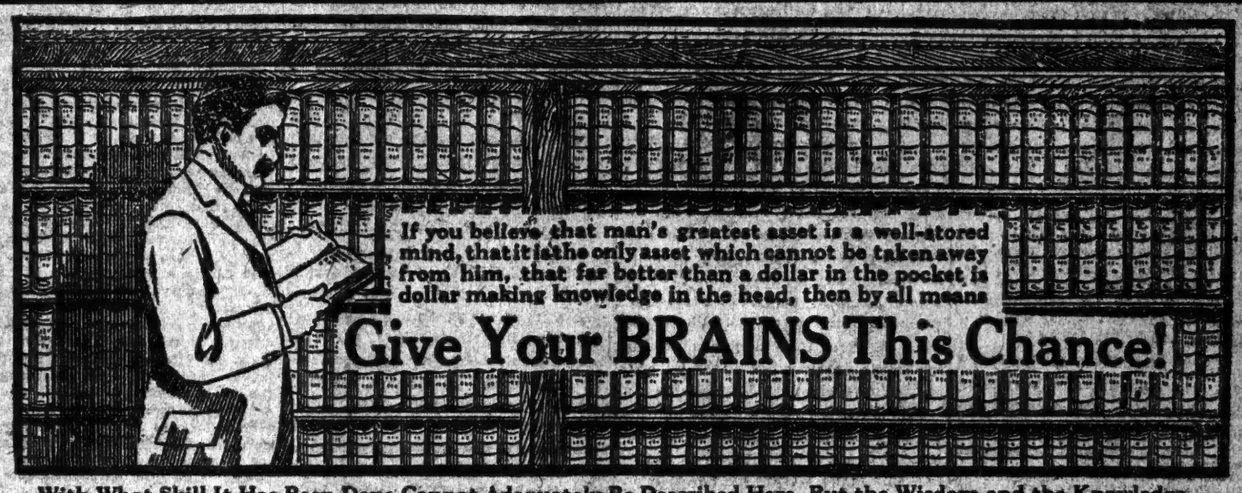

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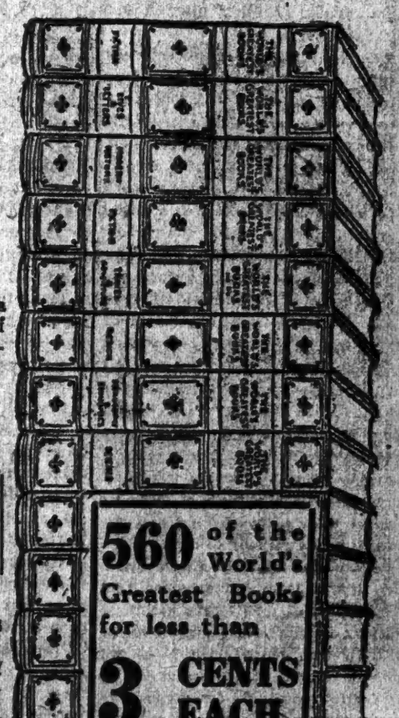

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1913.

MR. KNOX'S PLEADING.

Secretary KNOX's long letter as to the Toll act makes, so far as we can see, but two points. One is that the protest of Sir EDWARD GREY is premature. Nothing has really been done yet. British shipping has suffered no injustice or inequality. If, and when, it does suffer, it will be time enough to discuss and arbitrate the matter. This really seems pretty near quibbling. One of the prime uses of diplomacy is to prevent misunderstandings and guard the future.

The second point is that the provision of the Toll act of which complaint is made is, in reality, a subsidy which Great Britain concedes might be unobjectionable. This is not an inference from Mr. KNOX's argument; it is the statement that he makes specifically and without qualification. Here are his words:

> The exemption of the coastwise trade from tolls, or the refunding of tolls collected from the coastwise trade, is merely a subsidy granted by the United States to that trade, and the loss, resulting from not collecting or from refunding those tolls, will fall solely upon the United States.

He figures this out in the following fashion: The United States is running the canal at a loss. If it does not collect tolls on its coastwise trade its loss is by so much the greater. Indeed, she intimates that by running the canal at a loss we are really subsidising the shipping of the world. Putting aside this rather fanciful ratiocination there remain two features of the case to which the Secretary hardly pays adequate attention. One is that, though we may be losing money on the canal, it does not make the terms of its use "just and equal" when the vessels of other nations pay tolls and ours pay none. The other feature is that if the friends of the Toll act had proposed a subsidy to offset the tolls paid by our coastwise shipping they could never have got it.

It was really bad enough to engineer through Congress a measure in aid of the coastwise monopoly in a form that involved us in a serious difference with Great Britain and that has stirred public opinion in our own country deeply. It does not make that act any more tolerable to plead that it was a trick, a disguised subsidy, which, stripped of its disguise, would have been scornfully rejected, as every subsidy proposition has been rejected for years, even when the Republicans were at the height of their power. We especially commend this cynical plea of the State Department to those Democrats who have been moved to sustain the Toll act. If there is one principle on which Democrats are definitely and firmly pledged it is opposition to shipping subsidies. And if there is one form of shipping subsidies utterly inexcusable and repugnant, it is a subsidy to a monopoly. On the showing that Mr. KNOX makes on his plea, naked and unashamed, that the remission of tolls to the coastwise monopoly was in effect and in intention a subsidy, every honest Democrat who voted for it should be moved to vote for its repeal. If for purposes of argument with Great Britain the Toll act authorizes a subsidy, then treat it as a subsidy act should be treated. Repeal it.

Of course, so far as our relations with foreign nations are concerned, the real point in the case is that we cannot change the nature and effect of the Toll act by saying that we intended a subsidy. Congress did not intend a subsidy, and would have thrown out the act had it been seen to involve a subsidy. It did intend to remit on our coastwise vessels the tolls that were to be charged on the vessels of other nations, and that was a plain violation of our treaty obligations. It was a disgraceful thing to do. It should be undone.

WHY NOT?

Arguing before the Inter-State Commerce Committee, Representative STANLEY contended that the ownership of railways should be forbidden to industrial corporations. It is idle, in the Representative's opinion, to forbid railways to own mines or manufacturing concerns or carry commodities which they own, unless the opposite is forbidden. He is a member of broader appli-cation than the Representative suggested. For example, steamships owned by railways are forbidden transit through Panama, but nothing is said about the passage of steamships which may own railways, or which may control the operation of railways. There is some danger that some freight carriers may take the Panama route unless all are forbidden. If either thing is forbidden, the other ought to be by equality and similarity of argument.

The idea in both cases is the same, namely, to make profits by combination of resources and to command trade by superiority of accommodation. In the alluring words of Phoebe Snow, uttered with an assurance which we are surprised to remark in the case of such a shrinking and spotless young woman, "two roads unite to expedite" the traveler on his way. Is it too much to hope that the Grand Jury will take notice of this confession of conspiracy, and that Representative STANLEY will introduce a suitable law? Is it not time that there was a law against everything?

THE UPSET IN TURKEY.

The overthrow of the Turkish Government on Thursday, with its possible consequences, has created great confusion and some consternation in Europe. These are not lessened by the extreme ease and rapidity with which the overthrow was accomplished. Indeed the suspicion is not wholly unreasonable that the Ministers were riding for a fall. The hostile demonstration does not seem to have been formidable, and the change of Ministers was as prompt and quiet as if it were caused by a mere adverse vote in Parliament.

There is some reason to hope that even the Young Turks, now that they are again in possession, may find it advisable to yield to overwhelming pressure. But the chance that they will not, that they will really essay a fight to the death, is only too serious. If it come about, it will involve possibilities that one hesitates to contemplate.

TRADES UNIONS AND IMMIGRATION

Mr. GOMPERS is at Washington to give the President reasons why the literacy test should be applied to prevent an increase in the supply of labor. According to a telegram, "Labor unions generally favor this provision." Unionists think it to their interest to work no more than they can prevent by limiting their labor either by laws of their own or of the Legislatures.

This is not the same thing as limiting excessive labor for reasons of humanity. It is a deliberate policy of unionism to "make work" by limiting the number of laborers, by limiting production by each worker, by preventing work altogether by non-unionists, even on union terms, and by other practices in the name of uplift of society, but really for class interest and contrary to the common welfare of those who find earning their living a burden too great to bear.

The literacy test excludes brawn and does not exclude undesirables. If coarse labor is not allowed to come in either coarse work must go undone or it must be done by a class of labor which despises both that sort of work and the pay which goes with it. The President would do well to hear Mr. GOMPERS and to give his advice the attention it deserves.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGISTS.

After the decision of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. LOWTHER, on Thursday, that a woman suffrage amendment to the Franchise Reform bill would so change its character as to make it a new bill, to be formally introduced in the regular way, the defeat of Sir EDWARD GREY's motion seems assured. It may be voted down on Monday or the vote may be avoided and the bill withdrawn. The Speakership is a strictly non-partisan office. Mr. LOWTHER is a Conservative, but was elected from Penrith, Cumberland, without opposition. Politics, therefore, did not influence this decision in a matter of Parliamentary law, though politics unquestionably influenced the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that there was no precedent for such a ruling.

There are, to be sure, few if any precedents connected with woman suffrage in Parliamentary history. The British suffragists are fond of harking back to JOHN STUART MILL as the American suffragists are of tracing the history of the movement to ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and her associates. But in neither England nor America has the question of woman suffrage become vital until recently. Whatever may be done with the amendment to the Franchise Reform bill, the question is now squarely before Parliament for the first time. Ministerial sagacity has, until now, warded off the contest. But the issue must be met, sooner or later.

In our own country the woman suffragists are making perceptible progress. In this State the revised woman suffrage amendment passed the Senate yesterday, and will probably pass the Assembly Monday. It must be passed again by both houses in another session before it can be submitted to popular vote. Then it is likely to be accepted, though comparatively few votes may be cast for or against it. If either the suffragists or their opponents are anxious to get out a large vote in 1915 they should begin their campaign of education without delay. In this country the growth of the woman suffrage idea has not been accompanied by many spectacular incidents. What is called militancy has been rare. The window smashers, baiters of Cabinet Ministers, and destroyers of the mail have hurt their cause in Great Britain. They will hurt it more if they carry out their threats to do more smashing, destroying, and baiting than ever before unless there is a favorable vote on the Grey amendment, and will seriously compromise their friends in Parliament.

When all the evidences of progress are considered, it is clear that the day when women will generally be privileged to vote is still a long way off, on both sides of the ocean, and for that we may well be thankful. A multitude of evils will fall upon all womankind when the comparatively few agitators for the right to vote have won their victory.

IT WILL HELP PICKPOCKETS.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, in the case of The People vs. BENJAMIN GOLDFARB, seems to make it easy for pickpockets caught in the act to get off scot free. In Judge INGRAHAM's dissenting opinion in this case it is stated that GOLDFARB was arrested and charged with "disturbing the peace, and did then "and there push and jostle passengers "and put his hand on the person of "several passengers." The police officer brought his charge under Section 1,458 of the Consolidation act, which prohibits disorderly conduct on a public conveyance. The officer did not mention Section 720 of the Penal Code, which provides that annoyance of a passenger on a public conveyance, short of assault and battery, amounts to a misdemeanor. "As I read the record," Judge INGRAHAM says, "the "defendant was never placed upon "trial for a violation of the Consolida-"tion act." The Judge directed, however, that a new charge be made to "obtain a more specific statement of "the facts under Section 720 of the "Penal Code."

This statement agrees substantially with the statement of the majority opinion, which ruled that the defendant had been put twice in jeopardy. Under this ruling, Chief Magistrate MCADOO says, it is possible for a policeman to catch a pickpocket red-handed and, if bribed, to bring against him a minor charge; if at the preliminary examination the Magistrate finds that the charge should be graver and more specific, and directs its revision, the pickpocket is automatically freed. Several cases involving either graft or blundering in the early formulation of charges have already ended in this way since the Appellate Court's decision was rendered. The agencies for law enforcement in this city are awaiting with considerable interest the final adjudication of the Goldfarb case by the Court of Appeals.

NEW INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Few who should insure their lives or their health perform this duty of their own prompting. There is an inborn reluctance to consider the contingencies of death, disease, and accident. Therefore the persistence and assiduity of insurance agents, while sometimes annoying, are necessary, praiseworthy. They act as external consciences. For this reason the law limiting the production of "new business" by life insurance companies enacted in this State after the disclosures of extravagant management in the Armstrong investigation has been found impractical.

That law has been amended to permit the companies to increase their business in proportion to their saving of expenditures; the amendment really encourages economy. But that is not enough. As The Spectator notes in its current issue, the legitimate activities of agencies have offered business to New York's life insurance companies, which under the amended law must be rejected. Therefore many persons have "had to wait until after the close of the year for insurance on their lives."

A bill further amending the law has been introduced, which permits a company, with the consent of the Superintendent of Insurance, to write policies 10 per cent. in excess of the present limitation, but charging this to the ensuing year's business. That, also, is a temporising measure, since at the end of the second year the case of the companies and of the insuring public would be still worse. Why not increase the yearly limitation for new business, with proper safeguards of supervision?

SAVE DR. REICHMANN'S OFFICE.

It is announced that Gov. SULZER proposes to abolish the State Department of Weights and Measures. Does the Governor know what this department has accomplished under the able headship of Dr. FRITZ REICHMANN?

It is directly due to Dr. REICHMANN's missionary labors that the reform of weights and measures, the majority of which in retail shops of this city were found fraudulent, was prosecuted under Mayor GAYNOR's Administration. This reform has spread throughout the Union. We dare say that the State's investment in Dr. REICHMANN's services has produced as big dividends as any other by a State or city in a generation.

The correcting of weights and measures in this State is by no means ended. Doubtless Commissioner WALSH of the New York City Bureau of Weights and Measures or ex-Commissioner DRISCOLL would say that the abolishing or dwarfing of the State office would be at too great cost to the Consumers public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hartford Gets a Surprise.

So much of a stir has been created up in Hartford by what Prof. FISHER said about closing all churches for a while, and so much comment on his suggestion is sure to be made elsewhere, that it seems worth while to give what seem to be the exact words he used. This is what the representative of Wesleyan University said in his speech to the members of a local organization, the Get-Together Club, in telling them Connecticut's needs:

> I would draw a bill for a Sunday law throwing it wide open with certain restrictions. Religion does not consist in going to church. Had I my say, I would prohibit church services for a limited number of years as an experiment. What is religion? Is it going to church? It is not. It is doing well by your fellow-men. I am firmly convinced that you would have a better religion if there were no church services to be put forth as religion, and I believe that there is nothing inconsistent in having an uproariously good time on Sunday.

The professor's hearers, naturally enough, were startled by these remarks, coming from the source they did, and there is apparently a rather widespread belief—or hope—in Hartford that he was not talking seriously. For that opinion, however, the rest of the speech gives little basis, for though in many ways highly radical, it was apparently sincere enough. When a man suggests a return to the town-meeting form of government, and declares that if the judicial function were exercised by the people at large the result couldn't be any worse than it is at present, it need not be assumed that he is jesting merely because he wants to close the churches and to have uproariously good times on Sunday.

One of the Hartford clergymen, in answer to the professor's statement that going to church is not religion, makes the decidedly neat reply: "No, it isn't, and "going to college is not education, but "that is no reason for closing the uni-"versities." What Prof. FISHER had in mind, presumably, is that too many people think church-going all there is to religion, and do not bother much about "doing well by your fellow-men." There are such people, as we all know, but it is not a theory that they learn in church, and it is not clear how closing the churches would teach them consideration for their neighbors.

Anti-Vivisection Logic Was Well Illustrated.

Difficult as it is to be patient with the anti-vivisectionists or to limit one's self to moderate and parliamentary language in commenting on their arguments, both things can be done if their critic will fix his attention on the amusing features of their remarks. Nothing, for instance, could well be funnier, if viewed in just the right light, than some of the speeches made when the foes of animal experimentation met this week at the Waldorf, and quite the funniest of them all was that of the Rev. Dr. EDGAR WHITTAKER WORK, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

He began with a light and amiable admission of the fact that before he left home his wife had reminded him that he knew nothing about vivisection, but though he confessed that she was right, evidently he saw in his ignorance of what vivisection is or what it has accomplished no reason to refrain either from discussing or from condemning it. For he proceeded to do both at considerable length and evidently to the complete satisfaction of hearers who think this form of investigation an atrocious crime committed by monsters of iniquity because they love to inflict torture. His logic was beautifully characteristic of the anti-vivisection propaganda:

> There are some things we cannot afford to lose out of life. We cannot afford to lose Mercy. We cannot afford to lose Sympathy. And Chivalry—is not that a priceless asset?

Were the Rev. Dr. WORK to complete his syllogism, perhaps he would join in the laughter its absurdity earns. It would run something like this: "Mercy, sym-"pathy, and chivalry are worth keeping; "vivisection destroys them; therefore "vivisection should be prohibited."

A finer example of drawing a false conclusion from a platitude and an assumption could not be found, and, really, it hardly befits "the cloth" to risk a conclusion on the chance that a platitude will throw over an assumption the halo of its own unquestionable truth. It's an old, old trick, and though it often works, it is not the more commendable merely because it is played unintentionally and unconsciously. What vivisection does for men and to men is a matter of fact, not of opinion, and surely it behooves one who admittedly does not know the facts to keep silent till he learns them from credible and authoritative sources.

Quarantine Reports Explained.

Three Commissioners who in behalf of Gov SULZER have been investigating the highly important question of how the quarantine station at this port should be conducted, have turned in minority and majority reports. Two of the Commissioners, JOHN H. DELANEY and H. GORDON LYNN, are strongly of the opinion that the present system of State control should continue; the third, JOHN N. CARLISLE, strongly advises that the protection of the city from imported infections should not remain exceptional in its character, but should become a part of the nation-wide guardianship exercised by the Federal Government.

The present Health Officer of the Port of New York agrees with the two; so does Mr. MURPHY and everybody else with an appreciative and more or less nearly single eye on quarantine patronage—which is considerable.

Mr. CARLISLE, however, is not quite as lonely in his advocacy of Federal control as might be supposed. He has in agreement with him practically the whole medical profession and every sanitary expert of any note in this country and Europe.

The question of State or Federal control of quarantine long since ceased to be regarded as debatable in the circles where there is the best information regarding the facts it involves. It is now discussed only by politicians—and only by politicians who differ from statesmen in several other respects than that of being alive.

The Dual Subway Contracts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most important issue before the people of this city to-day is the question of the execution of the contracts now pending before the Public Service Commission for new subways.

If Mr. William R. Willcox is retired before these contracts are signed the operation of new subways will be put off for many years.

We believe it most important for the best interests of the city that this danger be averted.

We earnestly request that you will write to the Hon. a William Sulzer, Governor, urging that Mr. Willcox be permitted to remain on the Public Service Commission until the contracts now pending are disposed of.

LORD & TAYLOR.

New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

Automobiles Block Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Happening to have moved into a street near the State Automobile office, I find that the street in front of my office is always blocked up by automobiles. Patients arriving in carriages are obliged to dismount one-half block away.

Is there no relief for this?

New York, Jan. 21, 1913. R. W. B.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S STATUE.

Herbert Adams Suggests Giving England a Replica of Sub-Treasury Piece.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn from the press that in connection with the celebration in 1914 of the Centenary of Anglo-American Peace, it has been proposed by Earl Grey, as a part of a very comprehensive programme, that a monument to George Washington be erected in Westminster Abbey or Westminster Hall. May I as a sculptor suggest through your columns that to aid in carrying out this scheme our Government present to England a replica of the statue of Washington which stands in front of our Sub-Treasury Building in New York? This statue is a masterpiece. It has stood the test of time, and is admired to-day, both by artists and the public, even more than when it was erected thirty years ago.

Many statues of Washington have been made. Sculptors of at least four different countries have struggled with the problem of satisfactorily presenting in bronze or marble the Father of our country; yet in this long list, leaving equestrian statues out of consideration, Ward's Washington stands pre-eminent. It has been truly said of this statue that it will live because Ward had great thoughts about a great man, and because he had also the genius and skill to express those thoughts greatly and simply. The statue is well-composed, well-constructed, and well-modeled. It is executed without mannerism or affectation. Its virile dignity impresses the beholder with the idea of Peace on Earth. Fads and mannerisms in art will come and go, but Ward's Washington will endure.

I believe that at the time of this important celebration, the offer of this noble statue as a gift from the United States to England would fitly express our feeling of love and respect for this mother country.

HERBERT ADAMS.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

BUSINESS FOLLOWS TRAFFIC.

Mr. Siegel Pleads for Sixth and Seventh Avenue Improvements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many improvements for the section between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets and the adjoining territory are contemplated. Some of them are already assured. Others of great consequence can be brought about by pressure of sentiment and influence, such as can be exerted by the co-operation of strong men and firms.

As business invariably follows through lines of traffic, the opening of Sixth Avenue southward is of the greatest importance. When this is done, and Seventh Avenue cut through, as already ordered, two thoroughfares will be serving our district and all the lower part of Manhattan west of Broadway, as has been urged, and should have been, during the past thirty years.

The united effort of those interested will bring about this improvement. Better street lighting will also require united action. A plan is being devised by which it is believed Fifth Avenue will be relieved of part of the throngs that crowd its sidewalks daily between the hours of 12 and 1, to the detriment of business.

We are hoping to have a coat of aluminium paint applied to the Sixth Avenue elevated structure, and when this is done and the structure lighted Sixth Avenue will be turned into a pleasant promenade.

The establishment of a system of free 'buses at the expense of the larger department stores, to run through and around this section, connecting with the various elevated and subway lines, is contemplated.

To all of these improvements the Central Mercantile Association is now giving its attention.

HENRY SIEGEL.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

Scores Broadway Car Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a matter that should be called to the attention of the Public Service Commission.

I have occasion almost every afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock to take an uptown car at Thirty-fourth Street, either on Broadway or Sixth Avenue, and transfer at Fifty-ninth Street.

On an average six cars marked "Broadway," with a sign in front "Fiftieth Street Only," pass before one comes along that goes through to Fifty-ninth Street. I have timed 14 minutes, 12 minutes, 9½ minutes, and 11 minutes that I have been compelled to wait at that corner before a through car came along. The same is true of the Sixth Avenue line, for I stand at the intersection prepared to take either car that comes first.

It is these practices that make the public so hostile to the operators of the transit systems in New York.

CHARLES J. CONNER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

The Secretary of War's Annual Report contains the startling announcement that it would take years to place our field artillery in a condition that would make it possible to sustain such engagements as marked the Russo-Japanese or the Balkan war. Our military inefficiency and collateral defects are carefully treated in a thoughtful article in to-morrow's TIMES Magazine.

The use of Niagara Falls for manufacturing purposes by private corporations has been repeatedly censured by those who would preserve one of the world's greatest scenic features. In the controversy waged over this subject an important compact, made long ago by the Indians with the British Government, has been forgotten. This compact has a direct bearing on the question now before Congress, and the details of it are given in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

Few people have pierced the picturesque life and gorgeous ceremonial surrounding India's Princes. An American artist, Simon H. Vedder, was recently commissioned by the British Government to paint the portraits of the Rajahs, and an amusing account of his interesting and thrilling experiences is given in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

Modern German art has on its roll of honor a name with which Americans are not as yet familiar—Max Liebermann. Some idea of the scope, originality, and versatility of this painter, together with reproductions of his characteristic work, is given in an absorbing article by James Hunaker in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

London is stirred just now over a book, which has been threatened with suppression, describing how the Rothschilds made their fortune. From advance sheets of this book the SUNDAY TIMES is able to give to its readers to-morrow an interesting story describing the various means by which this great family of European bankers amassed a fortune of $2,000,000,000—the greatest accumulation of private wealth ever known.

The great French Academy of "Immortals" is, perhaps, the most exclusive organization in the history of literature. Is America to have a similar aristocracy of letters? Judging by the passage of a bill through the United States Senate last week it would seem so. Who the proposed American "Immortals" are is told in an entertaining article in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

Many are the projects which have been entertained and carried out looking to the joining of Manhattan Island with the mainland. One of the greatest of these projects is the new Harlem River Tunnel, the steel tubes of which are to be built on land and then sunk into position. The details of this undertaking are described in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

The arrival of Henry Bergen in this country next week calls attention to the profound impression made by this famous French philosopher on the current thought of the world to-day. Prof. Bergson will expound his philosophical system in a course of lectures at Columbia University. For those who are following the deeper trend of modern speculative research, a thoughtful article, appearing in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES, by Louis Levine, Ph. D., on the Bergsonian theory as compared with what is known as Syndicalism, will be read with special interest.

These are only a few of the many striking features appearing in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING POOL

And the Charge of Manipulation on the Stock Exchange.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe in THE TIMES of Sunday last that there was a discussion at the Republican Club on Saturday afternoon of Stock Exchange affairs, in which one speaker assumed that the Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron breakdown of 1910 was the result of an attempt of certain speculators to bid up the price of the stock and unload it on the public. In other words, it was assumed by this speaker that it was a case of manipulation with evil intent, and that it was tolerated by the Governors of the Stock Exchange, although the evidence of such manipulation was glaring and patent to everybody having access to the floor of the Exchange. No hint was given by anybody participating in the discussion that there were persons who denied that any manipulation had ever taken place in that affair.

I do not propose to enter into a discussion of the pool now, but merely to say that it was the subject of investigation by a special committee of the Governing Committee of the Exchange, who reported that the leading members of the pool had "the most confident belief in what they called the prospective value of the stock based upon future earnings from extensions and new discoveries." In other words, they were self-deluded. Instead of bidding up the price, in order to unload upon the public, they were bidding in order to gain possession of the property. They succeeded in this endeavor. They acquired the property and in so doing ruined themselves. The public sold out to them at four or five times the true value of the stock.

A separate issue was raised as between the late James Keene and a brokerage firm not connected with the Hocking pool. That is another story and should not be confounded with the alleged "manipulation."

SCRUTATOR.

New York, Jan. 21, 1913.

PARCEL POST VIEWS.

Criticism and Praise of the Government's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the much-talked-of parcel post, I beg to cite the following experience:

I had a package I desired to send to my son at Cornell College. It was taken to the Post Office, weighed, and a charge fixed of 67 cents (which included 10 cents for insuring the parcel.) The same package was then taken to the office of the express company. Their charge for sending the package was but 55 cents. Naturally, I sent the parcel by express, especially as I knew it would get better care and in case of loss I could make a better settlement, its value being in excess of $50.

FARMER.

Lanesboro, Mass., Jan. 22, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have published several letters in your valued paper as to the working of the new United States parcel post. To-day my firm received a package from Portland, Me., with an article to be cleansed. The postage was 11 cents; this same package would have cost from 35 to 50 cents by express. The first charge (by post) made it possible for this party to have the article cleansed and receive another half year or more wear from her property, while at the cost of express rates it would not have paid this woman to have it handled by us, nor could she have had it done by a local firm at her place, for the charges would be more than it cost her in New York, including mail expenses.

We call this case to your attention, as a proof that the parcel post will reduce the "cost of living" in more ways than one.

J. F. E. NICKELSBURY, President.
Long Island Dyeing & Cleaning Co.

New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one peculiarity about the parcel post rates in that, on parcels weighing from eleven ounces down to five ounces sent to the eighth zone, the postage is from 10 per cent. to 240 per cent. more than under the rate charged before Jan. 1.

A five-ounce parcel, under the old rate, cost 5 cents; now it costs 12 cents, or 2 cents more than full letter postage. A package weighing eleven ounces now costs 12 cents; under the old rate it cost 11 cents.

To every zone, except the first, the cost of sending a five-ounce package is more than it was under the old rate. To send a six-ounce package to Zone 2 costs the same as under the old rate, but more to other zones.

The same rule applies to seven-ounce packages to Zone 3; an eight-ounce package to Zone 4, and so on up to a twelve-ounce package.

Can you explain the reason for the above differences? It was expected that all rates would be reduced by the new order.

CHARLES BRADEN.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1913.

GULLIBLE MAGISTRATES

Discharge Young Toughs as "Respectable Working Boys."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being interested in the manner in which justice is administered in our Night Courts, I have been a frequent visitor to them in the past two years.

It may seem strange, but I have seen young toughs of the lowest type arrested for insulting women, disturbing passers-by with their profane language, congregating on street corners, (in direct defiance of the officers' command to move on,) appear before Magistrates who permitted the wool to be pulled over their eyes in an absurdly conspicuous way.

The question usually asked by the Magistrate is, "What do you work at?" The young toughs are generally prepared with the names and addresses of reputable firms, with which they have never had the remotest connection. The Magistrate then declares the rowdies discharged for "they are respectable working boys." Often in the presence of these young toughs the officer making the arrest is "called down" for doing his duty.

In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the Magistrate's remark of "respectable working boys" is not true. The very appearance of the young men decries this theory. The vicious face, the shifty eyes, and the tough manner displayed by them are sufficient to convince not only a Magistrate, but a novice at reading faces, of the truth.

The decisions in this respect are so absurd that often I have left the courtroom in company with a number of highly intelligent men who shared my deep disgust at the proceedings.

What is the result? These young toughs, seeing how apparently easy it is to flim-flam the Magistrates, congregate in their usual haunts and defy the police officer, who is discouraged and at a loss in regard to doing the duties of his office.

LOUIS L. LEVINE.

New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

Modern Music Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a peaceable citizen and I do not like controversies. But when a subscriber writes in disparagement of the great works of Puccini and Richard Strauss simply because he enjoyed Clara Butt's singing of the old English ballads, it is time for some one to rise in defense of the present-day masters. I have waited a week for some one to reply, and now reluctantly take up the cudgels myself.

I heard Clara Butt and enjoyed her. I cheerfully admit she is all her rapturous management foretold. But that fact has no bearing on the merits of such marvels of composition as "Madame Butterfly" and "The Girl of the Golden West." "Lover of the Old Heart Music" admits he's an old fogey. I'm not, Sir. I appreciate and enjoy all music worthy the name. Whether it be "The Last Chord," as Clara Butt sings it, or "The Pastoral Prologue," as Gatti does. Any one seeking to belittle new music because he likes the old is talking bosh.

A LOVER OF ALL GOOD MUSIC.

New York, Jan. 23, 1913.

GROWTH OF BARNARD.

Dean Gildersleeve Tells of a Successful Experiment.

Barnard College, Columbia University.
Office of the Dean, Jan. 23, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was possible twenty-five years ago for a woman to obtain in the great City of New York almost anything in the world she might desire, except a college education. To remedy this lack and to satisfy the demands of the ambitious young women seeking opportunities for higher intellectual training a group of public-spirited citizens founded Barnard College. Educationally a part of Columbia University, with the standard of its instruction guaranteed by that institution, it was entirely separate financially, supported by its friends. Unlike most colleges it was founded quite without endowment on the promise of fifty persons to subscribe annually $100 each for four years. With this modest guarantee in the Fall of 1889 the college opened its doors in a small private house at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, and enrolled its first freshman class of fourteen students, with a few specials.

This founded on faith, to meet a real and pressing need, Barnard College has rapidly grown and prospered. Its graduates now number 1,100, and in its buildings on Morningside Heights it has at present nearly 900 students. The undergraduate body is a widely representative one, coming largely from New York, but with a considerable proportion from distant parts, from Oregon and Alabama, for example, and even from Honolulu and New Zealand.

The education which the college gives its students is of the sort traditionally called "liberal." It includes some prescribed work in English, in history, in natural sciences, in mathematics, in economics, in modern languages, in the classics, with a wide range of electives, and it requires of every student some rather extensive and advanced work in whatever subject she may select as her special field. The curriculum is designed to help its students develop into intelligent, well-balanced women, able to get the greatest possible amount of sane happiness out of life, and to be useful members of the community. The graduates whom Barnard has sent forth have justified its work. Hundreds of them are now serving New York as able and devoted teachers in the schools, skilled scientists in the research laboratories, zealous workers in many fields of philanthropy and social service, intelligent mothers, broad-minded and public-spirited citizens.

Besides its great value for personal development and happiness a college education is to-day practically indispensable for any woman who wishes to enter a profession. Urged on by these considerations, an ever-increasing number of women seek to obtain collegiate training amid the unequaled advantages that New York offers. With its present resources Barnard College can no longer receive and care for the students who apply for admission. If it cannot obtain from the friends of women's education a substantial increase in endowment and buildings the number of students must be limited and the college doors must be shut to many ambitious and able young women who are eager to enter.

In buildings designed for only 500 students the college is now caring for 900. It has no gymnasium; it has no auditorium large enough to contain its undergraduates; its reading room is sadly overcrowded; it lacks sufficient space for lunch rooms, rest rooms, studies, laboratories and class rooms; it needs an additional dormitory for students who live at the college.

Barnard is seriously handicapped also by shortage of endowment. Tuition fees pay scarcely three-fifths of the cost of instruction, and last year the college ran about $16,000 behind. To keep its teaching at a high standard, to pay fair salaries, to develop new lines of work demanded by the new needs of to-day, the college requires a million dollars additional endowment.

Barnard will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding in October, 1914. To commemorate the completion of a quarter century of service the college desires to raise a fund sufficient to enable it to be of still greater service to the community. To meet its immediate and pressing needs Barnard asks New York for $1,000,000 for endowment and $1,000,000 for buildings.

Bearing in mind the liberality of the American people where the education and the material and mental progress of women are concerned, I feel confident that they will respond generously to the appeal of Barnard. Surely the citizens of New York will wish to support a college in which women can obtain, in comfortable and healthful surroundings, an education of the highest standard. They will not force us to shut out able and ambitious students.

Contributions may be sent to George A. Plimpton, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, Dean.

THE BALLROOM "RUSHER"

Wastes Time and Health in Frivolous Amusements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of THE SUNDAY TIMES the article by Mr. Sutherland states that society women of to-day are parasites. I think the accusation is correct, but Mr. Sutherland has omitted to remark also on the society men of the present day. The type of superficial, brainless, dancing man, squandering his health and fitting his time away night after night in a ballroom, instead of turning his attentions to earning a livelihood or making something of himself, is still more pitiable.

A large majority of men make a point of "rushing" the season's debutantes each year. Why? Simply because they are having numerous parties given in their honor. They accept all kinds of favors from a girl, are violently attentive, very often propose, and in less than three months tell her they prefer a blonde to a brunette and dash off. It is true that when a sensible man with high ideals comes along he is often laughed at by women for his so-called "old maidish ideas." On the other hand I know of many fine, sensible girls who are not appreciated by men. It depends just as much on the "paternal" as on the maternal side to bring happiness and have "good, old-fashioned American families," which we unfortunately see so few of nowadays.

New York, Jan. 22, 1913. A. B.

IN THE PATH OF WRATH.

They have stood by the fountains of wisdom
Whose waters are strong and fair;
They have swept the spring
With a fleeting wing
And have flown to some other where.

They have sat in the temples of learning,
They have listened and laughed, and then
They have turned away
From the light of day
And gone into darkness again.

It is not for the sightless to suffer,
The blind, from the scourge, should be free,
But the stinging blows
Should fall upon those
Who have eyes, yet refuse to see.

W. J. LAMPTON.

SOCIETY IS ACTIVE AS LENT APPROACHES

Many Entertainments Planned for the Days Before Ash Wednesday, Feb. 5.

LAST NIGHT'S FESTIVITIES

Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mrs. J. W. Herbert, and Mrs. I. Brokaw Hostesses—St. Christopher League's Costume Ball.

Society is crowding the days with entertainments, owing to the beginning of Lent, which falls very early this year, Ash Wednesday coming on Feb. 5.

Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne gave a small and early dance last night at 680 Park Avenue for her daughter, Miss Mary Pyne, the guests including many of this year's debutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw's dance at their Fifth Avenue residence was a small one, and the guests were nearly all young married people.

Mrs. Cass Gilbert gave a dinner for her two daughters, the Misses Emily and Julia Gilbert at her home in East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mrs. John W. Herbert gave a musicale and dance last night at her residence, 835 Fifth Avenue, for Miss Gertrude Herbert, whose engagement to Edward Delaney Dunn was recently announced.

The music room was decorated with American Beauty roses and azaleas, and numerous roses were used in the other rooms. Leon Rennay, baritone, sang old French and English folk songs, and Miss Inga Sompum, who was with the Opera Comique in Paris, danced folk dances in costume. About 350 guests were asked in for the dance, and a supper was served after midnight.

Mrs. Horace Brightman entertained with a small dinner and dance at her home, 3 East Sixty-third Street, for her nieces, the Misses Bessie and Grace Wilson, and Miss Grovene Van Cortenee, one of the season's buds. There were twenty guests for dinner, and about eighty came in later for the dancing. A buffet supper was served at 11:30.

The third of the three Sherry Dances was held at Sherry's. Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Howard Henry, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, and Mrs. Edward Knapp received. Mrs. Eugene Philbin, Mrs. L. Cass Ladyard, Mrs. Henry Riker, and Mrs. Howard Henry gave dinners before the dance.

The St. Christopher League gave its annual costume ball at the Plaza in the large ballroom. Mrs. William H. Harris and Mrs. John S. Baird were the patronesses of the evening. Many picturesque costumes were worn. Several dinners were given by hostesses before the dance, including Mrs. W. J. Curtis, Mrs. Ashton Clarkson, Mrs. Richmond Mayo Smith, Mrs. William H. Burr, Mrs. John B. Moore, and Miss Henry Clay Adams.

Mrs. John Porter Shannon gave a dance at her house, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, for her daughter, Miss Margery Shannon, on Tuesday. It was an early dance, with a supper served between 11 and 1 o'clock, and the guests included the Misses Eva Ingersoll Brown, Lucy Gordon, Harriette and Gladys McAlpin, Clarissa Pierson, Marjorie Smylie, Rosalie Smith, Frances Montague Ward, Marjorie Cleveland, Adelaide Browning, Dolly La Montagne, Dorothy Gibb, Abby Morrison, Marguerite Janvrin, Helen Hoadley, Dorothy Hurley, Vera Van Buren, Eloise Talcott, Marion and Diana Fitch, Gladys Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Clyde Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brith.

Also Lauren Carroll, Howard N. Peck, Stephen Thaw, Willard Wadsworth, Putnam Morrison, Theron Strong, Angier Duke, Charles Inman, Lindell Bates, Robert Ingersoll Brown, and Robert Bigelow.

QUIET SHEPARD HONEYMOON.

Bride to Sign Her Name in Future Helen Gould Shepard.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard spent the day quietly at Lyndhurst, going this afternoon for an automobile ride of about twenty miles. The roads were bad so they did not stay out long. Telegrams of congratulation still continue to pour in and Mrs. Shepard is busy acknowledging them. It became know to-day that Mrs. Shepard will sign her name in the future, Helen Gould Shepard.

Private detectives are still on guard and will remain there until Mr. and Mrs. Shepard go abroad.

Miss Castle to Wed Prof. Tozzer.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Castle of Honolulu, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Castle, to Dr. Alfred M. Tozzer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Harvard. No date has been set for the wedding.

MARSDEN—DISBROW.

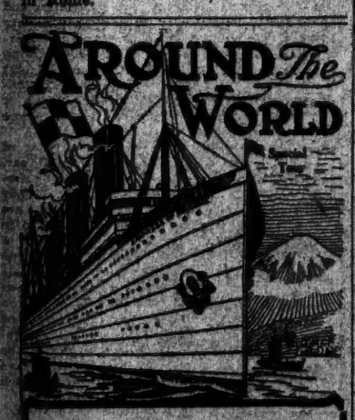
Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Marsden of Baltimore have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Stevens Marsden, to Harold Ball Disbrow, son of Dr. and Mrs. Vanderhoef Morgan Disbrow of Lakewood, N. J. Mr. Disbrow is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1911, and is now a student in the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University.

Marguerite Lemon's Reappearance.

Marguerite Lemon, who was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company during the last two seasons of Heinrich Conried's regime, will make her re-appearance this evening after an absence of three years, as soloist with the Russian Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. After leaving the Metropolitan, Mme. Lemon went abroad and sang at Munich and Wiesbaden. From there she went to Covent Garden, where she created the principal rôle in "Tiefland" during the season 1910-1911. In the Summer of 1911, during the exposition, she was leading dramatic soprano at the opera house in Rome.

AROUND The WORLD



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

will run an "Around the World" excursion in connection with the initial sailing of the "Empress of Russia," which has just been launched on the Clyde.

The "Empress of Russia" (16,850 tons) will leave Liverpool, England, April 1st, calling at Gibraltar, Monte Carlo, Villefranche, Port Said, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, arriving at Vancouver in about two months. The fare, $639.10, includes an allowance of $100 for the Atlantic Ocean passage to Liverpool. Also transportation, Vancouver to original starting point, through the famous Canadian Rockies at the best time of the year.

For information and reservations address

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICES,

1 and 459 Broadway, or 281 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig is giving the premiere of "Judith," a play by Miss G. Constant Lounsbery, to-night at 10:30 at her residence, 98 East Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. George Baylies Sanford and Miss Genevieve Sanford gave yesterday the third of their Fridays at home in January at 130 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Alphonse Jongers will give a dance on Saturday, Feb. 1, for Miss Frances Montague Ward at her apartment, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Sanford Bissell has invitations out for a dinner, one of a series, on Jan. 30 at her residence.

Princess Loewenstein-Wertheim arrived from Europe yesterday on the Majestic, and will be in New York for some time. Before her marriage she was Lady Ann Saville.

A matinée benefit entertainment for the Mary Fisher Home at Mount Vernon, N. Y., was held yesterday afternon from 2 to 5 in the marble ballroom at the St. Regis. About 500 people attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Upjohn of the Hotel Gotham gave a dinner and theatre party last evening for Miss Marion Carpenter Riker and John Cameron Stoddart, whose wedding is to take place on Feb. 1 at the home of the bride's parents in South Orange, N. J.

Miss Catherine Hamersley, who has been spending the week in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., has returned to town. She will be one of the bridesmaids to-day at the wedding of Miss Margaret S. Townsend to Arthur B. Glidden, which is to be celebrated at noon in Grace Church. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, 18 East Seventieth Street.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty of Governors Island is giving a luncheon to-day at Sherry's for Mrs. Thomas Barry, wife of Major-Gen. Thomas Barry.

Society is interested in the performance to be given this afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Yale Dramatic Association, who will present Tolstoy's "The Fruits of Culture."

Mrs. Robert Putnam is giving a costume party to-night at 147 East Thirty-third Street.

Miss Julia A. Gallup of this city and John Harrison of Minneapolis, Minn., are to be married at noon to-day in St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street. A reception will follow at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Tilton, 14 East Fifty-eighth Street, cousins of the bride.

DRAMATIC LEAGUE FORMED.

People's Institute to Raise Amateur Societies to an Educational Value.

Under the auspices of the People's Institute there has just been formed an organization called the Educational Dramatic League, which has for its purpose raising to an educational value the amateur dramatic societies existing in the schools, recreation centres, and settlements in the five boroughs. It will supply teachers who will train the players and organize clubs. Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry, director of the Educational Players, will be in charge of the dramatic work of the league. She has just formed her class for teachers. Each year it is planned to hold a dramatic festival with a big production, probably of a Shakespearean play. For this production the cast will be selected from members of the clubs competing for the prizes.

Mrs. August Belmont has offered a prize of $25 for the best performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Pygmalion and Galatea" by clubs in the senior class, and Miss Anne Morgan has offered the same prize for the best performance of "The House of the Heart," by Miss Constance Mackaye. These prizes will be awarded this year, the registration of clubs to close on Feb. 15. Information may be obtained by writing the People's Institute, 50 Madison Avenue.

The members of the committee formed to conduct the affairs of the league are Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Dr. Edward Stitt, James L. Cushman, Franklin Sargent, Everit Macy, Percy Mackaye, Prof. Alexander Mathews, Mrs. F. McNiel Rabcon, Miss Kate Oglebay, Mrs. James D. Livingston, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Robinson Smith, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Miss Rachel Crothers, and Mrs. Ray Swarts.

"The Master Mind" on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Werba & Luescher's first dramatic production of the season, "The Master Mind," a four-act play by Daniel D. Carter, opened to-night at the Lyceum Theatre. The play deals with a criminal, but is not of the so-called underworld type. Edmund Breese was seen in the title rôle, and others prominent in the cast were Katharine La Salle, Elliott Dexter, Morgan Coman, Edward Gillespie, J. Archibald Curtis, Harry Neville, Dorothy Rossmore, William Riley Hatch, Walter Allen, and Sidney S. Cushing.

Lehigh to Dine Col. Goethals.

The dinner of the Lehigh University Club of New York City in honor of Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, will be given at the Hotel Astor next Monday evening. In addition to Col. Goethals the speakers' list includes Ira A. Place, John Hays Hammond, and Rear Admiral R. D. Peary. Other guests include John A. Bensel, State Engineer; Dr. H. S. Drinker, President Lehigh University; J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer Board of Water Supply, and William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louis N. Parker, author of "Joseph and His Brethren," now playing at the Century, sailed for England Wednesday on the Baltic.

Contracts were signed yesterday by H. H. Frazee and William Harris whereby "The Unwritten Law," by Edward Milton Royle, will be produced at the Fulton Theatre on the evening of Feb. 7.

"The Honeymoon Express," the next Winter Garden production, will have its first New York presentation on the evening of Feb. 1, opening in Albany the evening before.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Dewey Theatre performance of "Roy o' Mr Thumb" will be put on just before the Christmas holidays next season at the Manhattan Opera House.

Klaw & Erlanger arranged yesterday for two new plays by Ivan Caryll and C. M. S. McLellan, composer and author of "The Pink Lady" and "Oh! Oh! Delphine." The first is called "The Circus Rider," and the other is an adaptation of "La Fils Surnaturel," by Gramet D'Ancourt and Maurice Vanezire. The two have nearly completed "The Little Cafe" for the same managers.

Christie MacDonald, at the conclusion of her present two weeks' engagement in "The Spring Maid" at the New Amsterdam, will begin rehearsals in the new Victor Herbert opera, which will be produced in New York early in March.

George M. Cohan played host to sixty crippled children at yesterday's special matinée performance of "Broadway Jones" at the Cohan Theatre, the visitors being in charge of Miss Julia L. O'Beirne, who conducts a school for them at 412 West Seventeenth Street.

Next Saturday afternoon and evening at the Berkeley Theatre a performance of "Marriageables," a farcical comedy by Alexander E. Hinn, will be given.

Wilton Lackaye will appear at the benefit to be given for the Jewish Maternity Hospital at the Astor Theatre next Sunday night. Next Wednesday he will deliver a lecture at the noonday meeting of the Eclectic Club.

Yesterday's matinee performance at the Hippodrome marked the 250th presentation of "Under Many Flags," which began its run there at the end of last August.

For the first time William Hammerstein will personally make a production, presenting in the near future at the Victoria Theatre, "Lend Kindly Light," a one-act play by Jack Lait, dramatic critic of The Chicago Evening American.

At the Plaza Hotel this afternoon Leslie Faber, appearing in "Milestones" at the Liberty Theatre, will read the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam to music specially composed by Christopher Wilson. William Furst will be in charge of the orchestra, and Norman Wilks, an English pianist, will make his American debut.

Lee Morrison has engaged Olive Wyndham to play the title rôle in "What Happened to Mary," a comedy by Owen Davis, which will be produced for the first time in New Haven on Feb. 7.

On the evenings of Feb. 3 and 4, with a matinee on the 4th, the first performance of the morality play, "The Dreamer," will be given at the Madison Square Concert Hall in aid of the fund of the Catherine Lorillard Wolf Art Students' Club and Grace Church Hospital, by students of the General Theological Seminary. The play is by Mrs. Percy Dearmer, and the production will be staged by Ned Green.

FRANS HALS PICTURE SOLD FOR $150,000

Joseph Coeymans Portrait of 1664, Painted When Artist Was 80, Bought by J. N. Willys.

SALE OF A GREAT VAN DYCK

"Madame de Gottignies," a Remarkably Beautiful Portrait, Purchased by a New Collector.

In addition to the picture of "Pilgrim at Prayer," John N. Willys of Toledo has just acquired through the Reinhardt Galleries a fine portrait by Frans Hals. The price paid is reported to be $150,000. The sitter was Joseph Coeymans. He is represented as turned three quarters to the spectator and looking out of the canvas. He wears a large broad-brimmed hat and a white collar, and is dressed in a black figured velvet cloak. His hair is in loose waving curls and is worn quite long. The figure is shown half length. The picture is described in Hofstede de Groot's catalogue of Dutch Painters, and was exhibited in the Grafton Gallery Loan Exhibition in 1910. It was in the Sedelmeyer Collection and later in that of Maurice Kann. The date of painting is 1664, two years before the artist's death, when he was more than eighty years old. This also is the year in which he painted the "Regenten" of the old men's almshouse at Haarlem and the "Regentessen" of the old women's almshouse, with six and five figures respectively.

Dr. De Groot points out the development of the manner of Hals from the strong coloring and careful execution of his early period through the concentrated light and golden tone of the period when he was influenced by Rembrandt to the breadth and grayness of his latest period. "If we may judge of the mood of the artist from the tone of a picture," he adds, "then the gray coloring of Frans Hals's last pictures betray sad days and low spirits; a relic of the past, almost deserted by his friends with no inner moral support, the world is grey for him; he will no longer give it its fresh colors, will scarcely allow it its natural form. His fellow creatures only granted him the bare necessities of life, and so the old man in his last pictures only gives his figures drawing and color enough to make them appear like living beings. And yet how life-like they are; what a mighty paw has thrown them on the canvas.

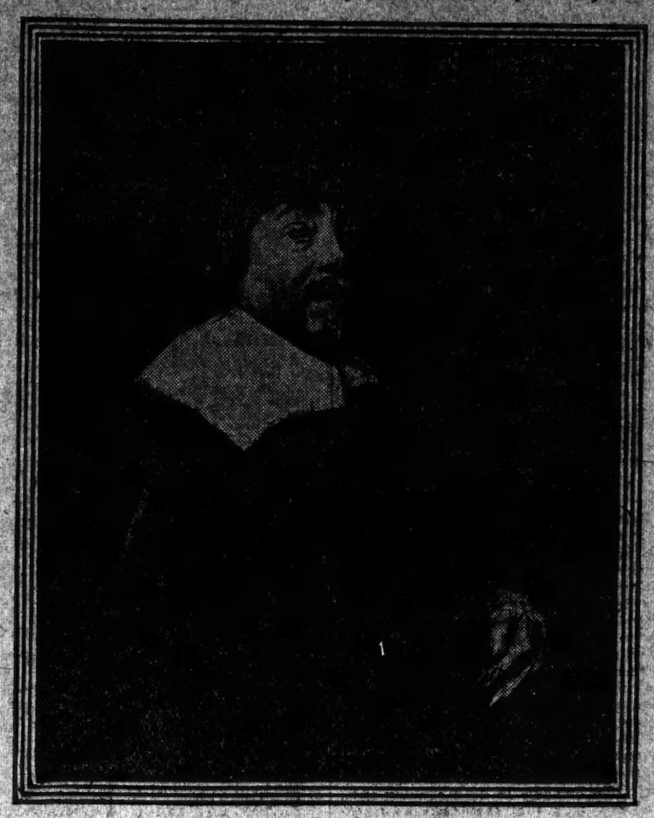
The "Joseph Coeymans" is now hanging next to the "Pilgrim at Prayer" in the Toledo Museum, to which Mr. Willys has loaned his entire collection until he shall have returned from a trip to Europe which he is about to take.

The Scott and Fowles Galleries it was learned yesterday, have just sold a remarkably beautiful portrait by Van Dyck to a new collector of paintings in this city, whose name for the present is withheld. The subject is Madame de Cottignies, and the picture was obtained from her descendants. It was painted just after Van Dyck's return from Genoa and before he went to England, and it is eloquent of the noble influences by which he was swayed in Italy, tempered to his own gracious personal style. This beautiful and dignified woman could not have had a happier fate than to be characterized by Van Dyck at this fortunate moment in his career.

The face is delicately painted, full value being given to the refinement of the features and the hands are exquisitely drawn. The hair, brown and fine, lies in soft curls about the head, the sensitive brows are arched, there is the hint of a double chin and the figure fills the dress with opulent curves. The over dress is of black satin with bands of silver ornament, the under dress is a warm white with a pattern in gold. Van Dyck can never have painted anything more superb than this soft shimmering pattern that appears and disappears in the folds of the material and defines its texture and weight.

The painting is remarkably pure with no sign of any hand but that of the master himself, and the interest is sustained through all parts of the canvas. It is one of the limited number of really great Van Dycks.

A Famous Frans Hals, Sold for $150,000



Portrait of Joseph Coeymans.

RARE ART OBJECTS ON VIEW.

Collections of the Rev. Dr. Hunter and Dr. Berl at American Galleries.

Two collections of much interest on view at the American Art Galleries are those of the Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter of Newark, N. J., and Dr. Richard Berl. Dr. Hunter has been collecting for many years. His collection is one of unusual excellence and charm to the lover of old blue and white pottery, old lustre, and other old tableware of early days.

The entire collection has been verified by Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber, Director of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, author of "Anglo-American Pottery," who is ad authority. Dr. Barber found in Dr. Hunter's collection things that were unusual even in his experience, and in a personal letter he mentions pieces which seldom come on the market as "Samuel Boyle creamware jug, an old Jersey City blue and white flowerpot and saucer, old Bristol glass and Bilston and Battersea enamel patch boxes."

An interesting set which has practical value as a coffee service, or it would be a delight for afternoon tea, is an old English lacquer coffee set. There is the large table tray of this, two small service trays, a cake basket, a coffee caddy, and sugar box. The foundation is black and the designs not crude as in many of these old things, but graceful and pleasing, with peacock, flower, and butterfly designs. The completeness of the set as well its perfect condition make it invaluable.

There is a fine lot of pewter included in the collection which will interest the many people who are now furnishing their dining rooms with it in place of silver, where it is more artistic with its soft, dull sheen. There are a number of people in the city who use pewter for table service and more who find it a great charm in their country homes, and will welcome this occasion to fill in chinks in their dinner or tea sets.

Dr. Hunter has some nice old mirrors, tables, a Martha Washington, with desk attachment, an la few fine old chairs.

The Berl collection has also a good assortment of pewter, including many trenchers, or big plates, and a few pieces of nice old copper. The collection of silver is interesting, and a notable piece is a silver standing cup or hanap with cover. Scenes from the life of Henri II. of France are shown on it, and it bears the date of 1566. It was formerly in the possession of the Empress Eugenie, and came to its present owner on the death of a relative, Mgr. Bauer, who was the Empress's confessor.

There is a collection of antique clocks and watches, and one of armor, pistols, and daggers with walking sticks, an old dispatch box, a few pieces of furniture, and drawings. The Berl collection will be sold on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 28 and 29, and the Hunter collection the three following days.

In addition to the collection of art objects the old and modern paintings belonging to the estate of the late Meta J. Conor-Wood are on view. The attributions are cautiously made. "The Bath" is "attributed" to Fragonard, the "Judgment of Paris" belongs to "the school of Rubens"; but there are some agreeable paintings among them, nevertheless, which will repay search on the part of would-be buyers.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Majestic and Vaderland—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MAJESTIC (Southampton)—Sydney A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Breaker, Miss M. Cowan, H. B. Smith, George Forman, Miss M. Garretson, Miss R. Gerlach, Mr. D. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. A. Nanonga, Chas. Kearon, Princess Wertheim-Loewenstein, Hugh Morris, W. E. Muir, Rev. A. Pinchard, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Pierpont, P. W. Reeves, E. Reed, Major and Mrs. C. E. Verguine-Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rees, Mrs. Douglas Young, H. R. Knight, Miss M. B. Riddell, S. Dell.

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—Miss Florence E. Byrnes, Miss F. E. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Urquhart, G. Talelmans.

Some of those booked to leave to-day for Glasgow on the Caledonia are:

Also Chalmers, W. W. Ellison, Miss Janet Gardner, C. C. Moffatt, H. D. Van Rant, George F. F. Osborne, Mrs. F. J. Donald, John Stevenson, C. Harrison Smith.

Colored Singers to Give "Mikado."

The colored singers of the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, in West Fifty-third Street, who twice produced "Pinafore," thereby delighting their friends, are to present Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" on Wednesday next.

Rehearsals have been in progress for some time and requests for boxes and tickets have almost exhausted the supply.

MUSIC NOTES.

Gregory Bezrodny, a young Russian violinist, will make his first appearance here to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 at a meeting of the German Association for Culture, in the Carnegie Library, 22 East Seventy-ninth Street.

The People's Choral Union, Frank Damrosch, Director, will sing Rossini's "Stabat Mater" on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, in the great hall of the College of the City of New York. Edward C. Marquard will conduct. Prof. Seward Baldwin will play the organ, and Frederick C. Shattuck the piano. The soloists will be Mrs. Sarah Moore, Mrs. Greta Rost Wiry, Charles W. Harrison, and Carl E. Duffy.

FOR THAT SWEET NOTE CLEAR YOUR throat. Red Cross + Cough Drops.—Adv.

BIJOU TO GO AT AUCTION.

Theatre to be Sold on Feb. 11—House of Many Successes.

Whether the Bijou Theatre will continue to exist as a playhouse depends on the disposition of the plot on which it stands when the property is put up at public sale on Feb. 11. With no reason given for the move, it was announced yesterday that the theatre and the abutting plot on Sixth Avenue would go under the auctioneer's hammer at the Real Estate Exchange in Vesey Street on that date, Joseph P. Day being in charge of the sale.

The Bijou Theatre occupies a plot at 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, north of Thirtieth Street. It is at present owned by the Bijou Real Estate Company, which took title in 1909, the property having been transferred to that company by Albert I. Sire at the time.

The theatre was built in 1878 and was known then as the Brighton Theatre. It was for a time devoted to minstrel shows, after it became Wood's Theatre, and after that was called the Bijou Opera House. Later the name was changed to the Bijou Theatre. It was for a time one of the most popular playhouses in the city, and many successful plays were produced there.

It was in the Bijou that Henry E. Dixey had his great run of 600 performances of "Adonis" in this city. "The City Directory" was seen there for a long time, and of late years the most notable success was "The Gentleman From Mississippi." The house is now being used for exhibiting the moving pictures taken in connection with the African hunting trip of Paul Rainey.

ACT "LORD FAUNTLEROY."

Bohemian Actors Appear for East Side Settlement House.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, was given yesterday afternoon at the Lyric Theatre by a company of Bohemian actors for the benefit of the East Side Settlement House. An interesting feature of the production was that most of the players do not speak English with any fluency, and had practically to be taught the language of their rôles.

These actors are members of the companies which play at three theatres in the Bohemian section of the city, performances being given every Sunday. During the week days they are employed at ordinary occupations, but on Sundays are recognized as the leading dramatic artists among their countrymen. The present production, the first time they have ever attempted to play in English, was under the direction of J. M. Edgar Hart. This play was decided on to exploit 14-year-old Bertha Kauders, who appeared in the title rôle and was well received by the audience.

Among the plays that have been acted in Bohemian by these players are those of Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Schnitzler, and Fulda. They have also performed "The Merry Widow" and "The Bartered Bride," the Bohemian opera.

"Barbiere di Siviglia" Sung Again.

"Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was repeated last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The cast included Miss Hempel and Messrs. Macnez, Amato and de Segurola. Mr. Sturani conducted.

DRAPER NOT GRAVELY ILL.

Commissioner of Education Temporarily Incapacitated, Doctor Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, was greatly disturbed to-day over printed reports that he was critically ill, and requested his attending physician, Dr. Ernestus Corning, to give out an authentic statement. In compliance, Dr. Corning says:

"It is true that for many years past Commissioner Draper has suffered from chronic bronchitis, with its attendant circulatory disturbances, as in all such cases the chronic condition at times becomes acute. Under the ordinary conditions this produces a temporary incapacity for active work. The present period of disability has been lengthened, owing to the severe mental strain under which the Commissioner has been laboring.

"The destruction of the State Library and the other divisions of the Education Department at the time of the Capitol fire, the subsequent difficulties involved in carrying on the routine work of the department, the completion of the Education Building, and, finally, the strain of carrying to a successful conclusion the intricate programme of the dedication exercises, all made heavy demands on the Commissioner's strength."

As soon as the department was fairly settled in the new building Commissioner Draper consented to take as nearly an absolute rest as was possible. The improvement in his condition has been continuous, but it is not thought advisable for him to return to active work as yet.

E. R. Jackson Pleads Not Guilty.

Edgar R. Jackson, the convicted head of the Jackson Brothers Realty Company, pleaded not guilty to an additional indictment charging him with grand larceny, before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, and will be placed on trial next Monday. Jackson is indicted for the theft of $20,000 from Dr. William E. Leeds of Yonkers. He is already under a five-year sentence for the larceny of $5,000 from Miss Mary Griffith of Akron, Ohio.

GUSTAVE LUDERS'S DEATH.

Stricken with Apoplexy Just After Withdrawal of His Latest Work.

Gustave Carl Luders, composer of many musical successes as "King Dodo" and "The Prince of Pilsen," and whose last piece was "Somewhere Else," now at the Broadway Theatre, died suddenly early yesterday morning of apoplexy in the Times Court Apartment House, 245 West Fifty-First Street. He had been greatly troubled by some of the newspaper criticisms of his latest opera, although the critics generally had praised the music in the piece. Its withdrawal from the Broadway was announced shortly before his death.

Mr. Luders, who lived at the Hotel Seymour, was with his wife and daughters on Thursday evening. He left them to keep an engagement with theatrical friends in the Times Court Apartment House. He was stricken in the apartment of Mitchell Obray and died before the arrival of Dr. Matthew Beattie of 238 West Fifty-first Street, who was called when the composer was taken ill. Dr. Benjamin Wolf, who lives in the Times Court Apartment, was also called but Mr. Luders was dead before either physician arrived.

Mrs. Luders went to Mr. Obray's apartments and arranged for the removal of the body for which Coroner Holtzhauser, after hearing the report of the two physicians, gave a permit.

Mr. Luders was born in Bremen, Germany, on Dec. 18, 1865. Among his operatic compositions were such well-known and successful pieces as "The Burgomaster," "The Prince of Pilsen," "The Shoo-Gun," "Woodland," "Marcelle," and "The Fair Co-ed." He was a member of the Lambs and other clubs.

George Malcolm Clark.

George Malcolm Clark, President of the Clark & Wilkins Company, fuel dealers, died yesterday after a long illness. He was 66 years old, and was a native of Tioga County, Penn. Mr. Clark was a graduate of Mansfield Classical Seminary, of which his father was the founder. During the civil war he was a drummer boy of one of the Pennsylvania regiments. He had lived in New York since 1865. Mr. Clark was prominent in Masonic circles, and is survived by a widow and two sons. The funeral will be held at 3:30 o'clock this evening in the Clark residence, 10 East 129th Street.

D. L. Robinson, Manager, Dies.

David L. Robinson, former manager of several Manhattan and Brooklyn theatres, died yesterday at his home in the Ashford Apartments, 131 West 110th Street, following a general breakdown. He was 44 years old. Mr. Robinson was successively the treasurer of the Empire Theatre in New York, and the Manhattan, Gotham, Novelty, and Orpheum Theatres in Brooklyn. Later he became manager of the Colonial and Alhambra Theatres in Manhattan, and of the Brighton Beach Theatre. Mr. Robinson is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT HARDIE SCHLEY, a nephew of the late Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., and a member of the jewelry firm of Sloan & Co., Maiden Lane, died at his home in Maplewood, N. J., on Thursday.

STEWART WALL, who in 1864 fought a battle almost single handed against Apache Indians and killed and wounded thirty before he himself fell with fourteen bullets in his body, died in San Bernardino, Cal., on Thursday. He was 81 years old.

Mrs. HELEN MARR TEGETHOFF, 58 years old, wife of Charles C. Tegethoff, agent of the estate of the late Edward R. Harriman, died on Thursday at her home, 231 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

CURT FRIEDLANDER, for many years a color mixer connected with the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, N. J., died in a sanitarium in Germany yesterday from a nervous breakdown.

WILLIAM P. HALL, 75 years old, a member of an old Colonial family, died on Thursday at his home, 306 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. WILLIAM P. HEATH, 77 years old, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

PHILIP A. GIFFORD, 46 years old, Secretary of the Newark Playground Commission, died suddenly at his home in that city. Mr. Gifford was in the newspaper business for nearly forty years as reporter, city editor, and business manager.

EDWIN O. GALE, 81 years old, in point of residence, the oldest Chicagoan, died at his home in Oak Park, a Chicago suburb, Thursday night.

JOHN T. HAMMOND, one of the Directors of the Tottenville National Bank, died yesterday in his home at Pleasant Plains, Tottenville, S. I., after a long illness.

JACOB F. FRIEDMANN, First Sergeant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 21 Avenue A.

French and German BOOKS

Annual Sale this month. Great price reductions.

BRENTANO'S

5th Ave. and 27th St. New York.

MORRIS BRINGS CONEY INTO TIMES SQUARE

A Big Crowd Enjoys the Sights and Sounds of "Wonderland" in the New York Theatre.

LOTS OF FREAKS AND GAMES

The Wild Man, the Fat Women, the Albino, and the Rest of Them Take Up a New Home on Broadway.

The modern impresario knows no limitations. Wherefore William Morris, on the principle that if the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet must be brought to the mountain, has transplanted Coney Island, or something very like an equivalent therefor, to the very heart of the White Light district of New York.

It is obvious enough that for all its manifold delights Coney Island isn't just the sort of place the metropolitanite will seek in the Winter time. But, says the astute purveyor of amusements, he will enjoy the carousel, the Punch and Judy show, the side-shows, and the wonders of the earth at any season of the year so long as he may see them comfortably and with as little expenditure of time and money as is commensurate with the entertainment. And this sort of moralizing is responsible for the fact that some thousand or more people last night enjoyed many of the sensations of Coney Island in comparative comfort in spite of the fact that the rain was coming down and the weather anything but propitious for the sort of out-of-door sports for which Coney is renowned.

To attain this desirable end the New York Theatre, leased for two years by Mr. Morris, has been practically transformed. One gets the sense of the circus and the side show at the first glimpse of the flags of all nations floating from the roof, and the blare of brass as one enters is in itself most reassuring.

For the private view last night the preliminary vaudeville entertainment had been curtailed, but there was a beautiful display of kinemacolor in the theatre. Then everybody piled up to the roof as fast as the somewhat congested elevators could accommodate the crowd. There the sight was of a sort to bring memories of the blue skies and the "hot dogs," and though these particular details were necessarily lacking there was a variety of familiar things to make Wonderland seem like another Coney come to town.

The "ring the cane" devices, the slippery slide, the carrousels, none in commission last night but assuredly promised for today, and Crazyland, with its wonderful mirrors that elongate or condense the human figure until your best friend wouldn't recognize you and wouldn't want to do so—all these and many more amusing features served to interest an audience which is usually at "first nights" and was really enjoying something like a novel sensation.

Over in one corner a barker announced the glorious sights to be seen in the Oriental booth, where half a dozen gayly caparisoned women danced and sang in a barbaric fashion to the sound of barbaric music. By way of contrast a troupe of Indians performed elsewhere, and the albino gentleman raised his voice to describe the peculiarities of the pink-eyed people, of whose rare beauties he was certain that he was a very fine example.

Two fat women vied for popularity, and the wild man, with quills in his nose, a fixed stare, and very little else in the way of adornment, proved to be one of the most popular features in the show. These are but a few of the sights of Wonderland, which further commended itself to last night's big crowd after they caught a glimpse of the splendid dancing floor and heard a good orchestra providing the sort of music that just naturally starts feet trotting.

WILL NOT WED SCOTTI.

Charlotte Ives Admits Her Engagement to Opera Singer is Broken.

The engagement between Charlotte Ives, the actress, and Antonio Scotti, the opera singer, has been broken off. Miss Ives, who is living with a friend at 254 West 85th Street, admitted as much yesterday, but Mr. Scotti was more reticent, declaring that his private affairs were not for the public.

The engagement was announced during the Summer, shortly after the friendly relations which had always existed between Miss Farrar and Mr. Scotti were broken off. It had always been supposed that these two were engaged, and many times it has been rumored that they were married.

The Rev. Dr. Eben Burt Parsons.

The Rev. Dr. Eben Burt Parsons, 78 years old, for more than twenty years the Registrar of Williams College and the Secretary of its Faculty, died at his home in Williamstown, Mass., Thursday night. Dr. Parsons was born in Pittsfield, Mass., and was a graduate of Williams College. For a while in young manhood Dr. Parsons was professor of mathematics in Cooper Institute, this city. Dr. Parsons wrote books pertaining to the scholarship fraternity Phi Beta Kappa.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

TACK—LEAKE.—At New Orleans, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1913, by the Rev. John M. Prin of the Church of Mater Dolorosa, Mary Ellis Leake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Colling Leake, to Theodore H. Tack, Jr., of New York.

Died.

BECKWITH.—At Ballinger, Texas, Jan. 24, Henry Wallace, son of the late Henry W. and Louise Abeel Beekwith of North Granville, N. Y.

BENTON.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1913, Lucius Star Benton, Oswego, N. Y. Funeral service announcement later.

BONNOR.—Suddenly, at the Hotel Colonial, Friday morning, Jan. 24, 1913, Charles Septimus, husband of Matilda M. Bonnor, in his 74th year. Notice of funeral hereafter. English papers please copy.

BROWN.—Friday, Jan. 24, Elsie A., beloved sister of Otis and daughter of Herman Brown. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 26, 10 o'clock, from 1252 Madison Av. Please omit flowers.

BROWNE.—In Jersey City, on Jan. 23, 1913, John R. Browne in his 61st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the late residence, 124 Jersey Av., Jersey City, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

CLARK.—Jan. 24, 1913, George M. Clark, in his 66th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 10 East 129th St., Saturday evening, 8:30. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private, Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

COURSEN.—At the Hotel Collingwood, New York City, on Jan. 24, 1913, Jeanie Blisseth Villa, wife of Frank E. Coursen of East Orange, N. J.

DE LA MATER.—Jan. 23, 1913, Nathaniel J. De La Mater, aged 68 years. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

FRIEDMANN.—On Friday, Jan. 24, Jacob F. Friedmann, First Sergeant 69th Regiment, N. G. Funeral Monday, Jan. 27, at 9:30 o'clock, from late residence, 21 Avenue A, thence to Nativity Church, 2d Av. near 2d St. Members of Dalma Council, Royal Nativity Holy Name Society, and Court Gerard, No. 4, F. of A., members respectfully invited.

HAMILTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1913, at his residence, Grandeur Park, New York City, William Gaston Hamilton, in his eighty-first year. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, Fourth Av. and Twenty-first St., New York City, on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—Members of the Revolution in the State of New York—Notice of 1st Vice Registrar Francesco Tavazzi, corner Canal and Pearl Sts., New York, Jan. 24, 1913.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, William Gaston Hamilton, at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., at 10 o'clock on Satur

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES

Our daily sheet shows capitalization, par value, high and low for 1912; dividends and month paid and bid and asked prices. This sheet is most valuable for investors or traders in these issues.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Depressed by Adverse Turkish News—Trading in Lighter Volume.

Whatever incentive might have existed for a continuance yesterday of the recovery which set in after Thursday morning's decline was offset by the adverse news from Constantinople. That news was not necessarily conclusive on the question whether renewed hostilities will precede peace in Southeastern Europe, but it, at least, again raised the question of a resumption of fighting and in a way which the securities markets, and more particularly those of Europe, could hardly be expected to ignore. It was at Berlin that the greatest effect of the unfavorable Turkish news was exerted, but all the bourses were more or less disturbed. The money markets, as well as the stock markets, showed the effect of the threatened continuance of the armed conflict between the Ottoman forces and the Balkan confederates.

Before our market opened, American stocks were depressed in London by Continental as well as by English selling and over-night losses of a point or more were recorded at the opening here in several of the leading stocks. A good deal of the lost ground was made up later, but this recovery lacked sufficient vigor to maintain prices against a resumption of selling in the afternoon. It was perhaps significant that the day's irregular fluctuations were accompanied by a considerably reduced volume of transactions. This may suggest that traders would have been more disposed to carry further the recovery of the previous afternoon, but, unable to do that in the face of the unsatisfactory news from abroad, they reduced their operations to a smaller compass.

The gold exports of the week appear to have offset by far the larger part of the cash gained from the interior. If to-day's bank return bears out yesterday's currency movement estimates, the net addition to reserves will be small, so small in fact as to be easily offset, so far as any change in the surplus reserve is concerned, by a moderate increase in deposits. The low rates for call money were a continued incentive for a shifting of out-of-town loans in this market to the banks here. There will be no cause for surprise if this movement has been carried on this week on a sufficiently large scale to increase reserve requirements to the full extent of the net cash gain, unless this proves larger than was indicated yesterday. Higher discount rates in Europe found natural reflection in a further rise in sterling exchange rates here. Demand sterling has risen nearly three cents since the last week in December and is now rapidly approaching a figure at which continued gold exports may be expected to put a check on any further rise. The outflow of gold has not prevented a sharp advance in exchange, for the reason that the gold export movement was started considerably ahead of the time when it was called for by the position of the exchange market itself. Nevertheless the steady advance in sterling exchange reflects a situation which suggests a further considerable movement of gold from this to other markets. We are not inconvenienced at this time by these drafts on a redundant reserve and in due course the additions which are being made to the gold supply of Europe should help the markets there to meet their money problems.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3¼@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months, and 4¼@5 per cent. for a year.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4¼@5 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $809,078,804; balances, $12,137,305; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $217,493.

The local banks have lost $6,078,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4% per cent. for short bills and 4¾@4 1-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris 4 per cent., and Berlin, 4% per cent. Money was 3½@4¼ per cent. in London, and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 20½ centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8840; demand, $4.8775.
Paris—Cable, 5.16¼ plus 3-64; check, 5.16⅝ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅜ plus 1-64; check, 95¼ plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾; check, 5.19⅛ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.35; check, 40.31.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜ plus 1-16; check, 5.19⅝ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8370; 90 days, $4.8185.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅛; 90 days, $4.81½.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.22½.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅝; 90 days, 94 1-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 28¾d, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 62⅛c per ounce.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
American Light & Traction com	406	415
American Light & Traction pf	108	111
Adirondack Electric Power com	18	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf	59	61
American Gas & Electric com	83	86
American Gas & Electric pf	45	47
American Power & Light com	65	68
American Power & Light pf	83	85
American Public Utilities com	63	66
American Public Utilities pf	77	80
Appalachian Power Company	23	24
Appalachian Power Co. pf	75½	
Cities Service com	114	
Cities Service pf	87½	89½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. L. pf	89½	91½
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 6s	93	95
Electric Bond & Share pf	99½	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf	74	78
Empire District Electric 6s	84	88
Empire District Electric 5s pf		83
Federal Light & Traction com	31	35
Federal Light & Traction pf	80	84
Federal Utilities, Incorp., com	40	45
Federal Utilities, Incorp., pf	70	77
Gas & Electric Securities com	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	28	32
Montana com	43	47
Montana pf	100	101¼
Northern States Power com	20	25
Northern States Power pf	84½	89
Ozark Power & Water Co. com	53	56
Pacific Gas & Electric com	62	63
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com	28	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	78	80
Standard Gas & Electric com	21½	22½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	50	51
Tennessee Ry. Lt. & Power com	23½	24½
Tennessee Ry. Lt. & Power pf	77½	78
United Light & Rys. com	83	87
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	91	93
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
Utilities Improvement com	59½	61½
Utilities Improvement pf	75	77
United Utilities com	37	40
United Utilities pf	100	103½
Union Ry., Gas & Elec. com	6	9
Union Ry., Gas & Elec. pf	81	90
Western Power com	20	25
Western Power pf	48	52

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Two New Departures.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System says it is establishing the most extensive chain of demonstration farms yet undertaken by an American railroad. This company has already located five large demonstration farms and expects soon to have a sixth in operation. The farms range from twenty-five to forty acres each, and work on them will be conducted along the same lines as on Government land. All the farms will be under the general supervision of L. A. Markham, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Missouri Pacific, who was formerly in the service of the Government's agricultural department. The St. Louis & San Francisco has gone further than the extension of the utilitarian idea; it has introduced a novel propaganda in railway work by engaging a special lecturer to preach the beautification of houses and lawns. The new teacher first visited California to gather data on the manner in which the residents of that State have rendered their homes so attractive, and he is now working along the 'Frisco's lines with a stereopticon lecture.

***

Railways as Educators.

It will not be surprising one of these days to learn that one of the big railways has set an example for the others by the appointment of a new Vice President "in charge of agricultural matters," or as "supervisor of farm efficiency." The friendly rivalry among the big transportation systems to see which can make life most attractive and remunerative for the farmers located near its lines has now attained such a prominent place in the companies' policies that it is worthy the attention of a Vice President, at least. In the "good old days" the President thought he was fulfilling the duties attached to his position if he kept the transportation machine in good running order and saw to it that there was no traffic going by other lines which might just as well go over his road. Nowadays a good live executive is expected to create new traffic by showing the farmer how to get two bushels of grain where he has been getting but one. James J. Hill and his son, Louis Hill, have been fostering this idea among Great Northern officials; Howard Elliott has gone about addressing farmers' gatherings in towns adjacent to the Northern Pacific's line; President Finley's addresses on cotton culture and the habits of the wicked little boll weevil would fill volumes; W. C. Brown of the Central and F. D. Underwood of the Erie both have their farms in the Middle West, where they spend several weeks each Summer showing the natives how to handle agricultural implements; the Denver & Rio Grande runs a small agricultural college over its lines in the shape of a special car fitted up as a classroom, and carrying instructors from the State colleges; B. F. Yoakum not only shows his neighbors in the Southwest how to farm, but takes them on trips to other sections to show them how others farm, and what kind of roads they build to get their produce to market; and so it goes. There is hardly a railroad President who is not studying farming on the side.

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Traction Stocks Idle.

With all the excitement over the closing of the subway agreements there were sales on the Stock Exchange of only 200 shares of Inter.-Met. common and 600 shares of the preferred. As for Brooklyn Rapid Transit, there was not a single quotation. The only sale of B. R. T. reported yesterday was an odd lot on the Consolidated.

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American Can Rumors.

Since American Can common betrayed its market friends by breaking from 47 to 25½ almost without a pause to allow the holders to lift their heads for a fresh breath, the issue has been in disfavor with the traders. For several weeks no one seemed to have any interest in Can, beyond a morbid curiosity as to whether or not it had broken through 20. In the last few days the old tip concerning a plan to pay off all of the preferred dividends which have accumulated has been taken out and polished up for use again. Can common closed Thursday night at 33, and sales of 27,000 shares in yesterday's rather heavy market only brought about a recession of ⅞.

***

Illinois Central's Dividend.

As everybody who reads the financial section of the newspapers knows, the Illinois Central had about as hard a time last Winter as any railroad could have without giving up the ghost. Following the discovery that its repair bills had been padded by dishonest employes came the shopmen's strike, which cut into earnings from above and below, by keeping down the amount of business offered and making the expense of handling the traffic that materialized in spite of the strikers abnormally heavy. Before the company had recovered a disastrous series of storms added new worries. The usually ample surplus over the 7 per cent. dividend was converted into a deficit of four and a quarter millions at the end of 1912. Somebody in the financial district seems to have learned this for the first time yesterday. On sales of only 3,400 shares the price broke from 127¼ to 121. A report that this foreshadowed a cut in the 7 per cent. dividend rate at next Wednesday's meeting was quickly denied by Directors. They pointed out that business was much better than it was last year. For the first five months of the new fiscal period the Illinois Central's gross gained $2,247,000, and its net income, after taxes, $780,000.

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Unusual Dividend Record.

There are not many offices which can boast a complete set of Illinois Central reports, or even a record of its dividends. It has a better dividend record than any other road in the United States. Chartered in 1850, the company early acquired the dividend habit, and by 1858 had paid an extra stock dividend of 10 per cent. By 1871 the company had distributed $20,000,000, or almost the full amount of its capital stock. For many years the road paid 10 per cent., in 1889 the rate was cut to 5½, but 6 per cent. was paid in 1890. There was a payment of 5 per cent. per annum for nine years, but this was increased to 6 per cent. in 1901 and again to 7 per cent. in 1905. The Union Pacific holds about $23,000,000 of the stock in its treasury.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was easy, showing a fractional decline. Tin was dull and slightly lower. Lead and spelter remained unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
Stand. Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	15.50		15.62½	
January	15.50		15.62½	
February	15.50	15.60	15.62½	15.12½
March	15.50	15.60	15.62½	15.12½
April	15.50	15.60	15.50	15.60
Lead	4.25	4.37½	4.25	4.37½
Spelter	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.15
Tin	49.85	50.00	50.00	50.25

The following table of prices obtained yesterday on the London Metal Exchange for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures compare with Thursday's close:

	Friday.			Thursday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	68	5	0	70	10	0
Copper, futures	69	10	0	70	15	0
Pig tin, spot	222	15	0	226	5	0
Pig tin, futures	223	15	0	225	0	0

The market finished steady. Spanish pig lead, £16 16s 3d, down 6s 3d. Spelter, £28 2s 6d, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 58s 4½d, down 1s 1½d.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Issues Show Greater Activity—New St. Paul Bonds Rise.

A decided increase was shown yesterday in the trading in outside securities, with no marked changes, however, in the final prices of the day. United Cigar Stores of America lost ⅝ of a point for the day after transactions in eight hundred shares. The new St. Paul convertible 4½s were traded in for the first time and showed considerable activity at advancing prices.

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Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Am. T. & T. rts.	23-32	⅞	23-32	⅞
1,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24½	24½	24½	24½
200	Con. Rub. Tire	20	20	20	20½
500	Emerson-B.	64½	65	64½	65
40	Manhat. Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Marconi of A., new	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,720	Pubblis S. & R.	2 3-16	2¼	2	2 3-16
800	Standard Oil of New Jersey	432	435	432	434
900	Un. Cigar Stores Co. of Am.	103¼	103¾	103	103
5,500	U. S. Hair pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Willys Over. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½

RAILROAD.

10,000	St. Paul rights.	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16

MINING STOCKS.

100	Bessie Gold D.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Bessie Gold D. pf.	6	6	6	6
2,700	*Big Four	81	83	80	82
2,600	Braden Copper	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
100	Davis-Daly Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	Dia. Black R.	5	5	4	4
2,000	El Paso con.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
1,800	Ely con.	12	12	12	12
700	Florence	42	42	40	40
300	Gireux Mining	3 7-16	3½	3 7-16	3 7-16
320	Greene Can.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,500	*Hyperwater	6	6	6	6
5,500	*Jumbo Ext.	34	36	34	35
100	Kerr Lake	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
700	La Rose Con.	8	3¼	3	3 1-16
700	Mason Valley	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
55	McK.-Darr.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
5,600	Nevada Utilities	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	0	0	0	0
1,000	N. Butte Dev.	28	29	28	29
1,000	Pac. Smeltery	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4,700	Tono. Merger	85	90	85	89
300	Tuloma Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
820	Tuolumne Cop.	8½	8½	8½	8½
800	Union Mines	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,700	W. End Con.	1 5-16	1¾	1 5-16	1⅜

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COS.

3,000	Chest. Copper	9	10	9	10
2,000	Gold'd Midway	6	6	6	6
200	L. C.-G. Dr.	3	3	3	3
1,500	*M. M. & Less	66	68	63	63
1,100	*N. J. Mines Co.	17	17	17	17

BONDS.

$40,000	Can. South. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107¼
3,000	Con. R. T. 4s	63	64	63	64
2,000	N.Y. City 4¼s, 1960	100	100	100	100
250,000	St. F. ov. 4½s	102½	103⅝	102½	103⅝

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots.
Note.—Not reported yesterday, 100 Greene-Cananea at 8⅝.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 24.		Jan. 23.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
*Allied Securities Co.	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	2¼	2	3
A., G. & W. L. pf.	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	121	120	121
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾
Brown Shoe	56	58	56	58
Brown Shoe pf.	100¼	102	100¼	102
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	70	80	70	80
Em.-Brantingham pf.	97	99	97	99
Havana Tobacco	4	5	4	5
Havana Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil	19¼	20	19¼	20½
Houston Oil pf.	65	69	65	69
Inter. Rub. trust ctfs.	8	9½	8½	9½
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	210	225	215	220
McAndrews & Forbes	199	200	198	200
McAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Manhattan Shirt Co.	52	68	52	68
Manhattan Shirt pf.	101	103	101	103
*Mays Oil	18	20	18	20
New York Trans.	5	8	5	8
Oil Fields of Mexico	1⅜	2	1⅜	1⅝
Otis Elevator	76	78	76	78
Otis Elevator pf.	99	102	99	102
Pennsylvania Textile	24	25	24	25
Standard Oil old	1,190	1,195	1,190	1,195
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Products pf.	96	97	94½	97
U. C. S. Co. of Am. pf.	116	119	117	119
U. S. Hair	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8½
Willys Overland	72	75	72	73

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska G. Mines, w. i.	13	14	13¾	14½
*Beaver Con	40	41	40	42
British-Col. Copper	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Buffalo Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼
Butte-New York	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
*C. O. D. Con.	5	6	5	6½
Cons. Ariz. Smelting	7-16	⅜	7-16	⅜
Diamond Field Daisy	4	6	4	6
Mines of America	3	3½	3	3½
Ohio Copper	1	1 1-8	1	1 1-16
So. Utah M. & S.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
United Copper pf.	¾	1½	¾	1¼
United Copper pf.	6	12	6	12
*Wettlaufer S. Mines	15	17	15	17
Yukon Gold Mines	3	3½	2	3½

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COS.

South Live Oak	1¾	2⅛	1½	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	195	195	188	195
Braden Copper 7s, old	195	195	188	195
Braden Copper 7s, new	195	195	188	195
Bklyn R. T. 5% notes	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
Western Pacific 5s	85¼	86⅛	85¾	86⅛

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17	18
Atlantic Refining	685	695	685	690
Borne-Scrymser	225	250	225	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	170	175	171	175
Chesebrough Mfg.	625	650	625	650
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,800
Crescent Pipe Line	63	65	63	65
Cumberland Pipe Line	75	78	70	75
Eureka Pipe Line	380	385	380	385
Galena-Signal Oil	300	305	300	310
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	146	150	147	152
National Transit	52	53	52	54
New York Transit	340	350	340	350
Northern Pipe Line	120	125	120	122
Ohio Oil	130	135	130	137
Prairie Oil & Gas	330	335	329	332
Prairie Pipe Line	665	675	665	675
Solar Refining	260	265	260	265
Southern Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
South. Penn. Oil	895	905	890	900
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	188	190	190	192
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	343	352	345	350
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	375	385	365	375
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	432	434	432	434
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	670	675	670	680
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	280	285	280	285
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	730	760	730	760
Swan & Finch	225	240	225	240
Union Tank Line	74	76	74	76
Vacuum Oil	177	183	177	183
Washington Oil	32	34	32	34
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 24.		Jan. 23.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
British-American	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼
Cosley-Foll	200	300	200	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	190	180	190
J. S. Young	175	182	175	182
MacAndrews & Forbes	190	197	192	198
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	250	260	250	260
P. R.-Am. T., 6% scrip	150	160	150	165
R. J. Reynolds	260	270	260	270
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	95	97	94½	97
United Cigar Stores	103¾	108½	103¾	108
United Cigar Stores pf.	117	119	117	119

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Jan. 24.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Jan. 23.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,727,884	$21,837,068	$187,286,389
Internal rev.	1,136,067	17,874,061	178,906,367
Corpor'n tax	5,762	107,276	2,485,763
Miscellaneous	248,718	5,116,318	20,940,579
Total receipts	3,117,932	44,432,765	389,218,094
Expenditures	1,988,267	46,673,631	402,970,948
Surplus	1,720,593	*2,239,915	*3,761,854

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $88,257,118; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $31,856,894; total of general fund, $127,624,912.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, Inter.	105¼	105½	105⅛	105½
4½s, Nov., 1957, Inter.	105¾	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
4½s, May, 1917, Inter.	101¼		101¼	
4½s, Nov., 1917, Inter.	101¼		101¼	
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, Inter.	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
4½s, Mar., 1963, Inter.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4½s, Sept., 1960, Inter.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s, May, 1959, Inter.	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97
4s, Nov., 1958, Inter.	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97
4s, May, 1957, Inter.	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97
4s, Nov., 1956, reg.	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	96¾
4s, Nov., 1955, reg.	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	96¾
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	96¾
4s, 1918-1919, Inter.	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
3½s, Nov., 54-55, Inter.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
3½s, May, 1954, coup.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
3½s, 1900-1954, reg.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Atlantic C. L. rts.			2¾ 2 15-16
155	Balt. Elec. pf.	40½	40½	40½
225	Colonial Trust	25	25	25
130	Con. Coal	103¾	103¾	103¾
150	Con. Power pf.	11¾	11⅞	11⅝
20	Exchange Bank	161	161	161
110	Fidelity & Deposit	176¼	176¼	176½
10	G. B. S. Brewing	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	20	20	20
10	*Maryland Trust	118	118	118
40	Northern Central	122¾	122¼	122¼
130	Penn. Water & Power	70½	70	70
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
35	Union Bank	137	137	137

BONDS.

$2,000	A. C. L. of S. C. 4s	95½	95½	95¾
1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	91¼	91¼	91¼
13,000	Balt. City 4s, 1955	97	97	97
10,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	97	97	97
7,000	Cent. Ry. Ext. 5s	106	106	106
4,000	City & Suburban 5s	104¼	104¼	104½
1,000	Charles & W. Tr. 5s	105	105	105
4,000	Con. Gas 4½s	95¼	95¼	95⅜
37,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75¼	75	75¼
3,000	Chicago City Ry. 5s	101¼	101¼	101½
1,000	Florida Southern 4s	90½	90½	90¾
2,000	Fairmont Coal 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	80	80	80
2,000	Fair. & Clark. Tr. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Gk. Ry. & Elec. 5s	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	106	106	106
1,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000	Milwaukee ffdg. 4½s	94	94	94
4,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Nort. & Car. 5s	109½	109½	109½
5,000	United Rys. incomes	62¼	62¼	62¾
1,000	United Rys. 4s	85	85	85

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	310	300	300
25	Allouez	39	39	39
1,710	Amal. Cop., ex div.	72	71¾	71¾
30	Amal. Copper, cash	73¾	73¾	73¾
400	Am. Zinc	29	28¾	29
300	Bonanza	31c	31c	31c
10	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3
2,242	Butte & Superior	35¾	34½	35
100	Calumet & Arizona	66¾	66¾	66¾
9	Calumet & Hecla	405	405	405
340	Chino	42¾	42¼	42¾
92	Copper Range	48½	47¾	48
170	East Butte	13¾	13½	13¾
880	Granby	69¼	68½	69⅛
50	Greene

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Jan. 24, 1913.

Total sales Jan. 24, 1913..... 364,082
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 6,555,298
Same period last year..... 8,510,016

Closing Bid.	Closing Asc.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
140	150	100	Adams Express	145	145	145	145	+5
9⅝	11⅜	100	A.-C. pf. tr. rcts. 3d pd.	9½	9½	9½	9½	– ⅛
71½	71⅝	22,050	Amalgamated Cop. x d.	71	72¼	71	71½	–1⅝
36⅞	37	400	Am. Beet Sugar	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	– ⅛
42	42⅛	28,100	Am. Can	32	33⅛	31½	32⅛	– ⅞
118	119	1,970	Am. Can pf	119¾	119¾	118	118⅛	–1⅝
52½	53	100	Am. Car & Foundry	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	– ⅛
23	23⅜	500	Am. Ice Securities	23⅛	23⅞	23¼	23⅛	– ⅛
38½	39½	200	Am. Locomotive	39½	39⅞	39	39	– ½
58	58	300	Am. Malt pf	57	57	57	57	–1⅝
71⅝	71¾	3,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71¾	72⅝	71¾	71⅝	–1
198	199	100	Am. Snuff	199	199	199	199	...
35	36¼	100	Am. Steel Foundries	35	35	35	35	– ⅛
133	136¼	400	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	– ⅝
288	287	200	Am. Tobacco	287	287	287	287	–1
106¼	105½	100	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105	105	105	105	...
31	31½	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	– ⅛
37	37⅛	1,100	Anaconda Copper Co	37¼	37¼	37	37	–1
104⅝	105	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104¾	105	104¾	104⅝	– ⅛
101¼	102	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102	102	102	102	...
129½	130	200	Atlantic Coast Line	130	130	130	130	+ ⅝
49½	50¼	100	Baldwin Locomotive	50½	50½	50¼	50⅛	– ⅛
102¾	102¾	900	Balt. & Ohio x s & x r.	102½	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	– ⅛
84	84¾	300	Balt. & O. pf. x s & x r.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	2,000	Balt. & Ohio rights	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16	–1-16
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	197	197	197	197	...
1½	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	– ⅛
37½	38⅛	100	Bethlehem Steel	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	– ⅛
7½	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
52⅝	53	300	California Petroleum	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
242¼	242½	5,550	Canadian Pacific	243	243¼	242½	242⅝	–3⅝
..	..	4,480	Can. Pacific rights	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	–1
99	100	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	– ½
77¼	78	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	77½	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
112⅜	112¾	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	112⅜	112⅜	112½	112½	– ⅜
141	145	55	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141½	141½	141½	141½	...
42¼	42⅜	5,800	Chino Copper	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	–1⅛
53	55	600	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	53	53	53	53	–1
34	36	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33½	34⅜	33½	34½	– ⅜
31½	33½	100	Colorado & Southern	31½	31½	31½	31½	–1½
137½	138½	100	Consolidated Gas	137¾	137⅞	137¾	137⅞	– ¼
164½	166	200	Delaware & Hudson	166	166	166	166	+1
18	18½	200	Distillers' Securities	18¾	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	31	2,200	Erie	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅛
47½	48	100	Erie 1st pf	47¾	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	– ⅛
40	41	200	Erie 2d pf	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
107¼	110	100	General Chemical pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	–1¼
142	142½	445	General Electric	141½	141⅝	141½	141⅝	–1
2	2¼	1,300	Goldfield Consol	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
63⅜	64	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
127¼	128	1,800	Great Northern pf	128	128¼	127⅝	127⅞	– ⅝
..	..	380	Gt. Northern rights	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+1-16
38½	39¼	200	Gt. North. ore certs	38¾	39⅜	38¾	38⅝	–1⅛
124½	124⅝	3,400	Illinois Central	127⅞	127⅞	121	124⅝	–2½
16⅜	17½	1,600	Inspiration Con. Cop.	16⅞	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	– ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	– ⅛
60	60¼	300	Inter.-Met. pf	60½	60¾	60	60¼	– ⅛
106⅞	106⅝	100	Int. Harvester	106½	106½	106⅛	106⅛	– ⅛
112¾	114⅞	6	Int. Harvester pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
10⅜	10⅝	200	Int. Paper	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	...
26	26½	100	Kansas City Southern	26	26	26	26	– ⅛
60	62	100	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
76	77	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	75⅝	76⅜	75⅝	76⅜	+ ⅜
44	46	200	Lackawanna Steel x d	44	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
160⅝	160⅜	1,700	Lehigh Valley	161½	161⅝	160½	160⅜	– ⅜
217	219	200	Liggett & Myers	219	219	219	219	–1
38	38⅞	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	– ⅛
193½	196	200	Lorillard Co	196	196	196	196	+1
129	129¼	1,870	Louis. & Nash	127⅝	130	127⅝	130	+1
84½	85	900	Mackay Cos	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84⅝	–2⅜
67	68⅛	300	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67⅝	– ⅛
4½	4⅝	100	Mercantile Marine	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	– ⅛
70¼	71	500	Mexican Petroleum	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	– ⅛
24	24½	100	Miami Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	– ⅛
..	190	2	Michigan Central	170	170	170	170	...
138½	141	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	138¾	138¾	138¼	138¼	– ⅜
28⅞	27	600	M., K. & T.	27	27	27	27	–1
41	41½	500	Missouri Pacific	41	41¼	41	41¼	– ⅜
120	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120	120	120	120	–1
121	124	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	–2⅞
104¾	109	45	National Lead Co. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
16	18¾	300	Nev. Consol. Copper	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	– ⅛
107	107½	500	New York Central	107	107	106⅝	107	– ⅝
127½	129	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	128	129	128	128	...
31½	32	500	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	– ⅜
111⅞	112½	300	Norfolk & Western	112⅜	112⅝	112	112	– ⅛
118½	188⅝	1,400	Northern Pacific	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118½	– ⅛
29	30	100	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
122	122½	1,500	Penn. Railroad	121⅞	122⅛	121⅞	122⅛	...
113½	114¼	200	People's Gas, Chicago	114	114	114	114	...
96	96¼	100	Pett.-Mulliken 1st pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	– ½
22	22½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22	22	22	– ⅛
163	164½	23	Pullman Company	163⅞	163⅞	163⅞	163⅞	...
98½	100	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
19⅜	19⅝	900	Ray Consol. Copper	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	– ⅛
164¾	164⅞	38,600	Reading	163¾	164⅜	163¾	164⅜	– ⅛
24	24	200	Rep. I. & S.	24	24¼	24	24	– ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	1,745	Rock Island Co.	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½	– ⅛
40	41	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	39¾	40½	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅝
16	16⅛	200	St. L. & S. F.	16	16	16	16	– ⅛
26¾	26⅞	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	– ⅛
19½	19⅝	300	Seaboard Air Lines	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
47½	48	1,725	Seaboard Air Line pf.	47	47⅜	47	47½	+1
105⅜	105½	3,800	Southern Pacific	105¼	105½	105	105¼	– ⅛
26¾	27⅞	1,000	So. Ry. extended	27	27½	27	27	– ⅛
79	79½	100	So. Ry. pf. extended	79	79	79	79	...
20¼	20¼	100	Texas & Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	...
38⅜	38¾	300	Third Avenue	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	...
96	97	100	Underwood Typew.	96	96	96	96	...
6¼	6¾	400	Union B. & P. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	...
158½	158¾	24,700	Union Pacific	158½	159⅛	157½	158½	–1⅛
48½	49	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	47	47	46¾	48½	...
100½	104	210	United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	–3¾
82	84	100	United Railways Inv.	82	82	82	82	–1
60	61¼	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	60	60	60	60	–2½
65	65⅞	5,000	U. S. Rubber	64½	65⅝	64½	65	–1⅞
106⅝	106⅝	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106½	106⅞	106½	106½	– ⅞
63	63⅞	70,500	U. S. Steel	63	63⅞	62⅞	63⅜	– ⅞
109¾	110¼	500	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109⅝	109¾	109½	– ⅛
54⅛	54⅝	2,010	Utah Copper	54⅜	55	54⅜	54⅝	–1⅛
37	38	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37½	– ⅛
21	22	1,000	Vulcan Detinning	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝	– ⅛
3¾	4	100	Wabash	3½	3½	3½	3½	– ⅛
43¾	44	100	Western Maryland	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	– ⅛
72	72½	200	W. U. Telegraph	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+1⅛
73	73¾	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	74½	74¾	74¼	74½	+ ⅛
48	54	100	Wisconsin Central	48	48	48	48	+2
101	101¼	5,050	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	104	104	101	101	–3½
114½	114⅝	400	Woolworth pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 24, 1913..... $2,005,500
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 40,900,000
Same period last year..... 98,529,500

N Y Canal 4s, 1960	101¾	1,000	104½
		10,000	104½
		2,000	104¼
Va 6s defd., Brown Bros & Co. cfts		500	104⅝
10,000s10f	51½	500	104⅝
1,000	52	C & P W 5s	
N Y City 4s, 1951		2,000	104⅝
1,000	97	1,000s3f	104½
N Y City 4s, 1959		Chic & Northwn gen 4s	
1,000	97	6,000	97⅝
		gen 3½s	
Adams Exp 4s		4,000	84⅝
2,000	82	C, R & P gen 4s	
Allis Chalm 6s Tr. Co cfts of dep		2,000	93½
6,000	61	Chic, R I & P R'y ref 4s	
Am Ag Ch cv 5s		2,000	87⅝
3,000	101½	2,000	87¼
Am Cot Oil 4½s		2,000	87⅛
2,000	90⅜	C, R I & P R R 4s	
Am Cotton Oil 5s		4,000	63⅜
1,000	94	4,000	63½
Am Hide & L 6s		6,000	63¼
5,000	101⅜	18,000	63⅛
Am Ice Secur 5s		2,000	63¼
1,000	75	4,000	63⅛
4,000	74½	Cin. Ind. & W 4s	
Am Sm & Secur 5s		15,000	80⅜
4,000	104⅝	Col & Southern ref & ext 4½s	
17,000	104⅜	2,000	94⅝
5,000	104⅛	Corn Products Ref	
10,000	105	5s	103¼
Am Tel & Tel conv 4½s when iss		3,000	91⅜
61,000	103⅝	Cumberld Tel 5s	
Am Tobacco 4s		6,000	99⅝
1,000x20f	96½	Del & Hud conv 4s	
Ann Arb 1st 4s		4,000	97½
4,000	75½	11,000	97⅝
Armour & Co 4½s		Det Edison 5s	
8,000	92	1,000	101⅜
11,000	91⅜	3,000	102
Atch. Top & S F gen 4s		Det United Ry con 4½s	
1,000	87⅝	3,000	76
2,000	87⅜	Dis Sec. Corp 5s	
2,000	87½	2,000	65⅜
conv 4s, 1960		Erie 1st con 4s	
2,000	102⅝	5,000	85⅝
conv 5s		Erie 1st gen 4s	
10,000	104	1,000	75⅞
Atl Coast L 4s		Erie 1st convert 4s, series A	
3,000	94⅜	10,000	81
Balt & O gold 4s		Erie convert 4s, series B	
15,000	97¼	1,000	76
1,000	97⅜	Ft Wh & R G 1st 4s	
conv 4½s, when issued	97½	2,000	76½
12,000	96⅝	Gen Elec deb 5s temp rcts, full paid	
2,000	96¾	2,000	104⅜
Beth Steel 5s		Gen Electric conv deb 5s	
6,000	96	1,000	104⅝
Beth Steel 1st & ref mge 5s		Gen Motors 6s	
2,000	86⅛	2,000	100
Brklyn Rap Trans ref conv 4s		1,000	100
15,000	88⅝	1,000 c	100
5,000	89¼	Gulf & Ship I 5s	
10,000	89	2,000	92
Buff & Susq 5s		Hoc Val 1st 4½s	
1,000	96	5,000	101½
Cal G & Elec 5s		Indiana Steel 5s	
11,000	95⅝	8,000	100⅝
5,000	95¾	11,000	100⅝
Cent Pac 1st 4s		Insp Con Cop 6s	
3,000	93⅝	sub rcts, 2d pats	
Ches & O gen 4½s		3,000	103
3,000	100	Inter-Met 4½s	
2nd 4½s		11,000	78⅜
P & A	82¼	1,000	80
C. & O. 1st & ref 4½s		27,000	79⅝
1,000	96	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
1,000	96¼	4,000	99⅝
Chic, Bur & Qy Joint 4s		Kans & M 2d 4s	
88,000	95⅜	1,000	86½
2,000	95⅝	Kentucky Cent 4s	
3,000	95⅝	3,000	83¼
1,000	96⅜	Lacka Steel 5s, 1926	
Ill Div 3½s		2,000	96½
1,000	83	Lacka Steel 5s, 1915	
Chic Gt West 4s		10,000	93⅜
3,000	76⅜	L. S. & M. So 4s	
Chic, M. & St P conv 4½s		1028	
5,000	108⅝	5,000	93⅝
500	104¾	20,000	93¾
40,000	103⅝	11,000	93⅜
2,000	104	1,000	93⅜
1,000	103⅝	L. S. & M. So 4s, 1931	
2,000	103⅝	11,000	93¼
15,000	104	1,000	93⅜
25,000	103⅞	Liggett & Myers 5s temp'y bonds	
500	104½	5,000	121⅞
2,000	104	1,000	121⅞
1,000	104		

Liggett & Myers 5s		Reading gen 4s	
4,000	99	11,000	97½
1,000	98⅜	7,000	97⅜
10,000	98	8,000	97¼
2,000	99⅛	Rio Grande Wn 1st 4s	
5,000	99⅛	2,000	84⅝
Lorillard Co 7s temp'ry bonds		St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
5,000	121⅜	1,000	106
Lorillard Co 5s		St L, Ir Mt & So, River & G 4s	
2,000	99⅛	3,000	83½
3,000	99⅛	St L & S F R R gen 5s	
Louis & Nash uni-fied 4s		9,000	81⅜
5,000	99	10,000	81⅝
25,000	98⅜	1,000	81½
Mer Marine col tr 4½s		ref 4s	
1,000	68	1,000	76
35,000	65¼	10,000	76¼
Met Tel & Tel 5s		St L & S W con 4s	
5,000	101	4,000	80⅜
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s		1,000	80½
1,000	95⅛	2,000	80⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		St Paul, M & M con 4s	
2,000	94⅜	2,000	98⅜
Mo P 1st con 4s		3,000	98⅜
1,000	106	Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s	
Mo Pacific 4s		10,000	70⅜
1,000	70⅛	1,000	70⅜
Mo Pacific conv 5s		So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s	
5,000	87⅜	2,000	100⅜
8,000	87¼	So Pac conv 4s	
Nat Tube 5s		16,000	93⅛
5,000	95⅞	10,000	93
New Orl Mobile & Chic 5s	83	So Ry gen 4s	
N Y Central gen 3½s		8,000	78
5,000	86¼	17,000	77⅞
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934		Tenn Coal, I & R. Bizm Div 6s	
2,000x20f	90⅜	1,000	103
N Y, O. & W. 4s		Tex Co conv 6s	
1,000	103⅜	1,000	100¼
14,000	100	Third Av ref 4s	
N Y Rys adj 5s		5,000	82½
3,000	58	7,000	82⅝
7,000	57⅜	Trl-City 5s	
5,000	58	1,000	99
N Y, Susq & Wn ter 1st 5s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
1,000	108	14,000	98⅞
N Y Tel 4½s		5,000	99
10,000	97⅜	Un Pac conv 4s	
18,000	97⅛	5,000	93⅜
N. Y. Bonded—		Un Rys Inv 5s, Pitts issue	
January	1.00½ 1.00⅝	1,000	83
May	96½ 96¾ 96¼ 96⅜	U S Rubber 6s	
July	97¾ 97⅝	10,000	102⅞
Chicago—		2,000	101
May	93 92⅝ 92¼ 92¼ 1.00¼	3,000	102⅜
July	90½ 90 90⅜ 89⅝ 91¼	3,000	103
September	89 88½ 88⅞ 88⅝ 89¼	2,000	103¼
		U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
		6,000	101⅜
		6,000	101⅞
		10,000	101⅝
		14,000	101⅞
		registered	
		1,000	102¼
		Va Iron, C & C 5s	
		10,000	97
		Va & S W con 5s	
		1,000	95⅜
		Wabash 1st 5s	
		31,000	108
		Wabash 2d 5s	
		3,000	99⅛
		Wabash R R ref & ext 4s	
		2,000	63⅛
		9,000	63⅜
		21,000	63⅝
		2,000	63⅜
		60,000	63⅜
		2,000	63⅛
		Equit Trust Co cfts of depos stamped	
		1,000	59¾
		3,000	60
		Western Elec 5s	
		10,000	103¾
		1,000	103⅝
		1,000	102
		Westingh. E & M 1st cv s f 5s	
		5,000	98
		West Md 4s	
		1,000	83⅜
		West Shore 4s	
		4,000	98
		registered	
		1,000	96½
		Wis Cent gen 4s	
		1,000	90⅜
		1,000	90⅞

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	101	101⅜	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅜	.....
2s, c, 1930	101	101⅜		Bid.	Asked.
3s, r, 1961	102½	103½	Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	102⅛
3s, c, 1918	102½	103⅛	Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	102⅛
4s, r, 1925	113⅛	114⅛	Pan 2s, c, D C 2-65s	...	105⅜
4s, c, 1925	113½	114⅛			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅜	101⅛			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalm. pf	14	20	M Dep Sts 7s	73	75½
Do 3d pd.	3⅜	4⅝	Do pf	102	105
Am Ag Ch.	52	53	Mex Pet pf	98	100
Do p	97	98¾	M & St L	20	24
A B S pf	83½	85	Do pf	42	47
A B S & F	91	95	M. St P &		
Do pf	131½	134⅝	S S M pf	142	150
Am C Chico	48	49½	Do 1 l	82½	85
Do pf	77	78¼	Mo, K & T		
Am C & F pf	115	117½	pf	60¾	62
Am Coal	70	95	Mor & Es	168	175
Am Cot Oil	49¾	51	N. C & St L, ex d	160	175
Do pf	95¾	96½	Nat Enam	16¾	17¾
Am C Prod	50	95	Do pf	84	89¼
Do pf	107¾	110	Nat Lead	49¼	51
Am Exp	160½	165	Nat Rys of M 1st pf	60	65
Am H & L	4¼	5	Do 2d pf	23½	24¾
Do pf	21	28	N O, M &		
Am Linseed	10¼	10¾	N Y Air B	73	80
Do pf	29¼	32	N Y, C & St L	61	62
Am Loc pf	103	103¾	Do 1st pf	90	...
Am Malt	11	12	Do 2d pf	86¼	100
Am S pf, B	85¼	86	N Y Dock	15	20
Am S & R pf	105½	105⅜	Do pf	32	42
Am Sug R	115¼	116	N Y L & W	118	126
Do pf	115⅜	115½	N Y S Rys		87
Am T & C	66¾	69	N O T & L	75½	...
A W W pf	90	97½	Norf South	42¾	47¼
Am Woolen	17⅝	18	Norf & W pf	83	92
Do pf	79½	80	North Am	80	80¾
Ann Arbor	12	23	Ont Mining	2½	3
Do pf	50	80	Pabst B pf	106	108
Assets Real	116¼	118	Pac Coast	52	93
Assoc Oil	...	44½	Do 1st pf	80	100
Bald L pf	103½	104½	Do 2d pf	80	100
Beth S pf	65	69	Pac T & T	38½	39½
B R T	69	69¾	Do pf	96	101½
B Un Gas	137	140	Peo & E	11½	14½
B, R & P	114	119	Do pf	114	117
Do pf	125	140	P. Lor pf	114	117
But'k Co	29	29¾	Pett Mul	26¾	28
Canada So	62¼	64	Phelps-D	210	...
Cal Pet pf	84½	87	Philа. Co	99	102
Cent Leath	27½	28½	Do pf	93	...
Do pf	94½	95½	P C C & St L	100¼	102
C R R of N J	358	360	Do pf	105	115
C & S A T	110	115	Pitts C pf	88¾	89¾
Chi & Alt	16½	17	Pitts St pf	99	100
Do pf	36	40	P Y & A	...	...
Chi Gt W	16	16¼	pf	162	...
Do pf	31	31¾	Pr St Car	32¾	33½
Chi, I & L pf	50	80	Do pf	101	102
Chi & N W	135	136	Pub S Cor	116¼	118¼
Do pf	180	190	Quicksilver	3½	4¾
Chi, St P, M & O	125	135	Do pf	4½	6
Do pf	150	160	R R Sec. I C stk ctfs	79	84
C, C, C & St L pf	90	93	Ry St Spr	31½	32¾
Col F & I pf	155	...	Rdg 1st pf	90½	92
Col & So 1st pf	68	72	Do 2d pf	90½	93
Do 2d pf	63	70	Rep I & S pf	83½	90
Cons Coal	102½	105	R G M Co pf	100	110
Corn P R	13	15¼	Rumely Co	83	89
Do pf	75½	76½	Do pf	97½	98
Crex Carpet	74	80	St L & S F 1st pf	55	58
Cuba R R pf	94	...	St L & S F, C & E I new ctfs	50	53
Cub-Am S pf	94½	...	Do pf ctfs	101	105
D, L & W	436	438	St L S W	33	37½
D & R G	21½	22	Do pf	73½	77
Do pf	37	38¾	Sears-Roeb	203¼	205
D M & I D	4	10	Do pf	123⅝	124½
Do pf	25	...	S-S S & L	40	44
D & C Pur pf	99⅝	100¼	Do pf	94¾	98
Det & M	103	...	So P R S	66	75
Det, T & Ir	100	...	Do pf	101	108½
Distillers' Sec	18⅝	19	So Ry, M ctfs	77	81
Duluth, S S & A pf	6	8	Stand Mill	37	40
Du P de N Pow pf	97	...	Do pf	65½	68½
E T, Jr M & M pf	39	41	Studebaker	35	35½
Elec Boat	17	18	Do pf	92	94
Do pf	39	41	Tenn Cop	35¾	36¼
Erie 1st ext 4s	73	75	Texas Co	115½	119½
Gen Chem	175	200	T P L Tr	95	105
Do pf	107½	110	T P & W	15½	...
Gen Motors	34	34½	Tol R & L	2¾	4½
Do pf	75	78	Tol, St L & West	10¾	12
G & S Tel	115	...	Do pf	28	28¾
Gdrich, (B. F.) pf	104	105	T-C R T	108¼	108½
G W Helme	175	185	Do pf	138¼	145
Do pf	108	117	Un B & P pf	35¼	40¾
Gugg Expl	48½	49	Un Pac pf	89½	90½
Hav Elec	89	90	Un Dry G, ex div	99	...
Do pf	93	99	Un D G pf	104	107¼
Hock Val	...	150	Un Rys Inv	32	34
Homestake	115	120	P S C I P	14	17
Ingre-Rand	105	...	Do pf	55	62¾
Do pf	92	...	U S Exp	54	59
Int Agric	37	38	U S Ind A	34	45

OUTLINE A SYSTEM FOR RETAIL PRICES

Only Five in Every 100 Retailers Succeed Because of Faulty Methods, Credit Men Say.

A DECIMAL PLAN THE BEST

Bulletin Issued by Credit Men's Association Shows How Profits and Expenses May Be Computed.

The National Association of Credit Men has issued a bulletin which asserts that statistics show only five in every hundred retailers in this country are able to stay in the race. The credit men contend that improper methods of determining profits and selling costs are responsible for most of the failures. The bulletin says:

Notwithstanding a common impression to the contrary, the retail merchant has to contend with problems bearing on his success or failure no less serious, complex and difficult to anticipate than those that must be solved by the successful jobbing house. Retail merchandising presents an open field to all, with no educational nor selective restrictions, but with one condition considered essential—though it is frequently absent—that there be adequate capital. Many who choose this vocation to gain their livelihood, placing at the risk of the game their capital, are untrained, inexperienced, and ill-adapted to meet the exacting conditions of retailing. Statistics prove that only five in every hundred who make a start at retailing are able to stay in the race.

The first fundamental principle in successful retailing is to provide in the sale price of any article or in the total of annual profits, a profit sufficiently liberal to cover the direct charges against the business: overhead or ascertainable expenses, interest on capital invested, contingencies, and a reasonable surplus. The first charge against a business is overhead, or ascertainable, expenses, and may be detailed in part as rent, light, heat, wages, advertising, insurance, and freight. The second charge is reasonable interest on capital invested. The third charge is for contingencies, and here is found the seat of much trouble, because contingencies are unforeseen, impossible of exact calculation, but are annual occurrences, and must be provided for. They may be detailed partially as follows: Natural depreciation of stock, depreciation through mistakes in buying or overbuying, dishonest employes, losses by individual bad debts, special sales or extra advertising in backward seasons.

These three charges constitute what is commercially known as operating or operating expenses, and the fourth charge, a reasonable surplus, is commercially known as net profit. Assuming that the retailer into whose hands this may fall has had his interest aroused in this fundamental principle of successful merchandising, the question will naturally be asked:

"How is the gross profit which comprises the operating expense and the net profit to be calculated into the selling price?"

Elaborate and helpful tables have been compiled and generously distributed by some business houses which recognize that sellers should co-operate with the buyer in making a success of the latter's business, but we believe that it is not so much a carefully worked out formula that is required as a plan which may be quickly appreciated and utilized by the retail merchant as a part of his clerical system.

There is a simple decimal plan which we are led to offer in this connection which has also been advanced in pamphlets and books treating definitely of retailers' interests. It must here be borne in mind that confusion and mistakes would likely occur if the gross expense were figured upon sales and the net profit upon cost. There should be uniform calculation.

The plan is this: Add the operating expense and the net profit in percentage figures, deduct the total reached through this addition from 100 per cent., and divide the cost of the article by the difference obtained.

This plan is of uniform application, and is merely converting an old decimal rule to an important service in the accountancy system of a successful retail business.

With suggestions regarding the determining of expenses, the bulletin concludes: "If the business is entirely new, the merchant must carefully estimate the ascertainable expenses, provide reasonably for contingencies, add interest upon the capital to be invested, and calculate the operating expense, which is the addition of these three items upon a conservative estimate of probable annual sales.

"In the case of a running business, the previous year's sales or an average of two or more years' sales and the previous year's operating expense, or the average of two or more years' operating expenses, may be taken as a basis for calculating the probable operating expense of the year to be provided for."

WHALEY TO QUIT N. Y. C.

Terminal Manager Is Appointed Traffic Head of New Haven Road.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A. H. Whaley of Providence was elected Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in charge of transportation, at a meeting of the Directors here to-day. He succeeds H. J. Horn, who is to become operating Vice President of the Boston & Maine Road.

Mr. Whaley is at present manager of the Grand Central Terminal and General Superintendent of the Electric Division of the New York Central.

He is 50 years old, and was born in Rhode Island. In 1877 he became a freight brakeman on the Providence & Worcester Railroad. He served as baggageman, conductor, station master, assistant train master, and general yard master, and upon the road's consolidation with the New Haven System in 1891 he was put in charge of train crews, with headquarters in Providence.

In 1896 he was made general agent of the terminals at Providence, and in 1899 was promoted to the Superintendency of what had then become the Worcester Division of the Consolidated Railroad. In this connection he played a prominent part in the electrification of the Providence, Warren & Bristol Line of his division.

Afterward Mr. Whaley became Superintendent of the New York Division of the New Haven Railway, in charge of the operation of that road from New York to New Haven.

In 1907 Mr. Whaley assumed his present position, and took charge not only of the operation of the Grand Central Terminal and the electrified zone of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, but of the multitudinous detail involved in the reconstruction of the terminal, and managed everything incident to the reconstructed property.

TRUST LAW MISAPPLIED.

Mail Order Houses Charged with Defeating Purpose of Sherman Act.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24.—"The Sherman anti-trust law, as applied in a number of cases against retail lumber dealers, is being employed to defeat the very purpose for which it was intended," said L. O. Boyle, former Attorney General of Kansas, to the Convention of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association to-day.

"The mail order houses are back of the suits against the retailers, in which it is charged that the retailers maintained black lists against certain dealers," said Mr. Boyle. "The Sherman law was enacted against great combinations of capital, to prevent them stamping out competition. Here we have great combinations of capital employing this law to squelch small independent dealers."

Buys Rochester Drug Stores.

The Riker-Hegeman Company, which owns more than eighty drug stores in New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities, has purchased from the Dake Drug Company of Rochester, N. Y., its two Main Street stores.

Appointed D., N. & P. Receivers.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—D. C. Dodge and S. M. Perry were to-day appointed receivers for the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railroad by Federal Judge R. E. Lewis. The receivership was asked by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York.

STEEL TRUST NOT DISSOLVING

Judge Gary Denies Reports That It Would Voluntarily Split Up.

Chairman E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation issued yesterday this denial of reports that the Corporation would voluntarily dissolve:

"There is no foundation whatever for the published statement that the Steel Corporation is going to seek voluntary dissolution, and that it will apply to the Supreme Court for directions how to go about it. The question has not been up for consideration by the Board of Directors, or the Finance Committee, or the officers of the Steel Corporation."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The rumor said to be current in Wall Street that the United States Steel Corporation is seeking a way to dissolve into its component parts and will next Monday go into the United States Supreme Court and ask for directions was pronounced "crazy rot," by a prominent official of the Department of Justice to-night when the matter was for the second time within a week called to his attention.

"It can be accepted that the United States Steel Corporation is not going into the United States Supreme Court to ask directions in regard to dissolution. There is no Federal statute under which a course is authorized just as there is no Federal statute under which trusts may be organized. If the Steel Trust wanted to dissolve voluntarily it would do so in New Jersey.

DISCUSSION AT CITY CLUB.

Education Association Considers Board's Relation to Government.

The Public Education Association at its conference at the City Club last evening discussed the question:

"What is the existing legal regulation of the Board of Education to the municipal government?"

The speakers were Deputy Controller Mathewson, Commissioner Abraham Stern, Dr. Frank P. Bachman, Leo Everett, and Frank B. Gilbert, chief of the law department of the State Education Department. In addition Dr. Frank Goodnow of the School Inquiry, and Thomas E. Finnegan of the State Education Department were invited to speak.

Names New Tea Censors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary MacVeagh appointed to-day the following new Tea Board to establish standard samples of pure tea, free of coloring matter, to govern importations during 1913, beginning about May 1: R. C. Morrison, Chicago; Charles B. Platt, San Francisco; H. G. Woodworth, Boston; E. R. Rogers, Tacoma, Wash.; C. E. Wyman, St. Paul; Herbert Perry, New York City, and George F. Mitchell, the Treasury Department's tea expert. The board will be convened in New York City Feb. 3, when it will select the standards.

Bumper Crops in Three Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Wheat production in Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand this season is one-third greater than in the previous season, totaling 821,000,000 bushels, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture to-day from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The production was 130.7 per cent. of that harvested last season. In all three countries bumper crops appeared to be the rule.

Increase Stock to $40,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 24.—The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company to-day filed an amendment to its charter with the Secretary of State, increasing its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000. It paid a filing fee of $10,000.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Regarding the present position of trade Dun's Review says:

Fundamental conditions continue very satisfactory and, except in the securities market which has displayed more or less uncertainty, there has been no change in the general feeling of confidence. Current reports from leading mercantile and industrial centres are especially cheerful, both as to present operations and the immediate outlook. The remarkable Winter weather is producing different effects in different localities and branches of business, causing some recession of activity in certain trades and an increase in other quarters. The absence of heavy snow over the Eastern part of the country has been very favorable to railroad traffic, and in the first two weeks of January gross earnings gained 15.3 per cent. over 1912, when the same roads, owing to adverse weather, reported a loss of 7.1 per cent. as compared with 1911.

In dry goods there is a continued conservative progress, with price advances announced in certain lines. Increasing activity is reported in the shoe trade. Statistics of bank clearings reflect the prevailing activity in commercial and industrial channels, total exchanges this week being 8.2 per cent. larger than last year and 11.5 per cent. above 1911. It is a notable and significant fact that at the very time of this large development in domestic trade our foreign commerce continues to expand.

Bradstreet's says:

Weather conditions and tariff talk have made for more irregularity in trade reports this week, while financial feeling has reflected marked changes in sentiment proceeding from peace negotiations progressing in the Near East. Moisture in the form of rain or snow has been more widely distributed this week than for a long time past, but this, while beneficial to Winter wheat as a whole and the Southern and Southwestern Winter-sown cereals, has retarded demand at retail throughout wide areas and resulted in a continuance of flood conditions or of fears of damage in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

In other sections, notably the East and Northeast, the weather has been too mild for the best interests of retail trade, which, however, has been artificially stimulated by clearance sales. Jobbing trade has varied with the sections affected, but, generally speaking, orders catering to current needs have been of good volume, and hesitancy in the wholesale lines has in many cases been because of a desire to see more clearly into the full scope and effect of tariff changes, which at present have textile schedules for their chief object.

Taken as a whole, a trade, wholesale and retail, combined, fully equal to or slightly in excess of last January, which was a month of dullness, is indicated, and the sections best situated are those with past good crop results, such as the Northwest, the Southwest, and parts of the Central West. In the Southeast trade and collections drag, while in the East and Northeast active occupation and good spending power of labor makes for a good, steady turnover.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1913.	Increase.
3d week Jan.	$207,112	$23,536
July 1-Jan. 21	6,662,193	806,974
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
3d week Jan.	$91,800	$2,300
July 1-Jan. 21	13,241,900	2,127,000
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO. (Mexican currency.)—		
2d week Jan.	121,893	*$2,651
July 1-Jan. 14	4,807,326	91,707
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO. (Mexican currency.)—		
2d week Jan.	866,277	*401,266
July 1-Jan. 14	34,412,259	*269,119
NORFOLK SOUTHERN—		
2d week Jan.	55,363	4,599
*Decrease.		

CANADIAN NORTHERN for December—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Av. mile	4,297	3,850	3,250
Gross	$2,122,000	$1,821,400	$1,285,400
Net	581,000	503,800	359,200
6 mos. gross	12,230,900	10,334,700	8,046,600
6 mos. net	3,453,000	2,945,100	2,491,000

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for December—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Miles road op.	7,036.31	7,083.05	52.34
Op. revenues	$6,222,855	$5,607,472	$615,913
Op. expenses	4,112,742	3,600,447	512,294
Net op. revenue	2,110,643	2,007,024	103,618
Outside operations:			
Net revenue	5,035	3,944	*3,907
Total net rev.	2,115,680	2,015,969	99,711
Taxes	257,823	234,774	17,332
Oper. income	1,858,417	1,781,194	107,223
Per cent. op. expenses (including taxes,) to op. revenues	69.74	66.89	1.35

Six months ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Miles road op.	7,054.72	7,068.82	*51.89
Op. revenues	35,250,918	32,347,236	2,902,781
Op. expenses	22,732,908	21,379,954	2,354,947
Net op. revenue	11,515,115	10,967,280	547,834
Outside operations:			
Net revenue	24,272	38,676	*14,404
Total net rev.	11,539,387	11,005,957	533,430
Taxes	1,288,972	1,218,652	20,320
Op. income	10,300,414	9,787,305	513,109
Per cent. op. expenses, (including taxes,) to op. revenues	70.56	69.86	0.98
*Decrease.			

To the increase in operating expenses maintenance contributed: Month, 35.03 per cent.; period, 39.02 per cent.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

KNITTED SILK TIES.

Manufacturer Says There Has Been No Decline in Sales.—New Offerings.

Despite the difference of opinion prevailing in local haberdashery circles regarding the position of knitted silk neckwear, there has so far this year, according to a representative manufacturer, been no appreciable change in the volume of business done in staple lines retailing at $1.50 to $4. Novelties, he asserted, were selling better than ever.

"Knitted neckwear offers too wide a field for it to die out," he continued. "New things are being brought out all the time, among the latest of which are full-fashioned, open-end scarfs in a number of fancy Jacquard effects. Blas-stripe effects in two, three and four tones, in which the stripes cannot be curled regardless of the strain to which they are subjected, and French ombré effects in silk and eight different shades are also shown. Knitted ascots are popular with the better class trade. One of the most novel offerings of the season is a crocheted scarf with Jacquard figures knitted in instead of embroidered. Knitted bat wing ties in accordion and crochet effects are being well taken for full dress and street wear."

DRY GOODS ARE ACTIVE.

Handkerchief Lines, in Colors, to be Feature of Coming Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"There has been a great deal of genuine enthusiasm in the dry goods business during the week. Sales for both immediate and future business are ahead of those of the same week last year.

"Roadmen are out with handkerchief lines for future delivery, and the volume of business booked at this early date surpasses all previous records. Orders placed on handkerchiefs have come mostly from buyers in the larger cities. Colors are a feature of the handkerchief styles for the coming season.

"Prices on Amoskeag staple ginghams were advanced to 6¾ cents this week. All cotton dress goods prices remained very firm, and deliveries on reorders are late, and many manufacturers will be delayed from thirty to forty days in delivering present orders.

"Woolen serges remain scarce and orders are being placed with manufacturers at value for deliveries extending into May and June."

MILLINERY RETAILERS BUSY.

Buyers Here in Large Numbers, and Many Novelties Are Offered.

Retail buyers are coming to the local millinery market in increasing numbers, and more activity is generally reported in this trade. Some of the importers have already had formal openings; others are still waiting for late shipments from Paris and getting in readiness for the season's influx. The bulk of the buyings is expected to be placed earlier than usual this season on account of the early Easter. The advance orders booked to date are generally said to compare very favorably with those of a year ago, and in some instances are considerably larger.

The feature of the Spring showings is the great number of novelties and the bright colors that predominate. Bulgarian shades are especially popular, and shapes, feathers, flowers and trimmings of all kind, are shown in various striking combinations. Small shapes are receiving the bulk of the attention. Trimmings are bought more liberally than in a number of years.

HEAVY KNIT GOODS SALES.

Practically All the Mills Have Full Capacity of Orders.

A few of the out-of-town buyers are still in the local knit goods market attending to the details of orders previously placed and covering their requirements for Fall, but the bulk of the buying has now been done and activity is gradually diminishing. The question of deliveries on Spring merchandise is still uppermost in the thoughts of buyers of both underwear and hosiery, and selling agents have received numerous requests to hurry up shipments. With the exception of a few that turn out only light-weight goods all the mills are behind from a month to six weeks on deliveries, due to the fact that Fall business continued so late they were unable to start on the production of Spring merchandise as early as usual.

The markets are both very strong and advances from 2½ to 5 per cent. on certain lines have been made during the week. Buying has been heavy and practically all the mills are sold up far ahead.

PRINTCLOTHS MORE ACTIVE.

There was more activity in the local printcloth market yesterday, with a much stronger demand reported for the wider goods. Printers seemed to be more inclined to place orders. Considerable trading was done in 38½-inch, 64-60s, and 39-inch, 80-80s, at 5 and 7 cents respectively for deliveries three or four months ahead. Quite a block of 38½-inch, 64-56s, changed hands at 4⅞c. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s...5 1-16c 38½-inch, 64-60s...5c
27-inch, 56-56s.....5¼c 38½-inch, 64-64s...5¼c
27-inch, 64-60s.....5¼c 39-inch, 68-72s.....5¾c
28-inch, 64-60s.....5¼c 39-inch, 72-76s.....6¼c
28-inch, 64-64s.....5c 39-inch, 80-80s...To bld
38½-inch, 60-52s, 4 11-16c

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6½c; brown sheetings, 3 yard, 7¼@7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 18½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¼@6¾c.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Shelton Electric Company manufacturers of vibratory appliances, massage machines, and electric hair-dryers, now at 13 West Forty-second Street, have engaged new quarters for a term of years in the building at 4 East Forty-second Street. They will occupy the entire first floor.

H. Wolff & Co., importers, are now located in the building at 20 East Twentieth Street.

The following officers of Berg Brothers, importers and jobbers of notions, 44 Lispenard Street, were elected at the recent annual meeting of the stockholders: President and Treasurer, David Berg; Vice President, Philip Berg; Secretary, M. P. Berg, and Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Leopold Hitsch.

Koronen Brothers, wholesale jewelers, now at 46 Maiden Lane, will take new quarters in the Lorsch Building, 37 Maiden Lane, about March 15.

Samuel Phillipson & Co., wholesale general merchandise, formerly located at Twelfth and Johnson Streets, Chicago, have just moved to their own new building at 828 West Twelfth Street, that city.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The call for beaded bags, buttons, and bandeaux in this market is quite unprecedented, and the feeling prevails in the fancy goods and notions trade that the demand for these goods will be even greater next month, when the buyers arrive in the local market.

Novelty ribbons in narrow widths are in good demand in millinery circles. There is an unusually good call for this merchandise in picot and flowered edges.

Imported Numedi feathers are selling well for Spring, and prices abroad have been advanced more than 50 per cent., it is said, on account of the limited supply obtainable and the increase in the demand.

Ribbed hosiery is still scarce and mills making this line are far behind on deliveries.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

An international commission has been appointed to examine into works in connection with the navigation of the Upper Rhine between Strassburg, Basel, Schaffhausen, and Lake Constance. The President is M. C. Jolles, Engineer in Chief and Director of the Rijkswaterstaat at Arnhem, (Holland.) The cost of the scheme for the improvement of the Upper Rhine is estimated at $8,500,000.

Kerosene oil is now consumed by the world to the extent of a million gallons daily. The United States output in 1912 was 220,000,000 gallons.

Copper production in the United States in 1912 attained a new high record—1,240,000,000 pounds, worth $200,000,000, an increase of 151,000,000 pounds over 1911.

Coal production in the United States in 1912, according to the Geological Survey, was 550,000,000 tons, surpassing the previous high record of 1910 by 10 per cent., and over double the production of 1902.

CROCKERY MARKET ACTIVE.

Larger Orders Reported—Scarcity of Merchandise in Retailers' Hands.

Buying was quite active in the local crockery and glassware market this week, and in many instances the individual orders were reported to be larger than usual. This feature was attributed both to the prevailing scarcity of merchandise in retailers' hands and the fear of still higher prices on certain lines following the recent advances.

Import orders for dinnerware, particularly English, were in several cases nearly double those for the corresponding week of a year ago. Japanese wares were said to be moving better than ever before. Manufacturers of lamps, plateaux and other special lines also participated in the activity.

According to the Crockery and Glass Journal's reports, the domestic potters continue busy, with new business more plentiful than at this time in 1912, despite the advances named. The glass exhibition in Pittsburgh featured the week in that field. Buyers were reported to be also active at the show.

LARGE FREIGHT CAR ORDER.

Pennsylvania Asks for Bids on 12,300 to Cost About $18,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system asked for bids yesterday on 12,300 new freight cars, which will cost approximately $18,000,000. Of these 2,300 will be to replace worn-out cars, and 10,000 will be in addition to the present equipment. The replacement will in all cases be cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, whereas the worn-out cars had only an average capacity of 60,000 pounds; there will be a net addition to the carrying capacity of the company of about 40,000 pounds a car. The replacements and additions will represent a net increase in carrying capacity of 440,000 tons.

The lines east of Pittsburgh will utilise 5,000 of the steel gondola cars, 1,300 wooden side gondola cars, and 1,000 refrigerator cars. The lines west of Pittsburgh will use 3,000 steel gondola cars, 1,000 wooden side gondola cars, 500 refrigerator and 500 box cars. It is expected that the gondola cars will cost about $1,200 each, the refrigerator cars $2,000 each, and the box cars $1,300 each. These purchases will be addition to orders placed in 1912 for a total of about $20,000,000 worth of freight cars.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cuban Scrap Iron Cut by Treaty—Sapphires Not Always Gems.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday decided that the reciprocity treaty with Cuba was sufficiently broad to cover scrap iron when it granted a reduction of 20 per cent. ad valorem on "products of the soil or industry of Cuba." The Collector at Philadelphia exacted full duty under paragraph 218 of the Tariff act of 1909.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co., and O. G. Hempstead & Son protested. Judge Fischer said that it was a close question whether scrap iron was a product since it results from wear and tear, but that the treaty should have a broad interpretation.

The General Electric Company gained duty at 20 per cent. on pieces of sapphire for bearings for motors. The Collector at Boston took duty at 50 per cent. for semi-precious stones. Judge Sharretts decided them to be non-enumerated manufactured articles.

Small pocket mirrors imported by W. C. Horn Bros. & Co. were held dutiable under the act of 1909 at 45 per cent. ad valorem as "mirrors." The importers asked 35 per cent on toys.

NEW YORK 'PHONES SLOW.

Much Quicker Service Up-State—Albany Answers to Calls Take Longest.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Tests of the speed of telephone operators, made by Inspectors of the Public Service Commission in various parts of the State, show that it takes longer to answer a telephone call in Albany than in any other city visited by the Inspectors. The average for Albany in 1912, according to the commission's report, was 6.4 seconds. In 1911 it was 5.5 seconds. In New York City, which has the largest telephone system in the world, the average was 6.4 seconds in 1912 and 6.6 in 1911.

Tests in other cities showed: Syracuse, 6.1 seconds; Watertown, 4.7; Ithaca, 4.6; Dunkirk, 4.4; Binghamton, 4.3; Cortland, 4.3; Jamestown, 4.2; Elmira, 4; Olean, 3.9; Rochester, 3.6; Corning, 3.6; Buffalo, 3.3; Batavia, 2.8.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hallenbeck-Hungerford Realty Corporation of Manhattan, $500,000; Henry C. Hallenbeck, Bernard Rix, Jeremiah R. Van Brunt, of No. 407 Pearl Street, Manhattan.

1,482 Broadway Corporation of Manhattan, realty, $300,000; Harry M. Durning, Ross A. Mackey, R. B. Coulson, No. 2,680 Broadway, New York City.

Knickerbocker Building and Mortgage Corporation of Brooklyn, realty, $100,000; Henry C. Decsen, Charles F. Jacobs, William M. King, No. 125 West 117th Street, New York City.

Radiant Amusement Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, theatricals, $25,000; Philip Goldson, Jack T. Harris, Julian T. Brandon, 602 West 139th Street, New York City.

Mulhall Remedy Company, incorporated, of Buffalo, drugs, $50,000; James Mulhall, James S. Thompson, Levant R. Vandervoort, North Tonawanda.

Shellas and Chesnutt, incorporated, of Sea Cliff, furniture, rugs, carpets, $150,000; George G. Shellas, Walter G. Chesnutt, Charles T. B. Rowe, 494 Sumner Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Blue Peter Cigarette Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, tobacco, $27,500; Lorenzo Semple, Oscar B. Van Sant, Jr., W. Evarts, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

The Gardiner-Lucas Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, confectionery, $50,000; Clement E. Gardiner, Albert Grier, William Byrd, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

Children's Own Publishing Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, $20,000; Lillian Elizabeth Roy, William Roy, Jr., Ines R. Roy, 1,501 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn.

E. W. Pierce, incorporated, of Hurleyville, general store, $15,000; E. W. Pierce, Daniel J. Pierce, Helen J. Pierce of Hurleyville.

Baumann Furniture Company, incorporated, of Brooklyn, furniture, rugs, carpets, $12,000; Amelia Baumann, George Scher, Louis R. Gaus of 819 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Sun Manufacturing Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, preparations for treatment of woods, $25,000; Charles Ortner, Henry A. Briner, Newton McGovern, 440 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Strauss Gleitsman Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, furs and skins, $10,000; Edward A. Brown, Adolph Gleitsman, Israel Gleitsman, 948 Longwood Avenue, Bronx.

H. F. Meistrell Heating Company, incorporated, of Brooklyn, $10,000; Henry F. Meistrell, Joseph N. Meistrell, Sarah G. Meistrell, 181 Bay 28th Street, Brooklyn.

S. and R. Cloak and Suit Manufacturing Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, men's women's and children's wear, $10,000; Hyman Sussman, Jacob Rosenblum, William Blick, 476 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Atlantic Transportation Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, trucking, $10,000; William T. Gridley, Albert B. Colton, Paul Englander, 302 Broadway, New York City.

Graham McDougal Silk Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, general merchandise, $10,000; Edwin M. Simpson, Robert M. Simpson, William H. Wooley, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Maxim Tricar Manufacturing Corporation of Manhattan, automobiles, $100,000; Otto Kuhnemah, Charles F. Noyotny, A. A. Meschutt, 43 Liberty Street, Ridgewood, N. J.

Brentmoer Knitting Mills, incorporated, of Manhattan, $35,000; Frederick L. Cramer, George Trask, L. E. Schlechter, 1,004 Simpson Street, Bronx.

Directors Film Corporation of Manhattan, moving pictures, $10,000; Charles S. Henry, second; Alfred L. Hodgett, Lawrence L. Driggs, 2 West Eighth Street, New York City.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Hillside Amusement Company, West Hoboken, $50,000, to conduct amusement resorts. Incorporators, John A. Mayer, Emil Hilpert-hauser, and Herman F. Smelling.

Imperial Tea Company, $100,000, New Brunswick, to deal in teas, etc. Incorporators, Adolf Janauer, Hedwig Janauer, and Max Gertau.

The Rapid Display Machine Company, Jersey City, $100,000, to deal in advertising novelties. Incorporators, John Lutz, Charles Leyens and William Gallmeyer.

Star Silica Company, Camden, $300,000, to manufacture silica. Incorporators, Johnas Griffiths, Walter M. Lefevre and Joseph M. Wilkins.

NOT TOO LOW A TARIFF.

Democrats Won't Cut Duties to Hurt Business, Says Underwood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Chairman Underwood of the House Committee on Ways and Means announced emphatically at the tariff hearing to-day that there was no intention of cutting the rates of duty so low along competitive lines as to ruin the business interests of the country. He took exception to intimations he attributed to Republican members that the Democratic majority of the committee purposed to make rates that would disturb business prosperity.

"I deny that there is any such intention," he said, following remarks of Representative Payne, ranking Republican member of the committee.

The committee, which heard the testimony of many manufacturers and importers on the flax, hemp, and jute schedules of the tariff, was not disposed to question the competitive character and luxury classification of many of the laces, embroideries, and other articles in the schedule. Mr. Underwood took occasion to agree as to some of them that their competitive status seemed to have been sustained, which is in favor of approximately the same rates on many items.

The entire schedule is one of the most profitable in the whole tariff scheme, and produced last year more than $49,000,000 of revenue, with duties averaging above 45 per cent. ad valorem. Some of these articles will be reduced to stimulate competition and bring revenue.

Witnesses on the wool schedule will testify on Monday, and sundries will be taken up on Wednesday.

The free list, administrative features, and miscellaneous matters will wind up the hearings on Jan. 31.

366 Business Failues This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 366 business failures in the United States, against 348 for the previous week and 426, 345, 295, and 311 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 134, New England, 36, Southern 91, Western 56, Northwestern 16, and Far Western 33. Canada had 43, against 37 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HERMAN LICHTENSTEIN, manufacturer of monuments and headstones, 117 Delancey Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,260 and assets of $20.

HARRY JACKS, residing at 600 Prospect Avenue, formerly a manufacturer of pants, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,874 and no assets. The largest creditor is the American Woolen Company, $1,514.

WITTENBERG & WOLBERG.—A petition has been filed against Benjamin Wittenberg and Samuel Wolberg, who compose the firm of Wittenberg & Wolberg, dealers in hardware and housefurnishing goods, in White Plains, by their creditors: Butler Brothers, $61; Samuel Somach, $96; Manhattan Enameled Ware Company, $48; New England Enameling Company, $58; Robert Murray, $197, and Herman Kornahrens, $57. Judge Holt appointed Tudor Jenks of Bronxville receiver, bond $500.

AMERICAN INFUSION STEEL PROCESS COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Guthrie E. Plante receiver for the American Infusion Steel Process Company of 60 Broadway; bond $1,500.

FARRINGTON & WHITNEY.—Judge Holt has appointed Augustus H. Skillin receiver for Farrington & Whitney, (corporation,) spice grinders, 376 Greenwich Street and at Bush Terminal, with authority to carry on the business for twenty days. The liabilities are $18,000 and assets $15,000.

CHARLES T. SCHLEICH.—Judge Holt has appointed William E. Lowther receiver for Charles T. Schleich, manufacturing jeweler, of 87 Nassau Street, on application of Louis Mann, a creditor, who said that he was informed at a meeting of creditors that a great part of the stock had been pawned. The stock left is estimated at $300, and outstanding accounts $1,000.

FRED STEINIG.—Judge Holt has appointed Frederick S. Marsell receiver for Fred Steinig, dairy products, 593 Columbus Avenue; bond $500.

R. & S. OUTFITTING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Dec. 9 against the R. & S. Outfitting Company, dealer in cloaks, suits, and furs, 18 West Twenty-third Street, on a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 30 cents cash and 5 cents note at three months. The liabilities were about $10,000.

KRIMKO BROTHERS.—Judge Holt has granted a motion to dismiss the petition filed on Dec. 30 against Krimko Brothers, dealers in dry goods, 1,023 Third Avenue, on the report of Samuel M. Hitchcock, special master, that the firm was solvent when the petition was filed. The liabilities were $2,929 and assets $4,000.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.—Schedules of Benjamin Davis, dealer in tinplate, 316 Bowery, show liabilities $139,196, and nominal assets $16,000. Among the creditors are the Otis Hill Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, $3,200; Carnahan Steel and Tinplate Company, Canton, Ohio, $2,514; Blanche Davis, $2,345; Eagle Smelting and Refining Works, $2,200, and Seneca Iron and Steel Company, Buffalo, $2,570.

M. J. LEVINSON & CO.—Schedules of Michael J. Levinson, trading as M. J. Levinson & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 15 West Seventeenth Street, show liabilities $9,242, and assets, consisting of stock and fixtures, value unknown; accounts, $296, and cash, $50.

MORRIS GOLDBERG.—Schedules of Morris Goldberg, dealer in cloaks and suits, 99 Division Street, show liabilities $7,500 and assets $1,970.

METROPOLITAN JEWELRY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Metropolitan Jewelry Company, 51 Maiden Lane, show liabilities $14,689 and assets $7,131. Among the creditors are R. A. Breidenbach, $1,275; Mrs. H. Meyrotts, Brooklyn, $1,022; Attleboro Chain Company $1,144, and Fonstenan & Cook Company, Attleboro, Mass., $2,150.

GEORGE E. TOOKER COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of George E. Tooker Company, lithographer, 2 Elm Street, show liabilities $12,511, nominal assets $7,008, and actual assets $2,694.

M. FRIEDMAN & CO.—Moses Friedman and William Duschines, who compose the firm of M. Friedman & Co., manufacturers of canes and umbrella handles, 468 West Broadway, have made an assignment to Irving L. Ernst. They were among the pioneers in this line of business, having started thirty-two years ago. Mr. Ernst said that the liabilities were $125,000, nominal assets about the same, and actual assets $5,000.

LUKATHER & WEINSIER.—Max Lukather and Harry Weinsier, who compose the firm of Lukather & Weinsier, clothing manufacturers, 40 Fourth Street, have made an assignment to Ralph M. Holzman. The liabilities are said to be $7,500.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Frank—H. & E. Gothberg Manufacturing Company, $146.
Altman, Benjamin—E. Schweinburg, $234.
Berger, Joseph, and Abraham Pollekoff—National Buckman Company, $227.
Bolz, George and Jacob—Blue and Queripel Company, Inc., $144.
Bishop, William T.—Brooklyn Union Publishing Company, costs, $109.
Boland, Reuben—S. J. Bloomingdale et al., $179.
Batt, Aaron—M. H. Phillips et al., $781.
Bowsky, Harry—M. J. Mandelbaum, $126.
Cameron, Alexander, Jr.—S. Neeser, $127.
Cohn, Leah—R. Rubel, $432.
Connell, Edward S.—R. Barnes, $131.
Davison, Fred J.—E. Arthur, $136.
Donohue, Jane—17th St. Realty Co., $126.
Doherty, Cornelius F.—J. J. Higgins, $397.
Donaldson, Robert J. (not summoned,) and Jacob Abbate—E. B. Claflin Company, $264.
Dietz, Louis A.—Sayers and Fisher Company, $226.
Edelman, Max—F. Singer, $436.
Einstein, George A.—G. J. Bauchis, $587.
Finkelstein, Israel—M. S. Orange, $1,100.
Fitzgerald, Mary A.—L. E. Miller, $544.
Friend, Arthur G.—Gimble Brothers, $265.
Fisher, Florence E.—C. C. A. Stoll, $311.
Greenblatt, Sarah—Standard Dress Suit Case Co., $140.
Gershel, Ben, or Benjamin—M. Cohen et al., $981.
Gregaling, Paul—F. K. Boehmcke et al., $232.
Hennet, Madge L.—H. D. Tudhope, $1,360.
Hose, Charles G.—R. H. Donnelley, $102.
Hass, Eugene—J. Fyles, $135.
Imperato, Augusta—I. K. Taylor, $6,116.
John H. Triplet Inc.—T. Koehler, $966.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—L. F. Greenfield et al., $447.
Same—T. M. Franck, $495.
Kramer, Joseph

HANUS FINDS SCHOOL SYSTEM DEFICIENT

Head of Investigating Experts Says That Reorganization Is Needed Here.

WORK TOO BUREAUCRATIC

Would Wipe Out Board of Superintendents Altogether and Put Examiners on Efficient Basis.

The long expected report of Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, head of the group of educational experts, who have been making a study of the New York City public school system was made public in part yesterday. The reports of the experts find the New York City school system gravely deficient in many respects, and recommend sweeping changes, amounting almost to a complete reorganization, in order to fit the schools to the practical needs of the majority of pupils.

In its report to the Board of Estimate, the Committee on School Inquiry, consisting of President John Purroy Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, Controller William A. Prendergast, and Borough President Cyrus C. Miller of the Bronx, explains that the part of the Hanus report made public yesterday consists of only Prof. Hanus's summary of some of the findings of the educational experts who conducted the investigation, with a summary by him of the general reforms recommended on the basis of those findings. The reports of the individual experts, it was explained, would be made public one by one, with an introductory summary of each by Prof. Hanus.

Eleven Specialists Employed.

Eleven specialists were employed by the Committee on School Inquiry under Prof. Hanus, each for a particular study and each nominated by him and working under his supervision and direction. These specialists and their subjects were:

Dr. Frank P. Bachman, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio, "Statistical Studies," "Promotion, Non-promotion, and Part Time," "Intermediate Schools," and "Method of Estimating the Need of Elementary School Teachers;" Dr. Edward C. Elliott, Director of the School of Education of the University of Wisconsin, "The System of Supervision and the Board of Examiners;" Dr. Jesse Burks, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Philadelphia, "The Compulsory Attendance Service;" Dr. Herman Schneider, Dean of the College of Engineering, University of Cincinnati, "Vocational (Industrial) Schools;" Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Director of School Affiliation and Assistant Professor of Education, University of Cincinnati, "Problems in Organization and Administration of High Schools;" Dr. Calvin O. Davis, Assistant Professor of Education, University of Michigan and Inspector of High Schools, "The Course of Study in High Schools;" Dr. Frank V. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Boston, Mass., "Commercial Education;" Dr. Henry H. Goddard, Director, Department of Psychological Research, New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls, "Ungraded Classes;" Stuart A. Courtis, head of Department of Science and Mathematics, Detroit Home and Day School, Detroit, Mich., "The Courtis Tests in Arithmetic;" Dr. Frank McMurry, Professor of Elementary Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, (a) "The Quality of Classroom Instruction," (b) "The Course of Study," (c) "The Supervision by the Principals;" Dr. Ernest C. Moore, Professor of Education, Yale University, "The Board of Education and Local Boards."

The report of Prof. Moore was rejected by the Committee on School Inquiry, on the ground that many of its assertions were not supported by evidence. Another report will be filed in its place, and is now under preparation by other experts.

The Committee on School Inquiry also employed other experts to report separately from the Hanus report on the physical plant and business administration of the schools.

In submitting to the committee the monographs of the eleven experts, Prof. Hanus summarizes the most important of the conclusions reached by them.

Thorough Reorganization Needed.

"It is clear," he says, "that in spite of the progress the public school system of New York City has made since the consolidation, it is seriously defective. It needs thorough reorganization in respect to its administration by the Board of Education and the supervisory staff; and in respect to its general system of supervision.

"The Board of Education needs a clear conception of its functions, and should come to close quarters with its work. In the general system of supervision, helpful co-operation under leadership should replace bureaucratic control.

"The Board of Superintendents fulfils no useful function, and should be abolished.

"The Board of Examiners is decidedly efficient, but needs reorganization to improve and maintain its efficiency.

"The quality of the teaching in the elementary schools, at least, is, in general, not good.

"The courses of study for elementary schools and for high schools need thoroughgoing revision, and flexibility should replace rigidity in their administration.

"The compulsory attendance service is inefficient; it emphasizes police functions rather than preventive measures, and the staff needs reorganization on a functional basis.

"The recognized advantages of intermediate schools in relieving congestion have not led to the further establishment of such schools, and no attempt has been made to realize the exceptional educational opportunities these schools afford.

"Promotions and non-promotions are not studied so as to yield a real basis for a maximum rate of promotion.

"Part-time classes should be abolished.

"The estimated need of teachers for elementary schools and for high schools is not based on indisputable and well-organized data.

"The provision for industrial education is so meagre as to be almost negligible; neither industrial nor commercial education is so maintained as to secure the necessary effective co-operation of industry and commerce, and co-operative and continuation schools are wholly absent.

"Habitual self-scrutiny and an appeal to well-conducted investigations and experiments to secure the necessary data to confirm or refute educational opinion and furnish the regulative for all the activities of the school system and for its adequate financial support are lacking."

Prof. Hanus explained that, while there were as yet no universally accepted standards by which the relative efficiency or inadequacy of educational aims and practices could be judged, it was possible by studying the practices of progressive school systems throughout the country to formulate the aims that determined their activities and that such formulations by different individuals would agree in representing in the main what the American people wanted their schools to do.

"I have attempted such a formulation," he said. "It has been accepted in most particulars by my associates, and in the absence of a universally accepted standard of what instruction in public school systems should offer, it has been used, together with the conclusions reached by my associates in their study of details, to estimate the adequacy or inadequacy of New York City's educational offering, so far as that offering was studied by us.

Outlines the General Needs.

"This attempt to formulate the aims and principles underlying the contemporary provision for and tendencies in American education should include the following:

"Public education should train efficient citizens—men and women who recognize and appreciate the common interests of our democratic society and are able to promote their progressive development.

"Public education should strive gradually to emancipate each pupil from external restraint and guidance, and thus render him self-directing—intellectually, morally, and physically stable, alert, vigorous, and active. Together with the instruction public education offers, it should therefore insist throughout on discipline that is wise, kindly, and firm, including appropriate punishment when it is needed—a discipline that insists on progressive conformity of conduct to insight, including habits of steady application and reasonable achievement.

"Public education should strive to render each pupil economically intelligent and efficient. It should direct each pupil's attention to a vocation to which he may reasonably aspire."

To reach these ends the public schools of this or any other American city, according to Prof. Hanus, must be so constituted as to provide means of appropriate and so far as possible complete general development for the pupil, and various kinds of vocational training adapted to the needs, tastes, and future callings of all pupils who pass at once from school to their life work, and for those who wish to improve themselves after they have gone to work.

Pictures the Model School.

With this end in view, Prof. Hanus outlined what the model school should provide as follows:

1. The elements of general culture, comprising

(a) A satisfactory command of the school arts—the three R's.

(b) An insight into, appreciation of, and power to deal with (1) the recorded ideals and experience of the race; and (2) all worthy interests of contemporary life, so far as they can be rendered interesting, intelligible, and accessible to children and youth of school age—that is to say, the school programme (programme of studies) must cover:

(a) The school arts—reading, writing, arithmetic.

(b) Language and literature (modern and ancient.)

(c) History, government, and economics.

(d) Art (pictorial and plastic art, constructive art, and music.)

(e) Mathematics.

(f) Natural science.

(g) Manual arts and domestic arts.

(h) Physical education, including physical training and athletics.

(i) Vocational guidance in

I. Kindergartens.

II. Elementary schools, with differentiated upper grades, and well articulated with the

III. High schools, having as wide a range of electives (administered under wise guidance) as possible.

2. Vocational training (training for specific social service) at the upper end of the elementary school in industrial and commercial schools, whether called secondary schools or not, in

(a) Day vocational schools for normal pupils over fourteen years of age, whether they have completed an eight years' elementary school course or not, and who will not go to a high school.

(b) Day co-operative and continuation schools (vocational) for pupils fourteen to eighteen years of age who cannot afford or will not take the time to attend a day vocational school.

(c) Evening continuation schools, vocational and non-vocational, for pupils over eighteen years of age who are at work during the daytime.

(d) Vocational high schools—vocational schools of secondary grade.

(1) High schools of commerce.

(2) High schools of practical arts (technical high schools.)

(3) Agricultural high schools.

In addition to this, however, he declared, the American public school system must also take cognizance of the needs and requirements of its abnormal or exceptional children, and he recommends the establishment of separate schools or classes for cripples, anaemic and tubercular children, incorrigibles and truants, blind, deaf and mentally defective children.

"New York City," he adds in conclusion, "meets the foregoing standard of educational opportunity only partially, and in some respects hardly at all."

'THE MONEY GETTER' CAUGHT

Eight-Year-Old Athlete Reaped a Harvest in Saloons.

Respectability in the form of Agent McLaughlin of the Children's Society has overtaken Morris Hindin, eight years old, known to the east side as "Morris the Money Getter." So great was the money getter's fame as an acrobat in the saloons where he did "stunts" in return for what change he could acquire afterward that it got to the ears of those whose duty it is to keep little boys from demoralising environments.

Policeman Willis of the East Fifth Street Station found Morris in the neighborhood of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. When he was taken before Mr. McLaughlin of the Children's Society yesterday he showed his prowess as an athlete. First he doubled up like a porcupine. Then he turned a "flip" and followed that by balancing himself on his head. In that position he bumped across the floor.

Later the boy was taken before Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court, where he said he lived at 537 East Thirteenth Street. He told the Justice that he frequently made from $1 to $2 a night by his performances, and gave the money to his father. His father, Samuel Hindin, asserted that the boy had given him but $1 several months ago. He said he understood his son spent his earnings on cigarettes and older boys who accompanied him on his nightly exhibition rounds.

Morris was then remanded to the custody of the Children's Society until Jan. 28, when he will be examined again.

Another boy, who was found by Policeman Knapp walking along the New York Central tracks at Spuyten Duyvil, said that he was on his way to Nebraska to fight Indians. He was identified by the society as George Mastriano, 11 years old, of 514 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. The society has fourteen records against members of Mastriano's family.

RINTELEN WINS WILL FIGHT.

Retrial of $100,000 Estate Contest a Victory for Nephew.

Joseph C. Rintelen won his fight to have set aside the will of his aunt, Miss Elizabeth Rintelen, who died in the Summer of 1911, leaving an estate valued at about $160,000 to the family of the late Frank Schaefer, a truckman living in Woodhaven, L. I., when a jury before Justice Benedict in the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City, last evening returned a verdict sustaining young Rintelen's contest. The jury found that Miss Rintelen was not of sound mind nor mentally capable of making a will when she signed the document purporting to be her will on Dec. 11, 1908.

This verdict for the time being disposes of an action which aroused considerable interest throughout Queens and Brooklyn. Miss Rintelen was the daughter of the late Adam C. Rintelen, who years ago made a fortune in the Bronx. She was adjudged an incompetent on July 13, 1904, on the application of Schaefer, who took her to his home in Woodhaven, and then again on Dec. 28, 1905, she was declared competent, also on the petition of Schaefer. It was between that period and her death that she made her will in favor of the Schaefer family, naming Miss Rose Schaefer as executrix and leaving $1,000 to her nephew Joseph C. Rintelen on condition that he did not contest the will. Surrogate Daniel Noble admitted the will to probate, and several months ago on a trial before a jury the will was upheld. This verdict was set aside by the Appellate Division, which sent the case back for retrial. The attorneys representing the Schaefer family will take an appeal.

"BARONESS" LOSES ESTATE.

Transferred to Her Sisters When She Married von Koenitz.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard decided yesterday that the property of Louise Ewen von Koenitz, who married "Baron" Boto von Koenitz, is to remain in the hands of the two sisters of the "Baroness." Because she had feared that Von Koenitz might get possession of her property, which is estimated at more than $375,000 in bonds and stocks and an unknown amount of real estate, it seems that the "Baroness" had in 1910 transferred all her property to her two sisters, the Misses Eliza M. and Caroline Ewen, reserving for herself only the income of it for life. Later, when she obtained an annulment in May, 1911, of her marriage to von Koenitz, she asked that the property be returned to her. One of the sisters, Miss Caroline Ewen, consented, but the other refused and took the matter to court. In making his decision the Justice said:

"It seems to me that when Louise by deed absolute on its face conveyed the real property to her sisters, she thereby lost all power to in any way control any disposition of that property which her sisters might make and she has no power thereafter to impose any conditions."

A Child Labor Church Service.

A special service in the interest of the protection of children from the dangers of child labor will be held in the French Church of the Holy Spirit, (Eglise du Saint-Esprit) 45-47 East Twenty-seventh Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Speakers will be Dr. Gardner of the Polyclinque of New York; Prof. Meyland of Columbia, and Miss J. J. Eschanbrenner of the National Child Labor Committee. The service will be under the direction of the pastor of the church.

MRS. THAW OPPOSES HABEAS CORPUS BILL

Asks State Bar Association Not to Press Measure Aimed Against Her Son.

EX-GOV. BOIES JOINS APPEAL

Says Thaw Is Not in Prison as Punishment and Should Have a Chance to Prove Sanity.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24.—Fearful that the New York State Bar Association will take action at its State meeting this year, calling on the Legislature to debar the criminally insane from the benefit of the act of habeas corpus, which would stop Harry K. Thaw from further efforts at seeking his release from Matteawan, or any other institution for the insane in New York State, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, his mother, has addressed a letter to the members of the New York State Bar Association, which reads as follows:

To the members of the New York State Bar Association:

I am informed that the same committee of your honorable body, to whose action in 1910 reference is made in the inclosed letter of ex-Gov. Boies, is about to make another report at your meeting in Utica.

As I am personally referred to in its report of 1910 (see proceedings of New York State Bar Association, Vol. 33, Page 396), it will, I know, not be deemed improper or presumptuous for me to address you upon the subject. I do this, however, simply to bring to your attention the following letter of ex-Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa, himself a distinguished jurist and still a member of the Bar of the State of New York.

I will only add that, since it is apparent that every report of your committee has been dictated by a desire to prevent the release of my son from a hospital for the criminal insane, I trust that I may be permitted to express the hope that your body may not be influenced to recommend legislation which I am advised may fairly be characterised as ex post facto legislation.

I trust, also, that you may hesitate long before you wear the appearance of prejudging any application which I or any other petitioner may make to the courts, or the appearance of seeking to tamper with their conscience or other independence.

Yours Very Respectfully,
MARY COPLEY THAW.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 20, 1913.

In the open letter of ex-Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa, which Mrs. Thaw inclosed with her own, the writer asks the members of the Bar Association not "to shut the doors of the courts of your State against one particular individual—Harry K. Thaw." He severely criticises the language of the report of a committee of the association, recommending changes in the laws to prevent successive applications for the writ of habeas corpus by persons confined in the State Asylums for the criminal insane as unprofessional, in that, among other things, it characterizes the shooting of Stanford White as "a foul and cowardly murder," whereas (says Mr. Boies), it was "an act of overwhelming misfortune," of Thaw's, "that should excite the sympathy, instead of the revenge, of every human mind." After developing his thesis that Thaw "was not sent to the asylum for the purpose of punishment, that instead thereof, he was sent for the purpose of humane treatment, and as a protection of others against the acts of an insane man." Mr. Boies says:

"You know the very day he recovers his reason he is entitled to his liberty. You also know that to lend your great influence to deprive him of that right would be an ignoble act, if not a monstrous crime.

"What I want to see for this man is a fair and impartial trial of the only question that has not already been settled in his case by solemn adjudication of competent courts, and that is, the question of the present condition of his mind. If he is now sane, he is as much entitled to his liberty as any other living man. If, on the other hand, he is still insane, and his freedom would endanger the lives or persons or others, he should be confined, not for punishment, but for his own benefit and the safety of others."

TO WORK FOR MOUNT VERNON

Society Formed to Build Up City—Water Supply Taken Up.

Well-known bankers, merchants, real estate brokers, railroad men, and city officials attended a dinner in Elks Hall, at Mount Vernon last night and formed an organization for the purpose of "boosting" Mount Vernon. H. S. Dickson of the First National Bank was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and Mayor Edwin W. Fiske was toastmaster. They resolved to try and double the population of the city, to obtain more rapid transit facilities and to work for the interest of the city in general.

Mayor Fiske said that at a conference yesterday with the Board of Water Supply of New York, it was practically decided to allow Mount Vernon to tap the Catskill water supply. If the price to be paid to New York City cannot be decided upon it will be fixed by the State Board of Water Conservation. Among the other speakers were President Leverett S. Miller, of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company; Francis A. Stratton, President of the Westchester Lighting Company; Joseph S. Wood, L. V. Babcock and P. V. Lockwood, of the New York Central System.

WILL OF A COUNTESS FILED.

Widow of Count Charles de Montsaulnin Had Property Here.

The will of Anna Elliot Morris Zborowski de Montsaulnin, widow of Count Charles de Montsaulnin, of 5 Rue Nitot, Paris, France, who filed for probate yesterday at the Surrogates' Court. The estate of the Countess, who died Jan. 6, 1912, is not estimated, the petition merely saying that it is more than $10,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty.

The will is dated March 26, 1912, and says that another will had been drawn disposing of property in England and France. Two daughters, Anna Marie Madeleine de Montsaulnin, wife of Count Roland du Luart, of 185 Rue de la Pompe, Paris, and Marguerite Diane Solange de Montsaulnin, wife of Vicomte Herve de Gourcuff, of 62a Rue Pierre Charron, Paris, receive all the property in the United States in equal shares.

MARSHALLS CHOOSE A HOTEL

Will Not Have a House While in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Vice President-elect Thomas R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall have determined not to take a house in Washington but will live in a hotel during their four years' residence here after March 4. Accommodations have been engaged by the Vice President-elect's secretary, Mark Thistlwaite, in a hotel within three blocks of the White House.

The decision of Gov. and Mrs. Marshall to settle down to hotel life is taken by Capital society to mean that they will not entertain much the coming Administration and there is disappointment in consequence.

Held for Chicago Diamond Murder.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 24.—George Cramer, wanted in Chicago in connection with the murder of Joseph H. Logue, a diamond merchant, was arrested here early to-day. He stoutly maintained his innocence of the murder. Chicago detectives said a letter signed by Cramer, who has been convicted of burglary, was found among the effects of Logue, requesting the latter to sell sixty pounds of silver.

DICTOGRAPH IN COURT.

One Set Up to Show How Extortion Evidence Was Obtained.

A demonstration of the work of the dictograph was made before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday, when one was set up in court and its workings explained to the jury in the case of Mrs. Frances Dio, on trial for attempted extortion.

Mrs. Dio is a fortune teller living at 190 East Third Street. She is accused of having attempted to extort $1,900 from Dr. Samuel Tandlich of 624 Lexington Avenue. The principal witness against her was Max Erlich, a lawyer, who represented her in dealings with Dr. Tandlich, and whose conversation was recorded by the police by the use of a dictograph, which had been placed in Dr. Tandlich's office.

According to the complaint, Dr. Tandlich had been receiving threatening letters. One of them instructed him to leave $1,000 with Mrs. Dio. Dr. Tandlich told his troubles to the police, and two detectives visited Mrs. Dio. She said a man who was boarding with her had sent the letters. The detectives told her she should advise the boarder to send a lawyer to see Dr. Tandlich. They then went back to the Doctor's office and installed a dictograph. After Erlich had visited Dr. Tandlich Mrs. Dio was arrested.

Erlich testified yesterday that he acted simply as legal advisor for Mrs. Dio, and had no knowledge that she ever attempted to blackmail the doctor.

In order to demonstrate how it was possible for the detectives to hear the conversation which took place in the doctor's office, Assistant District Attorney Bestwick introduced the dictograph in evidence. The trial will be continued today.

FILIPINOS GOOD PRINTERS.

Only a Few Americans Left Now in Manila Government Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The evolution of the personnel of the Bureau of Printing of the Philippines from an all-American force in 1902 to one containing 94 per cent. of Filipinos, is the basis of a report by John S. Leech, Director of the institution. Of this native element apprentices constitute 63.63 per cent.

Mr. Leech says the shop is graduating workmen who would be a credit to their trade in any country. By a system of instruction in office organization and management the more promising apprentices are being fitted for positions requiring administrative and executive ability.

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OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Pennsylvania....Feb. 1, 1 P. M.
Prss. Lincoln...Feb. 6, 9 A. M.
Amerika.....Feb. 8, 10 A. M.
†Patricia.....Feb. 19, 9 A. M.
†Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.

S. S. IMPERATOR
THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP
will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 7, arriving here May 14. Books now open for season starting May 17th. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons)... Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons)... Mar. 11, 10 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg...April 5, 9 A. M.
S. S. Moltke (15,500 Tons)... April 19, 2:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg...May 20, 9 A. M.
*Omits call at Algiers and Madeira.

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NOW IS THE TIME to book for
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See the Canal Before Its Completion!
EIGHT THREE CRUISES
March 11, by S. S. Victoria Luise.
28 Days.....$175 and up.
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To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
Scotland, Orkney & Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway.
From Hamburg during June, July, and August by S. S. Victoria Luise, S. S. Bismarck & S. S. Meteor.
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CITIZENS' LINE
TO ALBANY & TROY
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Speedy, Palatial Steamers, every evening, Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.), 6 P. M. No other stop.
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STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Majestic, Jan. 26, 9 A.M. | *Oceanic.....Feb. 8
New York.....Feb. 1 | Philadelphia...Feb. 15
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Fiymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Majestic...Jan. 25, 9 A.M. | Oceanic.....Feb. 8
*New York, Feb. 1, 9:30 A.M. | *Philadelphia, Feb. 15
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon | Celtic.....Mar. 6
Baltic...Feb. 20, noon | Baltic.....Mar. 20
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic.....Feb. 2 | Canopic.....Mar. 15
Cruises from New York

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 59, N. R.
Minn'polis, Feb. 1, 1:30 P.M. | Minne'aska, Feb. 15
Minn'ka, Feb. 8, 10:30 A.M. | Minneto'ka, Feb. 22

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N. Y.—London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland...Jan. 29 | Kroonland.....Feb. 12
Lapland.....Feb. 5 | Zeeland.....Feb. 19

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Apr. 16, 1 A. M. June 4
May 14, 1 A. M. June 25
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMPANIA, Jan. 29, 1 A.M. CAMPANIA, Feb. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M.
*CARMANIA, Feb. 5, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A. M.
*Omits call at Queenstown.
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Sailing hour noon. See itineraries.
ULTONIA, Feb. 12 PANNONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22
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CARONIA, Jan. 30, May 15
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*Ryndam, Feb. 4 | New Amsterdam, Feb. 28
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 7:15 | Sun sets, 5:09 | Moon rises, 9:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:41	10:12	3:28	4:02
Governors Island	10:09	10:32	3:57	4:31
Hell Gate	11:50	12:23	5:37	6:11

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 24.

SS Majestic, Queenstown, Jan. 16.
SS Cincinnati, Palermo, Jan. 10.
SS Barbara, Messina, Jan. 11.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta, Jan. 14.
SS Tennyson, Barbados, Jan. 17.
SS Cristopher, Barbados, Jan. 16.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 18.
SS El Siglo, New Orleans, Jan. 19.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Jan. 21.
SS Suriname, Trinidad, Jan. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Sant' Anna	Gibraltar	Jan. 16
Mesaba	London	Jan. 7
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Dec. 26
Staffordshire	Lisbon	Jan. 6
Bitonian	Antwerp	Jan. 7
Virginia	Oran	Jan. 7
Moscenico	Leghorn	Dec. 26
Metapan	Santa Marta	Jan. 14
Santiago	Galveston	Jan. 18
Cymric	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Jan. 10
St. Laurent	Vigo	Jan. 13
Cambrian King	Dunkirk	Jan. 3
Gerty	Marseilles	Dec. 23
Grenada	Port of Spain	Jan. 17
Javary	Barbados	Jan. 18
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Jan. 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Campania	Liverpool	Jan. 19
El Segundo	Sabine	Jan. 19
Jalisco	Fayal	Jan. 11

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Buys Old Flats in East Ninety-sixth Street for Apartment House Site — The Old Whitney Mansion Being Demolished—Activity in the Bronx and Suburban Market.

Closely following the large speculative purchase made by Klein & Jackson of a 100-foot plot on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, yesterday from James A. Farley comes another large deal in that upper Fifth Avenue locality, the buyer in this case being Mr. Farley. From John W. Brice he has purchased through Duff & Conger the row of five old-fashioned flats at 38 to 46 East Ninety-sixth Street, adjoining the six-story Woodward Hall apartment on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue.

The plot just acquired by James A. Farley has a frontage of 100 feet by 100.8 deep. The property has been held at $150,000. No plans for immediate improvement are contemplated, but unless sold to a builder the new owner will improve the property in the near future with a twelve-story apartment. Ninety-sixth Street is a wide thoroughfare and offers an excellent opportunity for a high-class improvement of this character in that neighborhood.

Tearing Down Whitney Mansion.

Wreckers began yesterday to tear down the famous Whitney mansion on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The building with the adjoining one at 782 Fifth Avenue have been sold for less than $1,000,000 by the new owners to the C. H. Southard Company, which has received the contract to tear down the buildings, and the work will be completed within fifty days. The property will be utilized for business uses.

The new owners, known as the 734 Fifth Avenue Company, of which August Heckscher is the head, took title to the property a few days ago, having purchased the plot from Harry Payne Whitney for about $2,000,000, and they have just given a mortgage for five years for $1,750,000. It is estimated that it will cost about $10,000 to tear down the present dwellings.

Operators Buy the Decker Building.

The eleven-story Decker Building at 33 Union Square has been sold to Lowenfeld & Prager by William F. Decker of New York and William Maucher of Neustadt, Germany.

The lot on which this structure stands, 80.6 by 150 feet, with a right of way in the rear to Sixteenth Street, was purchased a year ago by the new owners from Justice John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Alice S. Wheelock, and Mrs. Mary A. Remeys, subject to the lease of Decker & Maucher.

By the purchase of the building Lowenfeld & Prager now become the sole owners of both land and building. The Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers.

Old East Side Buildings Sold.

The three old buildings at 57 and 59 Catharine Street and 3 Monroe Street, forming the northeast corner of the above thoroughfare, have been sold by the Howard Crosby estate to Lowenfeld & Prager for speculation. The structures occupy a plot 47.10 by 90.7, by irregular. The buyers have also contracted to purchase from the Crosby estate, the four-story building, on lot 25 by 87.6, at 205 East Broadway, between Jefferson and Clinton Streets. The properties have not changed hands for half a century. The firm of Leonard J. Carpenter negotiated both sales.

The Private Dwelling Market.

H. K. Brightman has sold to a client of Phillip Steinman & Son for occupancy, one of the King model row of private dwellings, at 259 West 130th Street, on a lot 19 by 100 feet.

Pennington Whitehead, as trustee of the Haggerty estate, has sold 621 West 138th Street a three-story stone front dwelling, on lot 15 by 99.11, located 285 feet west of Broadway.

The Mary Jane Stafford estate has sold to Lowine & Kempner, 332 West Twentieth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 92. A. A. Hageman was the broker.

John C. Clancy & Co. sold 339 and 335 West Fifty-eighth Street, two four-story and basement dwellings, on plot 42.10 by 100.5, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

St. James Court Sold.

The St. James Court, a seven-story elevator apartment house, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street has been sold to an investor by the Leicestershire Realty Company, of which Franklin Pettit is President.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Solon Singer has purchased from Holzwasser & Co., 1,359 and 1,361 Fifth Avenue, two five-story flats, on a lot 50 by 100 feet, located between 118th and 114th Street. No. 1,361 has been resold to Isaac Hutkoff for investment. Phillip Steinman & Son negotiated both transactions.

William Goldschmid has sold for Jacob Schleich the five story flat situated at 110 East Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100 feet, to John Scharsberger for investment. Wallace & Meyers in conjunction with Lowenthal & Davis have sold for Albert F. Mando 229 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story double tenement on lot 20 by 100.5, to Mr. Davis for investment.

The Kenton Realty Company (Fisher and Irving I. Levine and I. H. Kempner) has sold 858 Tenth Avenue, a five-story building on lot 25.2 by 80.6, to an investor.

Bronx.

The Bronx County Construction Company has sold to a client of Arthur Weyl and Company the one-story taxpayer on the southeast corner of 166th Street and Boston Road. The building occupies a plot 106 by 98 by irregular, and the property has been held at $60,000.

The John W. Carnish Construction Company has sold to an investor for occupancy the one-family dwelling, 1,822 Marmion Avenue, east of 175th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company has recently sold the following two-story one-family brick dwellings at Mapleton Park: No. 2,162 Sixty-sixth Street to H. S. Murphy; 2,143 Sixty-seventh Street to W. S. Talmadge; 2,032 Sixty-third Street to J. W. Brown; 2,108 Sixty-seventh Street to J. Paski; 2,090 Sixty-third Street to H. Schneider; 2,084 Sixty-third Street to J. W. Barker; 1,936 Sixty-fifth Street to Joseph Miller; 1,954 Sixty-fifth Street to Edward Miller; 1,980 Sixty-fifth Street to Mrs. Cohick, and 2,101 Sixty-seventh Street to Mr. Aron.

Famous Wooley Farm Sold.

The John T. Wooley farm, consisting of about ninety acres at Lake Success, near Great Neck, Long Island, has been purchased by a prominent physician of Manhattan.

The William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., place adjoins the Wooley farm on the west, while on the north are the summer homes of Elverton R. Chapman, Payne Whitney and Joseph P. Grace. Along the eastern and southern lines is the Motor Parkway. The buyer plans to erect a spacious home in the centre of the property. G. Smith Stanton, the broker in the transaction, reports the price as $2,000 per acre.

Long Island.

The Queens Land and Title Company has sold at Massapequa to C. A. Finninger a plot 40 by 100 in Main Street, to W. R. Taylor a plot 100 by 100 in Central Avenue, to C. F. Gilpin a plot 40 by 100 in Central Avenue, to D. C. Pryor a plot 40 by 100 in Franklin Avenue, to A. D. Ives a plot 60 by 100 in Pittsburgh Avenue, to Ellis & Bouse a plot 120 by 100 corner of Central and Grand Avenues.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold on the Estates of Great Neck to J. Hines of Great Neck a plot having a frontage of 80 feet on Cedar Drive and a depth of 121 feet. It is the intention of Mr. Hines to erect a residence upon said plot from plans drawn by George J. Hardway.

The F. C. Ward of Oneonta, N. Y., a plot with a frontage of 69 feet on Hillside Avenue, having a depth of 153 feet. The purchaser will erect a residence of Dutch colonial type.

The same company has sold at Cedarhurst to Miss Nellie Byrne a plot having a frontage of 40 feet on Cedarhurst Avenue 150 feet north of Maple Street.

Recent Buyers.

Edward E. Hannan is the purchaser of Convent Avenue and 151st Street, sold by the Bruce estate.

$100,000 Home for Working Girls.

Plans for a hotel for working girls to be erected for Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have been filed with Building Superintendent Miller. It will be known as the Anthony Home, and will be built at 119 and 121 West Twenty-ninth Street, west of Lexington Avenue, seven stories high, with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 88.9 feet.

The façade will be of brick and limestone in a Colonial design. The hotel will provide accommodations for about 100 girls, whom it is intended to board and room for about $3.50 per week. Valentine & Kissam, the architects, estimate the cost at $100,000.

Montgomery-Ward Company to Locate in Bush Terminal.

The Montgomery-Ward Company of Chicago, one of the largest mail order houses in the West, are reported to have closed an agreement to rent a large area of space in the Bush Terminal Company's plant in South Brooklyn, and will be its largest single tenant.

The terms of the lease or the amount of the space to be occupied by the firm, which takes the location for its branch in the East, could not be ascertained, but it is understood that it will occupy several floors in the largest building in the terminal.

To Remodel Old Armory.

Plans have been filed for preparing the old Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in the block bounded by Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, Columbus Avenue and Broadway, for the First Battery, which is soon to occupy the building. New windows will be installed in the Columbus Avenue side, and arches built in the Sixty-eighth Street side and stalls put in on the first floor at an estimated cost of $25,000. Elisha H. Janes is the architect.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased for the Motor Mart Company of New York, represented by the John J. Clancy Company, to the Pacific Motor Car Exchange Company the store and basement containing 18,000 square feet on the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street for a term of years.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., have leased the store and basement at 465 and 467 Broome Street to the Knit Goods Exchange for Carstein & Linnekin, and the store and basement at 106 Prince Street to Litt & Nelson for a term of years.

The Victor Levi Realty Company has leased for Morris S. Herman to a client the store and basement at 68 and 70 Grand Street for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $20,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 301 and 303, s s, 71.8 ft e of Scammel St, 43.9x82.9x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, National Academy of Design, $87,000.

117th St, 420 East, s s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8 x100.11, three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles H. Lowerre, $6,500.

117th St, 422 East, s s, 260.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles H. Lowerre, $6,500.

117th St, 424 East, s s, 277.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Beatrice W. Miller, $6,550.

127th St, 245 West, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Germania Life Insurance Co., $12,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

129th St, 35 and 37 West, n s, 201.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, six-story tenement; foreclosure, to Louis Morris, $70,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

112th St, 46 and 48 East, s s, 110.3 ft e of Madison Av, 40.8x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Saul Singer, $46,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Zane Av, (Leland Av, 1,610,) n e corner of Old Road, 75.1x79.1x100.1, Van Nest; foreclosure, adjourned to Jan. 28.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

20th St, 119 and 121 East, for a seven-story hotel, 50x98.9; F. L. Morrian, Tarrytown, N. Y., owner; Valentine & Kissam, 246 4th Av, architects, $100,000.

3d Av, w s, 49.2 ft n of 102d St, for a two-story picture show, 21.6x102.6; A. Kreuder, 1,421 Madison Av, owner; M. Langer, 21 East 126th St, architect, $6,000.

9th Av, n e corner of Little West 12th St, for a six-story warehouse, 61x77.4; V. Astor, 28 West 26th St, owner; C. G. La Farge, E. W. Harris, and C. H. Cullen, 25 East 26th St, architects, $38,000.

Courtlandt Av, w s, 95.4 ft n of 149th St, one-story brick garage, 36.2x37.2; Central Union Gas Company, 124 East 15th St, owners; W. Cullen Morris, 124 East 15th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

Van Nest Railroad Yard, 122, West Bear Swamp Road, one-story brick storage, 100x100; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., 1854 St and Willis Av, owners; P. B. Spencer, 1854 St and Willis Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bleecker St, 94 and 100, to an eight-story store and lofts; H. B. Brandegee, Brooklina, Mass., owner; A. G. Boland, 1,044 Woodycrest Av, Bronx, architect, $11,000.

85th St, 2 to 22 West and 84th St, 1½ to 9 West, to a two-story department store; J. Claflin and L. Steward, owners; James McCreery & Co., lessee; Goldwin, Starrett and Van Vleck, 45 East 17th St, architects, $60,000.

54th St, 12 West, to a four-story dwelling; J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., 13 West 54th St., owner; R. Candler, 10 East 33d St, architect, $17,000.

60th St, 6th St, Columbus Av, and Broadway, to a one, two, and three-story armory; city, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 46th St, architect, $75,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address given party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w cor 99th St, 75x100, (partition Dec. 10, 1912;) Algernon S. Norton, ref., to Leo S. & Alex. E. Bing, 2,176 Broadway; (mtg $100,000.) Jan. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

ANDERSON PL, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Joseph Kaufman to Mary G. Davis, 1,370 Broadway, prior mtg $135,000, Jan. 15, due Sept. 15, 1913; 6 per cent bonds; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $16,500

72D ST, 428 East, 20x102.2; Netty Cohn and others to Bertha Cohn, Bayonne, N. J. Jan. 4; 1 yr; mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Cohn, 115 Broadway $2,000

78TH ST, 10 East, 17x102.2; William A. Prime to Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St, Jan. 24; 1 year, per cent as per bond; attorney, Geller R. & H., 32 Exchange Place $42,000

98TH ST, e s, 158 ft s of 3d Av, 25x100; Kimmie Wachter to Charles Faeth, 607 Eagle Av, Jan. 14; 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $800

146TH ST, 424 West, 37.6x90.11; Annie Tenar to Alexander Levy, 442 83d St., Brooklyn, prior mtg $37,000, Jan. 14, due April 30, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Heyman, 39 Broadway $5,000

Bronx.

LOTS 196, 197, 198, and 200, map of McGraw estate; Ellas M. Hughes to Martha J. Arrow, 2,523 Westchester Av, Jan. 23, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

LOTS 56 and 57, block 29, map Section 1, Bathgate estate; Frederick Gambel to James Brooks, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; Attorney, Tompkins, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. $1,000

LOT 403, map from Charles Berrian; James A. Regan to Corporate Mortgage Co., 27 Cedar St, Jan. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,250

OAK TERRACE, n s, 125 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x100; Bosebel Building Co. to Libbie M. Lyon, 28 West 105th St, Jan. 22, 6 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $2,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 134.8 ft n of Aldus St, 120x irregular; Boulevard Theatre and Realty Corporation to City Mortgage Co, 15 Wall St, Jan. 23, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $200,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, prior mtg $200,000, Jan. 23, due Aug. 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $60,000

UNION AV, 1,055, w s, 18.3x—; Karl Hoffner to Rachel L. Bartley, New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 22, due Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

WHEELER AV, 121 and 125, w s, 40x100; Mercury Realty Co. to D. Gesina Hildebrand, 363 Fort Washington Av, and others, executrix, Jan. 23, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $21,500

131ST ST, 436 to 442 East, 150x200; Canton Realty Co. to Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Broadway, Jan. 23, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $165,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Florence E. Hopple, 79 Hamilton Pl; prior mtg $85,000, Jan. 23, due Jan. 15, 1917; attorney, same ..$75,000

142D ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 125x100; Attilio Ferruccio and others to Jennie Currier, 5 West 81st St, and another, executors, Jan. 22, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

154TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Cortlandt Av, 25x100; Martha Mensch to Emilie Gerisch, 322 East 155th St, Jan. 23, 5 years; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,210 3d Av $4,000

173D ST, 907 East, 50x67.6; Trask Building Co to Catherine M. Bostwick, 1,859 73d St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 p. c., Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

211TH ST, s s, w ¼ of lot 256, map Wakefield, 25x114; George A. Crump to Henry L. Meise, 110 Burke St, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Martin, 2 Rector St $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROAD ST, 87, store and part of basement; Frida Rinckhoff, individually and as administratrix, to Cord Bohling, 436 Hudson St, 10 years from June 23, 1913; attorneys, Helen, W. & S., 55 Nassau St $3,000

LUDLOW ST, 16, all; Aaron Safro to Moses Friedman, 31 Canal St, 5 years from May 1, 1912 ..... $2,040

MADISON AV, 878, part of basement store; William Altenhaus to Daniel J. Healy, 410 West 130th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, James A. Dowd, 874 6th Av $1,400

MORRIS PARK AV, 619, store floor; Elizabeth Beckemeyer to Leopold Wurtzinger, 619 Morris Park Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1912; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,128 Walker Av $2,000

PROSPECT AV, 876, first and second floors; Frederick Sinauer to Otto Young, 876 Prospect Av, 4 years and 1 month from Sept. 1, 1912 ..... $2,400

VILLA AV, 3,163, store floor, &c; Felix Grimley to William Suddrick, 760 St. Ann's Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1913; Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St, Ann's Av $480

WEST BROADWAY, 190, corner Leonard St, store and basement; Angeline Robert, individually and as executrix of Daniel Robert, to Harry Webb, 604 Park Place, Brooklyn, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1913; address, 190 West Broadway $2,100

2D AV, 458, store; Patrick Gaffney to Thomas Daly, 338 East 50th St, 5 years from Jan. 23, with option of renewal; attorney, James M. Donohue, 299 Broadway $1,100

2D AV, 463, store and basement; Catherine Slamann to Louis Beier, 892 2d Av, 5 years from April 1, 1913; attorney, D. Feiber, 116 Nassau St $1,200

6TH AV, 409, store; Robard Realty Co. to Joseph Leblang, 801 West 110th St, 12 years and 4 months from Jan. 1, 1913; attorneys, H. J. & Y. R. Goldsmith, 41 Park Row $1,200

6TH AV, 413, store; Jacob Marcus and others to Georg Gruning, 2,106 8th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, F. H. La Guardia, 15 William St $1,560

43D ST, 33 East, basement and store; Raffaele Pepe to Gennaro Ragozzino, 35 East 4th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1912; renewal; Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av $900

125TH ST, 583 East, east store; William Wagler, Jr., to Solomon Kottek, 1,940 Pacific St, Brooklyn, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, Jacob Meume, 62 William St $540

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w cor 90th St, 176x225; Niagara Woodworking Co., against St. Nicholas Protestant Episcopal Church, owners; contractor, Henry C. Smith $1,100

BROADWAY, 2,262 to 2,268; E. McQuillan Co against Charles Bregan, Inc, owner and contractor $15,097.55

JEROME AV, 2,637 to 2,643; John R. Hopkin against Magda Operating Co., owners and contractor $1,500

SAME PROPERTY; John R. Hopkin against same $4,150.72

MADISON AV, 1,703; John R. Haber against Bernard Meisner; owner and contractor. $350

PARK AV, 1,158 and 1,160; Geo. A. Fuller against Sender F. Von Cullen Estate, owner; agents, contractors, O'Reilly & Hahn $120

SO BOULEVARD, n w cor 183d St., 75.9x117.11; Pollack & O'Neill, Inc, against Silda Construction Co, owner and contractor; contractor, Ida Gordon $4,000

SO BOULEVARD, n w cor 183d St., 75.9x117.11; Guarantee Electric Co, against Samuel Gordon, owner and contractor; contractor, Silda Construction Co. $200

SO BOULEVARD, n w cor 183d St., 78.11x117.11; Elbert S. Karmell, et al, against Silda Construction Co, owner and contractor; contractor, Samuel Gordon $1,280

SPRING ST, 19; Selcman Simon against Carmela Zuccaro, owner; Abraham Goldsmith, contractor $78

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w cor 148th st, 24x100; Lewis & Beginton against St. Nicholas Holding Co, owner and contractor $35.98

100TH ST, 304 West, Consolidated Roofing Co., Inc., against Andrew F. Murray, owner; lessee, and contractor, W. A. Shea $68

121ST ST, 150 West; Sam Elkind against Estate of Mary J. Lyon, owner; contractor, Edward Winslow $117

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

HUGHES AV, w s, 200 ft s of 186th St; Salvatore Naccarato and others against European Construction Co., Oct. 9, 1912, (by deposit) $270

NORTHERN AV, 63; George B. Healy Co., Inc., against Kirby Construction Co. and others, May 8, 1913 ..... $98

WESTCHESTER AV, 376 and 376½, Morris Glasser & Co. against Ernest A. W. Wilkens and others, Dec. 24, 1912, (by bond) $140

84TH ST, 329 West; Abraham Baumgarten and others against Pennsylvania Railroad and others, Jan. 3, 1913 ..... $30

46TH ST, 227 to 231 West; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against Susan Mount and others, Sept. 28, 1912, (by bond) $225

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 134.8 ft n of Aldus St, 80x120; City Mortgage Co. loans Boulevard Theatre and Realty Co. $135,000

LIS PENDENS.

BECKER AV, n e s, Lot 22, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Letitia McMurtry against Minnie Wellner and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

CANAL ST, 535 to 541; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Greenwich Investing Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

LOT 76, Block 2, Map 1,627, map of Tremont Terrace, Bronx; Agnes M. Fragnoli against George Huy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. O'Brien.

QUIMBY AV, s s, corner of Havemeyer Av, 100x30.10; Ella A. Reid against Unionport Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Colely.

VILLA AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of 204th St, 25x100; Angelo Capaldo, by guardian, against Canaro Langelle and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, C. E. Rudolph, Jr.

94TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Clara Best and others against David O. Haynes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

6TH AV, n s, 2116 ft e of 44 Av, 24.8x100.11; William D. Barbour and others against Ida Machis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Shadd.

210TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Seibert against Michael Marrone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Winthrop.

120TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Greenwich Savings Bank against Patrick Goodman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. A. Sands.

170TH ST, 439 East; Estates Settlement Co. against Flora Schreiber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. Builders

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

10-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF MERCANTILE BUILDING

In the New Uptown Section all leased; must sell; can be bought right; going abroad. "OWNER," 145 Times.

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For Sale---Beautiful Five-Story American Basement

private dwelling in the Sixties close to Fifth Avenue, owned and occupied by a well-known banker, has been taken by us in exchange for a much larger property, and is offered at a very attractive price for all cash or with mortgage to suit. Particulars of the Owners, Buek Construction Co. 7 East 42d Street, or any good broker.

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Cottage, 6 rooms, all improvements; large plot; at Beechhurst; 11c. carfare; 20 minutes from Herald Sq.; at station; elegant shade; yacht club; price $4,400-$4,600; terms $300 cash, $25 monthly. Cleveland, 146 Times.

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THE HOMELAND IN THE HILLS

—is twenty miles from new Grand Central Terminal up in the picturesque Westchester Hills.
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—is only about forty minutes from the new terminal.
—has water, macadamized streets, electric lights, gas and sewers.
—is divided into plots of from 75 x 150 feet to several acres in extent.
—has fine schools, and churches of all denominations.
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AT RYE, N. Y.
FRONTING APAWAMIS & FOREST AVES.
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Ideal factory sites and building lots, frontage on Flushing Bay, L. I. Sound, and L. I. Railroad; 125 lots; will sell all or part. Also established coal yard with equipment. Water rights. Correspondence solicited.
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GREAT NECK.

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COMMITTEE HOSTILE TO PIER EXTENSION

Won't Override Stimson's Opposition to Sulzer and Goldfogle Bills.

NEW YORKERS URGE CHANGE

Say Extension Would Not Injure Commerce — Stimson Quotes Mayor Against the Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It became apparent to-day at a hearing before the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce that the committee would not indorse bills introduced by ex-Representative Sulzer and Representative Goldfogle of New York for an extension of the pierhead lines of the North River from the Battery to Thirtieth Street. Members of the committee let it be known that they would not report these two bills or either of them favorably, as long as the measures were objected to by the Secretary of War. In the opinion of the committee the problem of pier extension in the Hudson at New York should be handled by the Secretary of War in collaboration with the New York Harbor Line Board, composed of army engineers. It is likely, however, that the members of the committee will go to New York soon to study the pierhead problem at first hand.

The committee's hearing was given for the benefit of a delegation from New York and New Jersey which wanted to make argument that one or the other of the bills should pass. This delegation consisted of State Engineer John W. Bensel, Frank S. Gardiner, representing the Board of Trade; Judge Charles F. McLean, Wilmerding Rug of the Produce Exchange, P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company; A. J. Grimes of the Erie Railroad Company, Mayor Campbell of Hoboken, and President Frank P. Dalzell of the National Board of Steam Navigation.

In the course of the hearing a letter was read from Secretary Stimson to Chairman Adamson of the committee, objecting to the bills on the ground that they were imperfectly drawn, and would prevent a satisfactory solution of the pierhead problem, and saying that to carry out their provisions would narrow the fairway of the North River so as to injure commerce. Testimony by Mayor Gaynor that the Sulzer bill did not have the support of the City of New York was quoted by Mr. Stimson.

Secretary Stimson's letter to Chairman Adamson was written on Jan. 22. It follows:

I have the honor to say that at a hearing before me on Friday, Jan. 17, upon some of the questions involved in said bill the city authorities of New York, represented by Mayor Gaynor, repudiated the proposition contained in the bill to move the pier head line further out into the river, and stated that the City of New York did not ask or want such an extension.

I submit herewith the report of the New York Harbor Line Board on this bill. From this it appears that the New York Harbor Line Board has held public hearings, has carefully considered the subject, and has reached the conclusion that the bill be unfavorably considered.

Among its other features the bill proposes to narrow the existing fairway of the Hudson River at its narrowest point between Castle Point and Chelsea by the difference of 100 feet. The New York Harbor Line Board reports that the width of the fairway of the Hudson at that point is already the minimum required by the considerations of navigation, and that no further advance in the line should be permitted. They point out that the width of the Hudson at that point has already been reduced to a little over 50 per cent. of its original size, and that the velocity of the tidal currents in the river have been increased to over four miles, or an increase from 60 to 87 per cent. They say that this increase has required a corresponding increase of power for all self-propelled boats using the river, with an increased cost of operating expense, and that any further increase will have an especially injurious effect upon commerce which will use the new barge canal, where the speed will be restricted to four miles an hour, and where the power of the vessels using it will be correspondingly low, thus making it difficult for such vessels to navigate points around New York City.

Finally, I have the honor to state that the pier head line of the Manhattan shore of the Hudson is receiving careful attention by the Chief of Engineers and myself based upon reports made to me by the New York Harbor Line Board. Hearings have been held before me which have been attended by the municipal authorities of the City of New York, including the Mayor, and by the Commissioner recently appointed by the States of New York and New Jersey to consider the same question. I have every hope that a solution may be found through the co-operation of the federal and local authorities which will satisfactorily solve the problem of finding terminal facilities for the shipping visting New York Harbor without further narrowing the fairway of the Hudson and without further injury to the great waterway upon which the prosperity of that city and the commerce of the main port of the Nation ultimately depends.

I sincerely hope that your honorable body will not by approving a bill which on its face shows itself to be hasty and imperfect, and which the report of the Harbor Line Board disapproves of in important particulars, and which the municipal authorities of New York disfavor, render more difficult this work upon which we are now engaged in earnest co-operation.

It was understood from the testimony of Col. Black, the United States Army Engineer, who appeared for Secretary Stimson, that while Mr. Stimson's objections were directed specifically to the Sulzer bill, they applied with equal force to the bill of Representative Goldfogle.

State Engineer Bensel told the committee that while there was difference of opinion among engineers who had studied the New York Harbor problem, the pier extensions provided for in the pending bills would not interfere with commerce. The provision in the Sulzer bill for extending piers 100 feet might accomodate all the steamers if put into effect, he said. Mr. Bensel thought that present conditions made it necessary to have some such extension.

F. P. Dalzell informed the committee that in his thirty years of experience in the towing business in the Hudson he had never found the river congested. In this he backed up Mr. Bensel. Mr. Dalzell said the proposed pier extensions would not increase liability of accident.

Mr. Grimes insisted that the provisions of the Sulzer bill were necessary to shipping interests.

Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York to-day introduced a bill appropriating $250,000 for the improvement of the Upper Channel in New York Harbor. The plan, which has the approval of the Government engineers, contemplates a total expenditure for this purpose of $473,000. As explained to-day by Mr. O'Gorman, the engineers have approved a project for transferring the present anchorage grounds on the west side of the channel to the shoal on the east side of the channel, excavating the shoal to the needed depth, and providing a fairway over the site of the present anchorage with a width of 2,000 feet and a depth of 40 feet.

Mr. O'Gorman said that the plan set forth in his bill, with the approval of the engineers, supplanted another suggestion for retaining the present anchorage grounds and excavating a deeper channel at a cost of $740,000.

PUSHED UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN

Cars Start, but Child Is Saved by Quick Pull at Bell Rope.

Marie Salvad, a four-year-old Italian girl living at 542 West Forty-eighth Street, narrowly escaped serious injury last night at 6:50 o'clock when she fell to the tracks between two cars of a Subway train at the Seventy-second Street station. Just as the guard on a south-bound local was closing an end door a stout man appeared and seized the door, which had not yet been completely closed, and pulled it open. A crowd rushed to enter, and Marie, who was with her grandmother, Catherine Maggie, was carried along with it. She stumbled and was thrown to the tracks.

The train started, and but for the presence of mind of E. M. Mattson, a compositor, the girl would probably have been killed. He pulled the ballrope and the train came to a stop after it had gone two car lengths. The child was lifted out, and Policeman Emil Panevin was called. Dr. Sayles, who took the child to the Polyclinic Hospital, said that her condition was not serious, although she was suffering from contusion of the head and laceration of the scalp.

CLOSING TIME NEAR AT THE MOTOR SHOW

The Commercial Vehicle Section Ends To-night—Attendance Large and Interested.

GOVERNMENT ROAD EXHIBIT

Other Features of the Garden and Palace Exhibition—Contest Association Plans.

Although it was drawing to its close the commercial vehicle section of the Thirteenth National Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace showed no signs of flagging in quantity or quality of attendance last night. Indeed there was an increase, if anything, in the number of visitors at the two big buildings, where truck and tractor, delivery wagon and light business car will hold undisputed sway for another night. Dumping bodies were raised and lowered here and there; demountable bodies showed how much of the truck owner's time and money they could save; from the balconies came the crackling of sparking devices and in the basement of the Garden machine tools fashioned automobile parts busily.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the show is that of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the method of construction of many different types of roadway. More than a score of models of macadam, dirt, bithulitic, concrete and other forms of highway present this subject in graphic form. Other small models show road rollers and stone-crushing plants in operation and many photographs, showing road conditions in all parts of the country, add interest to this most useful exhibit. Careful preparation is manifest in all the various cases which make it up and the visitor can hardly fail to learn from it much of road work which he could not otherwise discover without a deal of traveling and first-hand investigation. This exhibit is on the balcony in the Palace.

As evidence of the economy of motor against horse-drawn apparatus in the small town fire department, I. T. Kirby, Chief of the Marshalltown, Ia., department, has submitted a report on the work of a motor hose and chemical wagon. This report shows the cost of maintaining a team from April 1 to Dec. 1, 1911, and of maintaining the motor apparatus during the same months of 1912 as follows:

Cost of team, including feed, shoeing, harness, and veterinary, $851.36; cost of automobile, including gas, oil, light, and repairs, $25.17; cost of automobile per fire, 36 cents; cost of horses per fire, $4.80; balance in favor of automobile per fire, $4.44; balance in favor of automobile per year, $471.96.

The salesmen at the Kissel Kar stand at the show have been making capital out of this record, as the automobile was of their make.

People have not been slow to recognize the fact that self-starting and electric lighting systems mark the most distinct automobile advance of the year. They have shown marked interest in exhibits of these systems, therefore, at both parts of the show. One of the stands that has drawn visitors at the Palace is the Westinghouse, where the ignition lighting generator and the separate starting device are shown mounted on a slate panel with the head, side and tail lights, the spark plugs, control levers, and switches, all placed in their relative positions. A single circuit wiring system is one of the display's features.

In the pleasure car field the Reo is putting forward an improved starter which is said to have been made highly efficient by worm gear attachment to the clutch shaft just forward of the transmission, by which it is possible to propel the car without turning the motor. Another self-starter of a different type is that of the Abbott-Detroit. It is a small electric motor mounted on the engine base, and connected to the crank shaft by a train of gears. It is not connected with the lighting or ignition systems. The switch can only be operated when the spark is fully retarded.

SULZER CLIMBS CAPITOL.

Clambers Over Scaffolding to Top of Building to Oversee Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The nerves of Gov. Sulzer were tested to-day when he ventured to the top of the Capitol on the west wing, over scaffolding and loose boards, to observe the work of reconstruction completed since the fire in March, 1911, and to see how much remains to be done.

The Governor was accompanied by Michael J. Callanan, of the firm of Callanan & Prescott, the Capitol contractors, and John A. Hennessy, the new Executive auditor, who is to check up the Capitol work for the information of the Governor.

Several large bills have been held up to give the Governor an opportunity to examine the work.

The contract was made on a percentage basis, the contractors to receive 10 per cent. commission on the cost of the reconstruction work.

Already $1,500,000 has been spent, and Mr. Callanan estimates that another million will be necessary to restore the building. The Governor and his commission of inquiry have expressed the belief that a percentage contract is more wasteful than a contract awarded on competitive bidding.

Mr. Callanan told the Governor, and later testified before the Commissioners, that a percentage contract was less expensive, and that the present contract was decided on against the objections of the contractors.

As a witness before the investigators to-day, Mr. Callanan admitted that he assigned men to the Capitol work at the request of politicians. He said, however, that at least a million dollars had been saved for the State as a result of the percentage contract.

Dr. Fritz Reichmann, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, whose department Gov. Sulzer likened to "the fifth leg of a dog," was also a witness before the board of inquiry. The investigators were not convinced by the statements made by the Superintendent. The abolition of the department will be recommended by the committee.

GOVERNOR IN GOOD HEALTH.

Denies Reports of Illness, but Fears That He's Growing Too Fat.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Sulzer is in good health and spirits. He said so to-day when a visit from Dr. John H. Cosby of New York gave color to reports that he was beginning to show the effects of overwork.

"There's nothing in that," the Governor said. "Dr. Cosby was here, but he is not my physician. I'm working hard and enjoying it."

"It is said you have lost eighteen pounds since you came to Albany," he was told.

"On the contrary," Mr. Sulzer replied. "I've gained three pounds, and it worries me."

Several days a week the Governor remains in the Executive chamber until late in the evening and takes up other work when he goes to the Executive house. Dr. Cosby urged the Governor to observe the eight-hour day and take an afternoon off occasionally.

"It isn't necessary for me to do that," the Governor remarked.

Hatt to Clinton to Serve Term.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Samuel S. Hatt, the lawyer who was convicted of embezzling trust funds and committing forgeries to victimize women, to the extent of $250,000, was taken to Clinton Prison to-day to serve a sentence of nine years and nine months. Mr. Hatt is 65 years of age.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTERN District of Wisconsin.—In the District Court of the United States in and for said district.—In Equity.—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE, THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE, and W. W. NICHOLS, Complainants, vs. ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, Defendant.—Civil Docket No. 257.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of said court entered in the above entitled cause on the 20th day of January, 1913, I, Otto H. Falk, Receiver of the Allis-Chalmers Company, the above-named defendant, duly appointed by the court to make this sale, will, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1913, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the main entrance of the County Court House, in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, sell as directed by said order, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property and assets in said order mentioned, to wit:

(a) All raw materials and supplies, machinery partly finished, materials and supplies in work in progress, finished machinery and apparatus on consignment at the various offices and with customers, and all other merchandise and personal property of the defendant company and of the receiver herein, wherever the same is situated.

(b) All the materials, supplies, merchandise and personal property of every kind and character not covered by and embraced in the said deed of trust of the defendant company dated July 2, 1906, and said decree of sale entered by this court on December 4, 1912, in said foreclosure suit of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, against the defendant company and its receivers, as defendants.

(c) All office furniture, fixtures, office supplies, and libraries of various kinds of the defendant company and the receiver, wherever the same is situated.

(d) All patents, applications for patents, licenses under patents, trade-marks and inventions of every kind and character of the defendant company and of the receiver.

(i) The good-will of the defendant company.

(m) The interest of the defendant Allis-Chalmers Company, and of Otto H. Falk, Receiver of said Allis-Chalmers Company, in and to the following property heretofore found and decreed by this court in said foreclosure suit of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank as trustee against the defendant Allis-Chalmers Company and its receivers, to be subject to the lien of said deed of trust made by said Allis-Chalmers Company to the American Trust and Savings Bank, trustee, dated July 2, 1906, to-wit: 15,000 shares of the common stock of The Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, evidenced by Certificates Number 24 for 14,995 shares; Certificate Number 4 for 4 shares; Certificate Number 5 for 1 share; Certificate Number 6 for 1 share; Certificate Number 19 for 1 share; Certificate Number 20 for 1 share; Certificate Number 5 for 1 share; Certificate Number 1 for 1 share, and Certificate Number 3 for 1 share, and the following described real estate and manufacturing plants, including machinery, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, machine shops, mills, foundries, blacksmith shops, docks, wharves, railroad tracks, cars, offices, buildings, structures, fixtures, machines, tools, appliances, patterns, dies, and all other articles of a permanent character connected with and used in carrying on the business and operating the works of the defendant company, to wit:

RELIANCE WORKS.

The following described real estate situated in the Fifth Ward in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin:

All of blocks one hundred fifteen (115) and one hundred sixteen (116), and all of block thirty-three (33), except those portions of lots one (1) and two (2), and twelve (12) in said block which have been acquired by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

Also all of block one hundred nine (109); also all of lots five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block one hundred ten (110); all of said foregoing described lots and blocks being in the Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee; together with and including all those parts or portions of Barclay Street and South Pierce Street lying between the former center line of said respective streets and the former lot and block lines of the property of the Edward P. Allis Company hereinbefore described and abutting thereon, as to which parts or portions of said Barclay and South Pierce Streets the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee passed a resolution vacating the same as highways respectively, which said resolution was countersigned on the 23d day of October, 1899, and a certified copy whereof, together with a map thereto attached, was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Milwaukee on the 15th day of December, 1899, in volume 406 of Deeds on pages 197 and 198, reference to which is hereby made; but subject, however, to such rights as the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have therein for right of way or otherwise. Also together with and including all those parts or portions of Virginia Street and Park Street and the alleys in blocks thirty-three (33), one hundred nine (100), one hundred ten (110), and one hundred fifteen (115), last above described, which have been heretofore vacated as public highways and now belong to the said Edward P. Allis Company.

Also the west one-half of lot three (3), and all of lot four (4) in block ninety-eight (98) in said Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

WEST ALLIS WORKS.

The following described real estate situated in the City of West Allis, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin:

All that certain tract of land situated in the southwest quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in town seven (7) north, range twenty-one (21) east, in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin and particularly described and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of said southwest quarter of said section and running thence west on and along the north boundary line of said quarter section six hundred thirty-nine and forty-one-hundredths (639.41) feet to a point in the center line of the right of way heretofore conveyed by Sarah C. Whittemore and Abram Whittemore, her husband, to the Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Company by conveyance recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, on the 4th day of August, 1899, in volume 406 of Deeds on page 30; thence south on and along the center line of said right of way of said Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Company as so conveyed, to the point where the said center line of said right of way intersects the south boundary line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence east on and along the said south boundary line to the southeast corner of said quarter section; thence north on and along the east boundary line of said quarter section to the place of beginning; subject, however, to the right of way of the said Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Company, under the conveyance to it above mentioned, and subject to the highway on the south end of said premises.

Also that certain tract of land in the County of Milwaukee aforesaid, situated in the southeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34), town seven (7) north, range twenty-one (21) east, more particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the center of said Section thirty-four (34) and running thence south on the quarter section line nine hundred sixty-one and fifty one-hundredths (961.50) feet to the northwest corner of land in said quarter section heretofore conveyed by the Soldiers' Home Heights Company to Lott P. Hutchinson by conveyance recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Milwaukee County in volume 408 of Deeds on page 414, and bearing the document number 412,831; thence east on a line parallel with the southern boundary of said quarter section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet to a point in the north boundary of said land of the Soldiers' Home Heights Company; thence north on a line parallel with the said quarter section line to a point in the north boundary line of said quarter section; thence west on the northern boundary line of said quarter section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the northeast quarter of said Section thirty-four (34), town seven (7) north range twenty-one (21) east, more particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the center of said Section thirty-four (34) and running thence east on the southerly boundary line of said northeast quarter of said Section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet to a point in said southerly boundary line of the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which said point is fifty (50) feet south from the centre of said right of way, as actually occupied by said Railway Company, thence in a westerly direction along the southerly boundary line of said right of way and fifty (50) feet distant from the centre of said right of way to the point of intersection of said southerly boundary line of said right of way of said Railway Company with the quarter section line of said Section; thence south forty-seven and thirty one-hundredths (47.30) feet to the centre of said Section; it being intended hereby to convey all that part of the northeast quarter of said Section thirty-four (34) which lies south of the said right of way of said Railway Company and north of the southerly boundary line of said northeast quarter of said Section, and extending for a distance of nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.20) feet in an easterly direction from the centre of said Section.

Also that part of the east half of Section thirty-four (34), town seven (7) north, range twenty-one (21) east in the Town of Wauwatosa, said County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point twelve hundred fifty-four and seventy-eight one-hundredths (1,254.78) feet west of the east line, and seventeen hundred fifty-six and fifty one-hundredths (1,756.50) feet north of the south line of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34); thence west on a line seventeen hundred fifty-six and fifty one-hundredths (1,756.50) feet north of and parallel to the south line of said quarter section four hundred fifty-six and thirty-seven one-hundredths (456.37) feet to a point nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet east of the west line of the southeast quarter of said Section; thence north on a line nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet east of and parallel to the west line of the southeast quarter of said Section nine hundred seventy-two and sixty-five one-hundredths (972.65) feet to south line of the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; thence southeasterly along the south line of the right of way of said Railway four hundred forty-eight and nineteen one-hundredths (448.19) feet to a point twelve hundred fifty-four and seventy-eight one-hundredths (1,254.78) feet west of the east line of said Section; thence south on a line twelve hundred fifty-four and seventy-eight one-hundredths (1,254.78) feet west of and parallel to the east line of said Section nine hundred fifty-five and forty-four one-hundredths (958.44) feet to the place of beginning, containing ten and sixty-three ten-thousandths (10.0063) acres of land more or less.

Also that certain tract or parcel of land in the County of Milwaukee aforesaid situated in the southeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) town seven (7) north, range twenty-one (21) east, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point in the north and south quarter section line of said section nine hundred sixty-seven and fifty one-hundredths (967.50) feet south of the centre of said section, and at the northwest corner of land heretofore conveyed by Lott P. Hutchinson to the Soldiers' Home Heights Company by deed dated January 18, 1901, recorded January 28, 1901, as document number 412,831, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Milwaukee County in volume 406 of Deeds on Page 414; and running thence east on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said southeast quarter of said section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet; thence south on a line parallel with the said quarter section line of said Section to a point in the south boundary line of said quarter section; thence west along said southern boundary line of said quarter section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet to the quarter section line of said Section; thence north on said quarter section line to the place of beginning, containing thirty-eight and three-hundred fifty-eight thousandths (38.358) acres of land more or less.

Also a strip or belt of land fifty (50) feet in width lying in the northeast and southeast quarter of Section three (3,) town six (6) north, range twenty-one (21) east, the centre line of said strip or belt of land being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the north line and four hundred forty-nine and fifty-five one-hundredths (449.55) feet east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section three (3) aforesaid; thence south fifty-five (55) degrees west at an angle of thirty-five (35) degrees to the left with the north line of said quarter section thirty-seven and ninety-one one-hundredths (37.91) feet to the point of curve; thence southwesterly on a curved line with a radius of three hundred thirty-eight and twenty-seven one-hundredths (338.27) feet three hundred eighteen and twenty-three one-hundredths (318.23) feet to a point two hundred ninety-two and forty-one one-hundredths (292.41) feet south of the north line and two hundred seventy-nine and ninety-two one-hundredths (279.92) feet east of the west line of the northeast quarter of Section three (3) aforesaid; thence south on a line two hundred seventy-nine and ninety-two one-hundredths (279.92) feet east and parallel with the west line of the northeast quarter of Section three (3) aforesaid fifteen hundred ninety-one and eighty one-hundredths (1,591.80) feet to a point five hundred fifteen and seven one-hundredths (515.07) feet north of the south line of the northeast quarter of Section three (3); thence southeasterly on a curved line with a radius of eight hundred nineteen (819) feet seven hundred fifty-four and fifty one-hundredths (754.50) feet to the north line of the right of way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; subject, however, to all the rights and obligations contained in a certain contract made and entered into between The Edward P. Allis Company and the Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Company for the maintenance and operation of a railroad crossing across the Milwaukee River of said Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Company at the point of intersection therewith by the strip of land last hereinbefore described; and also subject to all the rights, conditions and obligations of the said The Edward P. Allis Company arising by or under the terms and provisions of a resolution adopted by the 12th day of February, 1901, and adopted by the Town Board of Supervisors of the Town of Greenfield in said Milwaukee County, dated that day and accepted on the 11th day of March, 1901, by The Edward P. Allis Company; and also subject to all the rights, duties and obligations assumed by The Edward P. Allis Company under and by virtue of a certain resolution passed and dated on the 12th day of February 1901, by the Town Board of Supervisors of the Town of Wauwatosa in said Milwaukee County, and accepted by The Edward P. Allis Company on the 11th day of March, 1901, whereby the said respective Town Boards of Supervisors did grant, amongst other things and as therein provided, the right to operate and maintain a railroad upon the strip of land last hereinbefore described, and therewith to cross the highways situated in said Towns respectively known as Greenfield Avenue and National Avenue respectively, the latter being sometimes known and referred to as the Muk-wonago Road.

Also the following described real estate, situated in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, to wit:

Lots numbered twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) in block numbered two (2) in Otjen, Pullen and Shenner's subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Town 7 North, Range 21 East in the City of West Allis.

The following described real estate, situated in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, to wit:

Lots numbered Thirty-six (36,) Thirty-seven (37,) Thirty-eight (38,) Thirty-nine (39,) Forty (40,) Forty-one (41,) and Forty-two (42) in Block numbered Two (2) in Otjen, Pullen and Shenner's Subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Town 7 North, Range 21 East, in the Second Ward of the City of West Allis.

The following described real estate situate in the County of Milwaukee in the State of Wisconsin:

Lots twenty-four (24,) twenty-five (25,) twenty-six (26,) twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) twenty-nine (29,) thirty (30,) thirty-one (31,) thirty-two (32,) thirty-three (33,) thirty-four (34,) and thirty-five (35,) in Block two (2) in Otjen, Pullen & Shenner's Subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township seven, (7) North, Range twenty-one, (21) East, situate in the City and County of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin.

The following described real estate situate in the County of San Mateo, in the State of California, which is described as follows:

1. Commencing at a point where the southwesterly line of the road known as the Alameda de Las Pulgas intersects the northwesterly line of West Union County road in the County of Matteo in the State of California, thence on and along said line of Alameda de Las Pulgas N 45 deg. 15 min. W. 24.91 chains to the most easterly corner of the William Brown 1.60 acre tract; thence leaving said Alameda de Las Pulgas and running on and along the southeasterly boundary of said tract S. 44 deg. 45 min. W. 18.08 chains to a point in the centre of the Cordilleras creek; thence up and along said centre of creek S. 10 deg. 15 min. W. 1.28 chains; S. 45 deg. 40 min. W. 1.40 chains; S. 71 deg. 20 min. W. 2.35 chains; S. 25 deg. W. 2.90 chains; S. 2 deg. 40 min. E. 4.81 chains; S. 8 deg. 05 min. W. 2.28 chains; S. 65 deg. 15 min. W. 2.89 chains; S. 30 deg. 30 min. W. 2.20 chains; S. 10 deg. 45 min. W. 2.91 chains; S. 12 deg. 05 min. E. 2.04 chains; thence leaving said centre of creek S. 42 deg. 45 min. E. 5.60 chains to a stake standing in the westerly line of the West Union County road; thence on and along said line of county road N. 29 deg. 55 min. E. 6.27 chains; N. 60 deg. 50 min. E. 3.06 chains; S. 77 deg. 45 min. E. 3.68 chains; S. 74 deg. E. 7.29 chains; N. 45½ deg. E. 17.36 chains to the point of beginning, containing 60.06 acres, less some 10.02 acres sold; said 10.06 acres being designated on the Map of Johnson Subdivision on file in the office of the County Recorder of San Mateo County as "Property of Neille Sinclair," "Property of John Lagan" and "Property of S. L. Willard;" also

2. Commencing at a point on the southeasterly line of the said West Union County road, said road leading from Redwood City to the Canada De Raymundo, and said point being distant along said line of road S. 45 degrees 30 minutes W. 17.56 chains from its intersection with the northeasterly line of the Alameda de Las Pulgas; thence on and along the southeasterly boundary fence line of the lands of Johnson S. 56 degrees 30 minutes W. 20.25 chains to a post marked "B 1" standing on the east side of an old summit road from which post a live oak tree marked "X" bears N. 3½ degrees W. 1 chain distant, thence following down and along said old summit road N. 31 degrees W. 2.22 chains, N. 56 degrees W. 2.66 chains, S. 87 degrees 30 minutes W. 3.22 chains to a low round live oak tree blazed on four sides standing on the west side of said road; thence S. 87 degrees 15 minutes W. 7.06 chains down the side hill to a point in the centre of the gulch dividing the lands of Johnsen from those formerly belonging to Jacob Kreiss, from which point a corner post on the easterly bank of said gulch bears N. 67 degrees 15 minutes E. 27 links; thence northerly down and along the centre line of said gulch following the meanderings thereof to its intersection with the northerly line of the West Union County road aforesaid; thence up and along the northerly line of said road N. 69½ degrees W. 6.11 chains N. 71 degrees 30 minutes W. 4.57 chains; N. 59¾ degrees W. 6.15 chains; N 61 degrees W. 3.49 chains N. 89 degrees 05 minutes W. 2.62 chains, S. 74½ degrees W. 2.50 chains, S. 80 degrees 35 minutes W. 3.72 chains, S. 86¾ degrees W. 2.80 chains; thence leaving said line of county road and following along the northerly line of the old Whipple mill road S. 81½ degrees W. 1.48 chains, S. 57 degrees 20 minutes W. 4.09 chains, S. 74½ degrees W. 1.49 chains S. 87¾ degrees W. 4.10 chains, S. 67 degrees W. 2.53 chains S. 47 degrees 25 minutes W. 2.82 chains, S. 27 degrees 50 minutes W 5 chains, S. 31 degrees 25 minutes W. 2.09 chains, S. 66 degrees 25 minutes W. 1.22 chains S. 54 degrees 05 minutes W. 3.48 chains, S. 53 degrees W. 2.48 chains, S. 69¾ degrees W. 2.52 chains, S. 30 degrees 25 minutes W. 4.17 chains to a stake marked "B 2" from which an oak stump on the east side of said road bears N. 68½ degrees E. 1.04 chains and a six-inch white oak marked "X" bears N. 25½ degrees E. 1.22 chains; thence leaving said northerly line of the Whipple road and following along the westerly boundary line of the lands of Johnson N. 36¾ degrees W. 56.33 chains to a stake marked "B 3" from which an oak stump bears N. 59¾ degrees E. 8.25 chains; thence S. 86¾ degrees W. 11.63-100 chains to a stake marked "B 4;" thence N. 23 degrees 45 minutes W. 4.43 chains to a corner post marked "B 5," said post being the most westerly corner of the lands of Johnson; thence on and along the boundary fence line between the lands of Johnson and Phelps N. 47 degrees 45 minutes E. 61.63 chains; thence leaving said fence line S. 41 degrees 20 minutes E. 60 chains to a stake marked "B 6," being the most southerly corner of the lands formerly belonging to Quinn, and from which corner a 4-inch buckeye bears N. 71½ degrees W. 30 links; thence on and along the southeasterly boundary line of said Quinn lands N. 47 degrees 17 minutes E. 48.27 chains to a stake marked "B 7" from which an 18-inch live oak marked "X" bears N. 79½ degrees W. 64 links and another live oak 8 inches in diameter bears N. 87½ degrees W. 70 links; thence on and along the southwesterly boundary line of the lands formerly belonging to Clifford, S. 42 degrees E. 4.17 chains, due S. 8.16 chains, S. 69 degrees 40 minutes E. 12.67 chains S. 39½ degrees E. 4.42 chains, S. 49 degrees 45 minutes E. 18.31 chains to the most southerly corner of said lands at a fence postmarked "B 12" and from which corner an 8-inch oak bears N. 67 degrees E. 4 links; thence on and along the southeasterly boundary line of said lands formerly belonging to Clifford, N. 47 degrees 45 minutes E. 23.61 chains to a point in the centre of Cordilleras creek, from which corner a stake marked "B 13" on the westerly bank of said creek bears S. 47 degrees 17 minutes W. and from which stake a live oak tree on the west bank bears south-west 25 links; and another live oak tree bears northeast 15 links; thence leaving said creek S. 42 degrees 43 min. E. 5.90 chains to a point in the centre of the West Union County road aforesaid; thence down and along said centre line of road N. 29 deg. 55 min. E. 6.27 chains N. 60 deg. 50 min. E. 3.06 chains S. 77½ deg. E. 3.68 chains, S. 74 deg. E. 7.29 chains to a point in the southeasterly line of said road and the point of beginning, containing 815.10 acres of land, more or less.

SCRANTON WORKS.

The following described real estate situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania:

Lots numbered twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block No. forty-one (41) on the town plot of Scranton, situate on the south corner of Franklin avenue and Vine street, with the privilege of using in front in front of the front line of said lots on Franklin avenue and Vine street for yard, porch, vault, piazza, cellarway and bay window, and for no other purpose.

Also the following described lot of land, to-wit: Beginning at the north corner of Penn avenue and Vine street; thence northeasterly along the line of Penn avenue four hundred and forty (440) feet to the corner of Penn avenue and Carbon (formerly Olive) street; thence northwesterly along line of said Carbon street two hundred and eighteen and eighty-eight one-hundredths (218.88) feet; thence along the northerly or rear end of said land four hundred and eighty-one (481) feet to the corner on Vine street; thence southeasterly along the line of Vine street to the place of beginning; being block No. forty-two (42) on the town plot of the Town of Scranton, with the privilege of using ten (10) feet in front of the front line of said land on Penn avenue and Vine and Carbon street for yard, porch, piazza, cellarway and bay window, and for no other purpose, excepting and reserving the right of way conveyed to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by deed dated October 19, 1868, recorded in the Recorder's office in Luzerne County, in Deed Book No. 105, page 442.

Also all those certain lots, parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in lot twenty-two (22) in block forty-two (42) as shown on the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's plat of part of Scranton, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of lots Numbers nineteen (19) and twenty-two (22) in the northerly line of Vine street, distant four hundred and thirteen (413) feet northwesterly from the intersection of said line of Penn avenue and Vine street, said intersection being also corner to lands of the Allis-Chalmers Company and of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; thence northwesterly along Vine street forty-three and five-tenths (43.5) feet to a point; thence easterly one hundred sixty and six-tenths (160.6) feet to a point; thence continuing easterly thirty-four and six-tenths (34.6) feet to a point in the division line between said lots Numbers nineteen (19) and twenty-two (22); thence southwesterly along said division line one hundred seventy-three and five-tenths (173.5) feet to the place of beginning, containing three thousand six hundred twenty-six (3,626) square feet of land more or less.

Beginning at the intersection of lots Numbers twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in the southerly side of Olive street (formerly Carbon street), said intersection being also corner to lands of the Allis-Chalmers Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; thence westerly along the division line between said lots Numbers twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), thirty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths (33.22) feet to the northeast corner of lot Number twenty (20); thence easterly on the prolongation of the line between lots Numbers twenty (20) and twenty-two (22), twenty-nine and one-half (29½) feet more or less to the said southerly line of Olive street (formerly Carbon street); thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Olive street (formerly Carbon street) seven and two-tenths (7.2) feet more or less to the place of beginning; containing ninety-four (94) square feet of land more or less, excepting and reserving, however, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, all coal and minerals, beneath the surface of and belonging to said land, hereinbefore described as parts of lot twenty-two (22), in block forty-two (42) as shown on the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's plat of part of Scranton, with the sole right to mine and remove the same, and also the sole right of passage through or under the said land to mine and remove the coal and minerals from any other lands, by any subterranean process, without thereby incurring, in any event whatever, any liability for injury caused or damage done to the surface of said land, or to the buildings or improvements which now are or hereafter may be put thereon; provided that no mine or air shafts shall be opened, nor any mining fixtures established on the surface of said premises.

Also lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block Number fifty-one (51), lying between Wyoming and Penn avenues, and northeast of Vine street, as shown on said town plot of Scranton, with the privilege of using ten (10) feet in front of the front lines of said lots on said avenues and streets, for yard, porch, vault, piazza, cellarway and bay window, and for no other purpose.

Also, lot number twenty-one (21) in square or block number forty-two (42), and situate upon street called and known as Penn avenue, upon the plot of Scranton intended to be duly registered and recorded, said lot being described as follows: Beginning at the east corner of lot number

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Pressure is high west of the Rocky Mountains and generally low over the remainder of the country, but without any well defined centre of disturbance, except over Southern Alberta.

There were general rains in the Gulf and Atlantic States, with heavy showers and thunderstorms in the Middle Gulf States and portions of Georgia, and rains continue to-night from Pennsylvania and New Jersey southward.

Temperatures are lower east of the Mississippi River, except in the South Atlantic States, but are still above the seasonal average, while to the northwestward it is much warmer, with temperatures from five to twenty-five degrees above normal.

Scattered rains will continue Saturday in the South and Middle Atlantic States, probably extending into Southern New England, and with generally fair weather following on Sunday; for the interior the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be somewhat colder Saturday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and warmer Sunday over the central portions of the country. It will be colder Saturday night or Sunday in the Northwest.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light and variable; South Atlantic Coast moderate, mostly southwest and west.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light moderate to variable winds, with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair north, cloudy south portions Saturday, with probable local rains. Sunday fair; light, variable winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Saturday, probably local rains; Sunday fair; light variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday, probably local rains. Sunday fair; light variable winds.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate southwest and west winds, becoming variable.

Northern New England—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	38	43	4 P. M.	32	45
6 A. M.	36	43	6 P. M.	27	43
9 A. M.	33	43	9 P. M.	22	41
12 M.	33	44	11 P. M.	21	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:26—184 Stanton St.; Langman & Frankel.. Trifling

3:15—2,199 9th Av.; Max Sparber.....$100

10:00—1,814 Park Av.; Hotel Sinclair Co. Slight

P. M.

12:30—30-32 Avenue D; Samuel Spielman.... Trifling

2:00—180 East End Av.; M. Froom... Trifling

2:05—813 W. 143d St.; Mrs. Cornwall..$100

5:00—256 E. 10th St.; M. Bank..... Trifling

8:31—North roadway of Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge; Northeastern Construction Co.....$800

8:45—160 Crosby St.; Isenberg & Settel... Trifling

9:20—815 Madison St.; Max Submon.....$300

7:50—124 Greenwich St.; Mary Minnock.. Trifling

9:00—778 8th St.; Bell Clothing Co... Trifling

9:45—159-161 W. 24th St.; The American Clothes Dryer Co.....$1,000

10:00—226 Bradhurst Av.; H. Meyer.. Trifling

10:35—1,329 1st Av.; Jehoder & Co.... Trifling

10:40—907 Belmont St.; H. Lankur.... Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLEN, AARON C., (died Jan. 20;) left more than $5,000 realty, and more than $5,000 personality, to widow, Helen M. Allen for life; remainder to daughters, Helen, Marian, and Adele Allen.

ARONSON, LENA, (died Jan. 17;) left $5,000 realty and $3,000 personality; all goes to husband, Mark Aronson, except certain personal effects, and jewelry to son, Saul Aronson, and daughter, Cyrilla, and Natalie Steiner, granddaughter.

BERGE, ELIZABETH, (died Jan. 14;) left more than $10,000 realty, and more than $5,000 personality; more than $5,000 to Edward W. Berge, son; more than $5,000 personality, and more than $5,000 realty each to daughters, Rosine Feyser and Marie Therese Berge.

DE MONTSAULNIN, ANNIE ELLIOTT MORRIS ZBOROWSKA, (died Jan. 6 at Rapallo, Italy;) left more than $10,000 realty, and more than $10,000 personality; all property left to daughters, Anna Marie Madeleine de Montsaulnin, wife of Comte Roland du Luart, and Marguerite Diane Soldie de Montsaulnin, wife of Vicomte Herve de Gourcuff. Executor, Henry Lewis Morris, cousin.

DIVINE, MARGERY, (died Jan. 5;) left $4,000 personality; $5,000 to nephew, Charles Divine, $200 each to Marie, Vivian, Harold, and Leo Moore, nephews and nieces.

ENGLISH, SAMUEL, (died Dec. 12, 1912;) left $500 personality; life interest in estate to widow, Jane English; remainder in equal shares to son, Howard English, and granddaughter, Alice Brown.

HYMAN, JOSEPH, (died Jan. 17;) left more than $5,000 personality; $1,000 to granddaughter, Hattie Semel; residue in equal shares to daughters, Therese Fox and Fannie Rosenbaum.

JONES, SARAH, (died Jan. 12;) left $1,708.11 personality in equal shares to Cornelia Herbert, sister, Katie Taylor, niece, and Alfred Aulsteen.

KLESIUS, MATTHIAS, (died Nov. 28, 1912;) left $360 realty and $5,000 personality to widow, Phillippina Klesius.

MATYKO, WILLIAM, (died Dec. 19, 1912;) left $2,000 personality; life insurance policy to John Bensur; residue in equal shares to children, Irene Molitor, Rudolph, Elsie, and Lillie Matyko.

McNAMARA, ANNIE, (died Jan. 14;) left $2,258.82 personality to brother, Michael McNamara.

OATES, BRIDGET, (died Dec. 24, 1912;) left $500 personality; $250 to the Rev. F. X. Kelly, $100 to Emma S. Martin, $50 each to Francis C. Kelly and Mary Coggins; residue to Francis A. Oates, grandson.

SCHNEIDER, MAX F., (died Dec. 28, 1912;) left less than $10,000 personality; $1,000 and remainder for life estate of widow to son, Roland Henri Schneider; life interest in entire estate to widow, Annie M. Schneider.

SELIGMAN, LENA, (died Dec. 15, 1912;) left $699.57 personality; $15 each to Fanny and Ethel Greenbaum, Rosie Josephine, Julia, and Rosa Seligman; $25 and Rosie Krauskopf; one-fourth residue each to Augusta Greenbaum and Jennie Krauskopf, and sons, Daniel and Samuel Seligman.

WILKENS, ANTHONY, (died Jan. 16;) left $1,500 personality to widow, Emma Wilkens.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DEPPLER, MARGARET C., (died Dec. 13, 1910;) net New York estate, $460; net New York personality, $1,435, including jewelry, $445; 1 share Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., $90; entire personal estate, $1,912.29.

DIETZE, ALBERT, (died March 8, 1904;) net estate, $34.37; personality, $760, being leasehold of 84 First Street.

EDMANDS, FRANK, (died April 28, 1911;) net New York estate, $11,048.53; New York personality, $10,185, being 70 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.; New York realty, $1,268.33, including tenants' interest in 2304 acres in Seminole County, Florida; New York, $250; one-sixth interest in 76 acres in Orange County, $1,316.53; entire personal estate, $125,000.

GUERINI, MARGARET, (died March 23;) net estate, $4,861.95, including personality, $4,807.75; personal effects, $583.50.

GREEN, ELIZA M., (died Nov. 6, 1909;) no taxable estate.

GRISWOLD, DANIEL PAINE, (died June 21, 1911;) net estate, $1,912.54; personality, $7,016.54, being bank deposits.

MASIELLO, ANGELO MARIO, (died May 22, 1911;) net estate, $6,719.08; personality, $7,-873.82, mostly bank deposits.

McFARLAND, PETER, (date of death not given;) supplemental report; redistribution of estate.

NAGLE, CATHERINE, (died May 30, 1911;) net estate, $17,606.25; personality, $18,-682.80, mostly bank deposits.

O'MALLEY, HONORA, (died Nov. 6, 1910;) net New York estate, $1,609.80; New York personality, $3,822.14, being interest in estate of sister.

PROKEN, JUSTINE, (died Dec. 7, 1908;) net estate, $16,039.39; personality, $3,288, mostly bank deposits; realty, $14,000, being property at 970 Lexington Avenue.

REILLY, MARY, (died Feb. 16, 1898;) no taxable estate.

SEXTON, BRIDGET, (died April 2, 1908;) net estate, $811.90; personality, $1,627.61, being bank deposits.

STOVEN, GEORGE H., (died March 29, 1907;) net estate, $27,685.07; personality, $60.24, including bank deposits, $1,662.60; dividends, $20; 78 coupons, George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, $1,062.15; preferred stock George F Blake Manufacturing Company, $400; 3 bonds George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, $901.53; proceeds of Auction, $6,240.44; 3 shares Blake & Knowls Steam Pump Works, $3,002.50; 306 shares, Blake & Knowls Pump Works, $22,100.

SULLIVAN, JANE A., (died April 5, 1911;) net estate, $1,650; personality, $1,650, being bank deposits.

WOODRUFF, ELLEN E., (died Nov. 3, 1910;) net New York estate, $7,866.09; New York personality, $7,402.53, including bank deposits, $1,210.58; 8 shares Delaware & Hudson Company, $784; 14 shares Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, $2,338; 18 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $985; 10 shares New York, Lackawanna & Western, $1,150; 10 shares Albany Southern Railway, preferred, $370; 3 shares White, Van Glahn & Company, preferred, $100; 20 shares Watervleit Hydraulic Company, $820.

YUCKER, CLARA W., (died May 23, 1911;) net estate, $3,354.55; personality, $4,545, including 30 shares Southern Pacific, $2,295; 100 shares Nipissing Mines Company, $1,050; loan, $1,000; jewelry, $200.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The graduation exercises of the Wadleigh High School will be held at the school on Wednesday.

The Queens Borough Teachers' Association will hold a meeting this afternoon in the Jamaica Training School.

The Board of Education has deferred until its first regular meeting in February action on the report of its Committee on Sites relative to the acquisition of a school site on Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, west of Avenue A.

William Murphy, former janitor of Public School 42, Manhattan, has been assigned to duty in Public School 82, Manhattan.

The temporary compensation attached to the position of janitor of the new Washington Irving High School has been increased from $180 to $500 a month.

Permission has been granted to the basket ball team of the Boys' High School to occupy the gymnasium in that building on the afternoons of Feb. 1 and 15 for basketball games, an admission fee to be charged and the proceeds to be used to defray the expenses of the team.

The Board of Education has requested the Board of Estimate to transfer unexpended balances in the school building fund to an account for the furnishing and delivering of new pianos to various new school buildings and additions to old school buildings.

Leave of absence without pay for three months from Feb. 1 has been granted to Patrick Fox, janitor of Public School 33, the Bronx, for restoration of health.

Robert B. Schaufelberger, clerk in the Bureau of Supplies, has been transferred to the office of the President of the Bronx.

Additional leave of absence, without pay has been granted to William Zimmer, former janitor of Public School 71, for restoration of health.

The salaries of Julia A. McGuire and Ethel Moskowitz, employes in the Bureau of Lectures, have been increased from $750 to $900 a year.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation has been discharged from further consideration of a recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that substitute teachers of music and dancing be paid at the rate of $4.50 instead of $3.50 a day.

Maxwell Kaufman and John Bruns have been appointed provisionally as mechanical draughtsmen (sanitary) in the Bureau of Supplies.

The Board of Education has again requested the Board of Estimate to recommend to the Board of Aldermen the fixing of the compensation of numerous janitors.

The resignations of Frank Lewis and Charles E. Mitchell, employes in the Bureau of Buildings, have been accepted.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 20.

Transfers, patrolmen, to take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 22: A. F. Connell, 23d Precinct, to C. O. Squad; E. S. Ryan, C. O. Squad, to 12th. To take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 24: J. Duffy, 32, to 63d; P. Clynes, 32d, to 63; G. H. Leonard, 1st, to 45th; W. H. Beehler, 37th, to 45th; Sheahan, 12th, to 30th; W. C. Hildebrandt, 45th, to 81st; E. W. Simmons, 8th, to 145th; J. E. Brown, 8th, to 146th; S. Lipscher, 10th, to 147th; A. Mangold, 13th, to 149th; E. F. Ellis, 31st, to 150th; G. L. Smith, 39th, to 150th; J. D. Roarty, 10th, to 156th; C. J. Sullivan, 29th, to 276th; J. Hailey, 31st, to 276th; F. J. Mussey, 26th, to 276th; W. E. Pendleton, 167th, to 175d. To take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 25: P. E. Wood, 39th, to Harbor Precinct.

Assignments, probationary patrol—School for recruits, to precincts indicated for duty in uniform, from 8 A. M., Jan. 24: H. Guerin, 1st; S. O'Dwayre, 10th, J. F. Benner, 12th; J. A. Fleck, 13th; J. F. Berendt, 22d; E. C. Blanken, 26th; T. P. McQuire, 29th, G. W. Pape, 31st; P. T. O'Leary, 32d; F. W. Robb, 32d; J. M. Karl, 33; C. Rose, 36; F. Marino, 37; O. J. Westphal, 39; W. M. Keating, 42d; W. J. King, 5th; H. J. Whitelaw, 10th; L. Kaner, 12th; G. Kluter, 21st; H. Henning, 22d; A. Jocher, 26th; F. Conkey, 31st; W. Rinschler, Jr., 31st; G. J. Ratzmann, 32d; J. Sapsin, 35th; J. J. McKenna, 36th; J. F. Braun, Jr., 37th; C. J. Mills, 37th; T. Hackett, 40th; E. H. Bommel, 42d.

Temporary, Sergeant—G. Ellis, Harbor Precinct, to Telegraph Bureau, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 23. Patrolmen—C. P. Vosburgh, 42d, to C. O. Squad, 29 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 23; G. Downey, 65th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 24. W. H. Raynor, 161st, to Detective Division, to District Attorney's office, Kings County, 2 days, from noon, Jan. 23. Matron—Adele D. Preiss, 5th, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 6 P. M., Jan. 23. Probationary patrolman—F. J. Muehschman, 37th, to Detective Division, 6 days, from 5 P. M., Jan. 22.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrolmen—F. C. Kamine, 10th, one day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 23; M. Manning, 31st, one day, from 4 P. M., Feb. 1.

Charges dismissed: Sergt. Daniel O'Grady, C. O. Squad, Dec. 16, 1912; threatened to prosecute Robert Schobel for keeping disorderly house unless he paid him $50. Patrolman Thomas Paynter, 149th, Jan. 5; under influence of intoxicating agent and unfit for duty.

Relieved from suspension: Patrolman Thomas H. Fitzpatrick, 23d, to take effect 5:05 P. M., Jan. 23.

Suspended from duty: Sergt. Michael B. McGrath, 36th, to take effect 3:56 P. M., Jan. 22.

Death: John V. Taylor, 83d, at 5:50 A. M., Jan. 24.

Fire Department.

Special Orders 15.

Death of Pilot Joseph F. Maher, Engine 66, at 6 A. M., Jan. 22. Funeral from his late home, 522 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, at 9:15 A. M., Jan. 27.

Revocation.—Paragraph IV., Special Orders 14, dated Jan. 20, in so far as it applies to the following members reporting for practical test in Engine 274: Fireman (first grade) J. Kelly, No. 4, Engine 206; J. J. Leddy, Engine 206; E. A. Dougherty, Engine 207; P. T. B. Newman, Engine 210, and G. J. Hartigan, Engine 208.

Passed the medical and physical examinations for position of engineer of steamer ordered to report to Capt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at Grand Street and East River, at time specified, for test in operating steam fire engines: Jan. 27, 8:30 A. M.—J. J. Kelly, 4, Engine 208; J. J. Leddy, Engine 209; E. Dougherty, Engine 207; G. J. Hartigan, Engine 208; P. T. B. Newman, Engine 210; 10 A. M.—J. G. Gatzert, Engine 245; H. F. Schniser, Engine 240; T. F. Lynott, Engine 254; J. F. Davis, Engine 276; J. E. Gallagher, H. and L. 123; 11:30 A. M.—J. F. Burns, Engine 254; P. J. McMahon, Engine 253; T. F. Regan, Engine 276; E. Shaver, H. and L. 118; H. Gallagher, H. and L., 125; 1:30 P. M.—H. Miller, 1, Engine 213; D. V. Church, Engine 220; C. Young, Engine 231; W. Welsch, Engine 263; V. M. Olin, Engine 264. Jan. 28, 8:30 A. M.—H. W. Hutton, Engine 260; T. Brady, Engine, 265; N. J. Caulfield, Engine 266; G. Elbert, Engine 267; E. Bayer, H. and L. 117; 10 A. M.—J. S. Langan, Engine 220; W. Murphy, Engine 230; H. Kane, Engine 257; W. Ryan, Engine 239; J. F. Rice, H. and L. 122; 11:30 A. M.—G. J. Rappold, Engine 261; W. J. McEwan, Engine 269; P. G. Hetrick, Engine 275; A. M. Forster, H. and L. 108; P. Schaefer, H. and L. 125; 1:30 P. M.—T. Cowhill, Engine 260; M. Sesman, Engine 259; J. M. Dolan, Engine 270; J. J. Ferber, H. and L. 122; J. B. Collins, H. and L. 126.

Fine: Fireman (fourth grade) W. R. Berger, Engine 269, Brooklyn, $5 for loss of coat badge 2,809.

Fines and Penalties: Fireman (first grade) W. C. Persina, H. and L. 71, using obscene and immoral language, reprimanded; Fireman (first grade) C. Hardwick, Engine 244, conduct prejudicial to the good reputation, order, and discipline of the Department, two specifications, 1 day's pay; Fireman (first grade) M. J. McCarthy, H. and L. 113, disobedience of orders, 2 day's pay.

Charges Dismissed: Fireman (first grade) J. B. Colling, H. and L. 76, reckless driving. Compensation Fixed: Bookkeeper B. Cohen, Division of Audit and Accounts, at $1,600 per annum and transferred to the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies; Bookkeeper M. Kluger, Repair Shops, at $1,350 per annum, with transfer to payroll Division of Audits and Accounts, and detailed to said shops, both to take effect 9 A. M., Jan. 25.

Notice.—Pending removal of present quarters, Engine 274 will be temporarily located at 335 Madison Avenue, Murray Hill, from 8 A. M., Jan. 24.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lieut. J. Corwin, Engine 76, 36 hours, from 8 P. M., Jan. 24; Fireman (first grade) W. F. Schneider, H. and L. 22, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Jan. 25.

CHANGE OF NAME.

MAISOVITZ, ISRAEL, to KANTOR, ISRAEL; 142 West Fourth Street; family's name, Kantorovits, was changed before he became of age to Maisovits, in order to escape from Russia, and he was naturalized as Maisovits, although he was known as Kantor; City Court; Judge O'Dwyer.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Letter from the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, stating that the notification to the commission of the resignation of Frederick F. Poynton, attendant, was an error, and transmitting corrected notice showing that Poynton received a leave of absence.

Letter from the Department of Docks stating that the order promoting Frank J. Hoser from telephone operator to second grade clerk had been rescinded, as the budget for 1913 made no provision for the position.

Letter from the Controller transmitting voucher for service of Frank Duncan as watchman from April 15 to Sept. 2, when the regular watchmen were on vacation.

Request of the Controller for authority to employ Miss Grace Cassidy at 1,151 Rogers Avenue as expert adding and billing machine operator, with compensation at the rate of 50 cents an hour.

Request of the Board of Education for approval of the emergency appointment of Mrs. Retta A. Dussman as telephone switchboard operator for a period of fifteen days.

Request of the Board of Estimate that the following be excepted from examination: George B. Zimmerie, Bessie Stern, Francis J. Armstrong, Charles G. Armstrong, and Dr. Frank P. Bachman.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Queens, for approval of the emergency appointment of Fred Curnock for an additional fifteen days.

Notification from the Department of Health of the emergency appointment of Edward Syrse as oiler, first grade, at $900 a year.

Request of the Department of Health for authority to employ F. S. Kelly, D. D. S., as dentist, at a compensation of $400.

Request of the Departments of Public Charities for approval of the emergency appointment of Joseph H. Stoltenberg as Assistant Supervisor at the New York City Farm Colony, with salary at the rate of $900 a year, for an additional fifteen days. It is also requested that he receive a non-competitive examination to qualify for provisional employment, pending the preparation of an eligible list.

Notification from the Commissioner of Public Charities of the emergency appointment of Dr. Walter H. Conley as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital at $4,000 a year for an additional fifteen days.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on Feb. 15 to fill vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring the qualifications of stenography, typewriting, or stenography and typewriting in the Federal classified civil service in the vicinity of the place of examination. Both men and women will be admitted to the examination. Age limit, 18 years or over on the date of the examination, which is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. The scope and character of the examination, the limits of civil service districts, and the regulations governing certifications are shown in Form 1,424, "Information for Applicants for the Stenographer and Typewriter Examination." This announcement and Form 1,424 contain all information which is communicated to applicants regarding the scope of the examination, the vacancy or vacancies to be filled, and the qualifications required. Persons who wish to enter the examination should apply at once for Form 1,424 and application Form 1,371 to Secretary Cole. Applications should be properly executed and filed without delay. Only those applications received by the hour of closing business on Feb. 7, will be considered for the examination to be held on the date specified. Those received later will be placed on file for consideration in connection with the next examination. Applicants should state in their applications the kind of examination desired, i. e., stenographer, typewriter, or combined stenographer and typewriter; those who apply for the stenographer examination will not be examined in typewriting.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Capt. W. A. Duncan, Medical Corps, to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and Fort Wayne, Mich., on official business, and then return to his proper station.

First Lieut. J. Norton, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of examining board at Fort Stevens, Ore., vice First Lieut. L. B. Chambers, Coast Artillery, relieved.

A board consisting of Lieut. Col. M. M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. F. J. Kernan, Adjutant General, and Major C. E. Keller, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet and investigate concerning a permanent policy and desired legislation for the control of Niagara Falls.

Major F. J. Koester, Twelfth Cavalry, to this city for duty in Adjutant General's office.

First Lieut. H. H. Tacy, Sixth Infantry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

First Lieut. J. J. Burleigh, Twenty-second Infantry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

First Lieut. J. S. Upham, Infantry, relieved from Third and assigned to Twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. M. H. Thomlinson, from Twenty-third to Sixth Infantry.

Capt. John S. Battle, Eleventh Infantry, transferred to Eighth Infantry May 1. He will proceed to the Philippines and join his regiment.

Leaves—Major H. G. Shaw, Medical Corps, granted one month and nineteen days; First Lieut. W. M. Archer, Jr., Medical Reserve Corps, leave extended one month; Lieut. Col. W. E. Wright, Eighth Infantry, leave extended one month and fifteen days.

The Navy.

Naval Constructor W. G. Grossbeck, resignation accepted.

Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. J. A. Gray, detached marine barracks Puget Sound, to Philippines.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Jenkins, Monaghan and Vulcan, at Guantanamo; Castine, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, at Charleston. Morris, at navy yard, New York; Hercules, at Norfolk; Denver, at Acapulco; Charleston, at Bremerton; Des Moines, at Santo Domingo City.

Sailed—Celtic, from Boston for Guantanamo; Buffalo, from Panama for Corinto.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Abraham Benedict of New York City was admitted to practice.

No. 33.—T. Tay et al., appellants, vs. Robert H. Taylor et al., Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County et al.; and

453—The Territory of New Mexico by its Attorney General, Frank W. Clancy, on the relation of Jacobo J. Armijo, appellant, vs. the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, N. M.—Mandates granted, per stipulation, on motion of appellants.

145—George Matheson, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted for plaintiff and defendant.

144—Brooklyn Mining and Milling Company, appellant, vs. Charles C. Miller et al.—Argument continued.

145—The People of Porto Rico, appellants, vs. Manuel Rosaly y Castillo.—Submitted for appellants. No counsel appeared for appellee.

146—Sarah M. Hutchinson, appellant, vs. the City of Valdosta et al.—Submitted by appellant. No counsel appeared for appellee.

147—Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Grant Brothers Construction Company.—Argued for plaintiffs and defendant.

The day call for Monday, Jan. 27, will be as follows: Nos. 149, 150, 106, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, and 157, (and 158.)

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division announced the following decisions yesterday:

Robert C. Morris, as receiver, appellant, vs. Carnegie Trust Company and others, respondents. William Henkel, Jr., as trustee, vs. the same.—Judgments reversed, and judgments ordered for appellants as prayed for in their complaints, with costs in both cases. Opinion by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle orders on notice.

Frederick T. Tagliavia, appellant, vs. T. M. Randolph Meikleham and another, respondents. Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward W. Hatch, trustee, respondent, vs. Walkup, Baldwin & Co., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Herman H. Oppenheimer, appellant, vs. Trebia Realty Company and others, respondents.—Determination reversed and judgment of City Court affirmed, with costs in all courts. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Timothy Gleason, appellant, vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Gicomo Pace, appellant, vs. Antonio D'Angelo, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Zipe Cohen, as administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Long Island Railroad Company, and another, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Almuth C. Vandiver, appellant, v. John Williams and another, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ludwig Flocker, as administrator, respondent, vs. Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of the application of the Federal Union Surety Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Federal Union Security Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham H. Bonart, respondent, vs. Max Thorn, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert Farjeon, appellant, vs. Indian Territory Oil Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on 146 Appellant Division, 23. Order filed.

George M. Black and another, appellant, vs. Manufacturers' Commercial Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs in Black and others v. Wiener Company, 145 Appellate Division, 883. Order filed.

John A. Stehli, appellant, vs. John McGregor, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., respondents, vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on 130 Appellate Division, 884. Order filed.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., respondent, vs. Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on 130 Appellate Division, 885. Order filed.

Michael A. Gulbraadson, appellant vs the Lord Electric Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of William Voxman.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Charles J. Simpkins.—Reference ordered to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Henry M. Heymann.—Reference ordered to official referee. Settle order on notice.

United States Title Guaranty Company vs. Annie Donohue.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lehn, J. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Albert de Gebardi v. Isaac J. Bonagan—Edwin S. Palliser, State Bank v. Concetta Delli Fachi—George Frankenthal, Isaac Cohen v. Regina Weledanger—Morris Jacoby, Clarence A. Strouse v. Honeoye Realty Corporation—Max Radi.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Mary Lifschitz v. Rachel Dorfman and others—Nathan Lipschitz.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V., Crane, J. People v. William C Damron.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jaycox, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

Bankruptcy Sales

NO. 17,508.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NINA BRODERICK PRICE, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order herein, L. Hamilton Rainey, the Trustee, offers for sale on competitive written bids, all the stock of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, ladies' gowns and novelties, and that a special meeting of creditors for the reception of said bids and for the consideration of the same will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on February 4th, 1913, at 10:45 o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice is hereby further given that the competitive written bids for said property should be sealed and sent to the Trustee in Bankruptcy at his office, 27 William Street, New York City, plainly marked "Bid for Price Property," and that such bids will be publicly opened by said Referee at the said meeting of creditors, at the time and place aforesaid, to be acted upon by said creditors at said meeting. Separate bids for the fixtures and for the gowns and novelties may be submitted.

The property which the Trustee desires leave to sell at private sale will be open to the public for inspection on the 29th and 30th days of January, 1913, on the premises, No. 457 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid, to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders or in the event that a private sale be not authorized.

The Trustee also reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Notice is hereby further given that in the event that all bids submitted be rejected and no order is made by the Referee to sell said property at private sale, the said property shall then be sold under the direction of L. Hamilton Rainey, the Trustee in Bankruptcy, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 437 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.

New York, January 22, 1913.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Francis X. Hennessy, Attorney for Trustee, 27 William Street, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ABE SOLOMON & BRO., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 17,088.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the alleged bankrupts, consisting of large stock of overcoats and woolens and fixtures, including safe, desks, chairs, partition, and tables, will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the alleged bankrupts' place of business, No. 736 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 28th and 29th days of January, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, January 25th, 1913.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENFIELD, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC KAPLAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 31st, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 275 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and infants' vest, waists, corsets, gloves, hosiery, skirts, trimmings, raw material, silks, laces, embroideries, fixtures, machines, safe, &c. Inspection January 29 and 30, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.

MAX MILLER, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ESTHER KAPLAN, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order herein, L. Hamilton Rainey, the Trustee, offers for sale on competitive written bids, all the stock of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, ladies' gowns and novelties, and that a special meeting of creditors for the reception of said bids and for the consideration of the same will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on February 4th, 1913, at 10:45 o'clock in the forenoon.

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The Trustee also reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Notice is hereby further given that in the event that all bids submitted be rejected and no order is made by the Referee to sell said property at private sale, the said property shall then be sold under the direction of L. Hamilton Rainey, the Trustee in Bankruptcy, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 437 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.

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Francis X. Hennessy, Attorney for Trustee, 27 William Street, N. Y. City.

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Dated New York, January 25th, 1913.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENFIELD, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN DAVIDOFF and ISIDORE SERWER, individually and composing the firm of DAVID

The New York Times

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"Only advertisements fit to print."

Such advertisers as THE TIMES admits to its Want columns must have something to submit to TIMES readers that, in the judgment of THE TIMES, is worthy of their attention. All doubtful advertising rigidly excluded.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted.....	15c
Situations Wanted.....	
Agents Wanted.....	25c
Boarders & Board Wanted.....	
Rooms to Let or Wanted.....	
Apartments to Let or Wanted.....	35c
Country Board.....	
Employment Bureaus.....	
Real Estate.....	
Horses and Carriages.....	
Houses to Let or Wanted.....	
Business Notices.....	50c
Automobile Exchange.....	
Business Opportunities.....	
Lost, Found, Rewards.....	
Purchase and Exchange.....	
Public Notices.....	40c

Lost.

$500 REWARD
$500 REWARD

and positively no questions asked for return of diamond and emerald sunburst, lost New Year's morning at Reisenweber's. Reed & Barton Co., 32d St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Antique gold rope bracelet, with three colored stones, Thursday evening, Jan. 16, between 115 Amsterdam, 116 Broadway, Claremont Av.; reward. 552 Riverside Drive, Apartment 6A.

LOST—Between 5th Av. and 40th St. and 2d Av. and 50th St., black velvet handbag, containing money, glasses, &c.; reward. Miss M. Walsh, 606 5th Av.

LOST—Between 28th and 42d Sts., diamond flexible bracelet, on evening of Jan. 23. Reward if returned to Dudley, 150 West 80th St. No questions asked.

LOST—Jan. 23, silver-handled umbrella, on Long Island train; reward. Phayre, Whitestone, L. I.

LOST—Bottom part of gold fob, supported by two dragons, with monogram C. S. R. Write G 66 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold watch (Marcus & Co.); monogram "M. V. P."; reward. Z 28 Times.

LOST—Fur collar, Jan. 11; brown pointed fox; $25 reward. Z 26 Times.

$25 REWARD will be paid for return of a gray enameled watch, bearing inscription "E. B. D. to E. W. D., 1885-1895," with further inscription, lost Wednesday, Jan. 22, matinee Maxine Elliott's Theatre; no questions asked. Reward can be obtained by returning goods to H. M. Tileston & Co., 60 Wall St., Room 909.

$250 REWARD.

For large diamond horseshoe brooch, lost Jan. 22, between Central Park West and Broadway and 59th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 57th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs

LOST—Reward for French poodle, lost at 42d St. 5th Av., Friday, about 3 o'clock. Return to Mrs. Gordon, 17 East 95th St.

Business Opportunities

A manufacturer of fine stationery, located in Greater New York, having an established trade throughout the United States, which can be extended indefinitely, wishes to retire; an exceptional opportunity for one or more energetic young men to secure a splendid proposition at a moderate price and on favorable terms; the present owner will assist for a time by suggestion and otherwise if desired. Address P 208 Times Downtown.

Meeting, ambitious young man of good character is offered exceptional opportunity to become financially and actively associated with a young contractor in an established, substantial, and profitable business of railroad construction, tunnels, thoroughfares, &c.; a thorough inspection of business standing and prospects is solicited. Construction, G 24 Times.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL TERRITORY.
10,000,000 barrels crude oil and 225,000,000,000 cubic feet natural gas the prize of 1912. A substantial industry with large profits and possibilities. Oil and gas territory for sale. Particulars—J. Mentor Caldwell, Parkersburg, W. Va.

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $5. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 25d St.

A successful lawyer of wide experience in corporations and business matters, and in the trial of causes, wishes to retire from general active practice and would devote himself to special, exclusive employment by individual or corporation. G 63 Times.

$850,000 to loan in first mortgages in 4½% and 5% in sums of $30,000 up, New York and New Jersey; acceptances given in three days after application. Surety Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St., New York.

Exceptional investments for capitalist; established knitting mill, manufacturing sweaters; neither partner nor services desired; require for development $5,000 for twelve months. Z 32 Times.

For Sale.—Restaurant and furnished apartment business; elegant, modern building; choice residence district; thoroughly organized and established. Address Profitable, G 62 Times.

One thousand dollars wanted immediately; will assign interest in a proposition maturing within a few months; over $5,000 profits sure; particulars at interview. E 56 Times.

A recently established mercantile office business; encouraging conditions; no debts; no traveling; $1,500; entering larger field. 104 5th Av., Room 1,511.

Partner wanted, must be a good salesman, in an old-established manufacturing business; $5,000 to $10,000 required; good opportunity. G 48 Times.

Contractor needs additional capital; has valuable contracts; might use investor's services. F 104 Times.

Business Notices

Band letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

WHITNEY & MORSE
MANSIONS,
57TH AV. AND 57TH ST.,
BEING WRECKED.

MAGNIFICENT INTERIOR FOR SALE ON THE PREMISES. MANTLES, BATHROOM FIXTURES, PANEL WORK, DOORS, CIRCASSIAN WALNUT ROOMS, ELEGANT STAIRCASES, MIRRORS, BEAM AND PANEL CEILING, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, &C., &C.

C. H. SOUTHARD CO.,
14TH ST. AND 9TH AV.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. Kept in perfect condition during rental term. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Call, write, or telephone for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
200 B'way, at Duane St. Telephone
[illegible] Franklin.
[illegible] Cortlandt.

[illegible] Some few—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, [illegible] desks, bookcases; all at prices that will interest you. Office Furniture Trading Co., 7 and 9 White St.

On the furniture purchased from a large corporation; rolt and flat-top desks, chairs, filing cabinets, [illegible] desks, oak and mahogany. Quick & Reasonable, 6 Reade St.

[illegible] used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, [illegible] filing cabinets, addressing machines, [illegible] partitions. Nathan's, 103 Worth St.

[illegible] HOUSE CLOSING OUT; 9x12 [illegible] rugs, $14.85; inlaid linoleum accordingly. Orchard, 347 Canal, Subway station at door.

[illegible] HOUSE CLOSING OUT; 9x12 [illegible] rugs, $14.85; inlaid linoleum accordingly. Orchard, 347 Canal, Subway Station at door.

[illegible] each new, now $8 and up. 25 Remington typewriter cabinets, rolling, cost $50 each. Broadway.

Pianos and Organs

[illegible] slightly shopped; [illegible] 88 notes; music, [illegible]; sell at sacrifice. [illegible] West 42d.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

30TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large and single room; private bath; elevator; excellent table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Small rooms, private bath; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

16TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two; also small rooms; excellent board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

45TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.
Desirable sunny room; references exchanged.

57TH, 353 WEST.—First-class large, small front rooms; southern exposure; table board; telephone.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; excellent table; references; telephone.

64TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean, excellent German table; homelike; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Very desirable medium and single room; southern exposure; table guests; references.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—Homelike room, bath, two, three gentlemen; also en suite; table guests. Reasonable.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur,—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140—Schuyler.

79TH ST., 163 WEST.—Large front room, private house; excellent table; business people; references.

90TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small room for gentleman; steam-heated flat; generous table; references.

81ST ST., 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms, new management; excellent table; good service; table board.

83D, 55 WEST.—Large front room, with connecting bath, heated; excellent board; terms reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished, large, small rooms near Central Park; table guests.

83D, 44 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, refined Jewish family; finest table.

84TH ST., 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; excellent board.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny front room; one single room; parlor dining; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room with board; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, single, en suite, electricity, telephone; gentlemen, couples; references.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms; something really exceptional; table a specialty.

90D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small, sunny front rooms; conveniences; excellent table; telephone; reasonable; references.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

94TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; hall room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; convenient location; parlor dining; table guests.

103D, 252 WEST. (Near Subway, Riverside.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms; couple, gentlemen; excellent table; references.

108D, (Corner West End, 819.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

104TH ST., 59 WEST.—Established 17 years; private large and small rooms; superior table.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms; good table; good service; good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH ST., 266 WEST.—A real home for gentlemen; large, sunny rooms; private residence, near Broadway; table of unusual excellence; moderate terms; also few table boarders.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large, front room; second floor; table guests; home cooking.

130TH, 260 WEST.—Near "L" station; large hall room to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 540 to 548 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful, healthful section; Audubon; bright, well-heated rooms, $18 for two, including excellent board; smaller room, $8; electricity, private phone, bath; parlor dining room; separate tables; social surroundings; a real home. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

ROOMS and board for families with small children in quiet neighborhood, near little park, public and private schools; no nurses; charges moderate; convenient to elevated; express station on Washington Heights. Z 53 Times, or 6826 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 35% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; quiet, refined house; near 72d St. Subway express; excellent table; table guests.

WEST END AV., 762.—Single and double rooms; home comfort; table board.

Brooklyn.

301 EAST 16TH ST.—FLATBUSH.
Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate prices; phone 720-J Flatbush.

Board Wanted

YOUNG Jewish man desires nice room and board with private family. G 24 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

9TH ST., 16 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Front parlor, single rooms; well furnished; heated; reasonable.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

80TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; electric light; modern conveniences; private house; telephone.

81ST ST., 117 EAST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms in attractive house, centrally located; references.

87TH ST., 162 EAST.—Large, sunny back parlor; $9; other large double rooms; references.

88TH ST., 81 EAST.—Elegant front room, suitable for one or two. Telephone 3800 Plaza.

90TH, 30 EAST.—Attractive home; excellent cuisine; formerly of 6 and 8 East 47th.

92D ST., 129 EAST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; physicians' residence; excellent location; meals optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness; Wolcott Building.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, charming room for bachelor; electricity, telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated, clean, light rooms; modern conveniences; telephone.

21ST, 223 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; electricity, telephone and elevator; $4. Apt. 20.

36TH, 126 WEST. (Opposite Marlborough.)—Parlor with bedroom; one-two gentlemen; conveniences; telephone. Daly; fourth floor. 1167 Greeley.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, large closet, bath; private house; gentlemen; $4.50.

46TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath optional; well heated; low rent.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—A large, elegantly furnished, steam heated room, with private bath; also small room; breakfast optional.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Private family; nicely furnished, large, sunny room; connecting bath; gentlemen; reference.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private bath; select location; breakfast; telephone; references.

52D, 231 WEST.—Parlor suite to let, two bedrooms, sitting room, and private bath. Tel. 2054 Col.

52D ST., 233 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; near Broadway; telephone; Subway. "L."

53D ST., 63 WEST.—A large furnished room; southern exposure.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

58TH ST., 345 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two; conveniences; one flight up. McKeon.

58TH, 63 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; clean and well furnished; also with private bath.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, back parlor, kitchenette; running water. 4084 Columbus.

70TH, 141 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, private bath, telephone; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, en suite; all modern conveniences; references.

70TH ST., 158 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; private bath; select neighborhood; two blocks from Subway; 'phone.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, modern apartment; reasonable; Subway. Sly.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; single dressing room attached; $5 up. Columbus 806.

71ST ST., 209 WEST.—Comfortable back room; steam heated; every convenience; telephone.

72D, 302 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Large, nicely furnished front room; bath and lavatory; also smaller rooms; scrupulously clean; phone; gentlemen.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, southern exposure; small room, running water.

72D ST., 112 WEST.—Small room, all conveniences; also medium size and large room; references.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Best rooms, best locations; nurses will find the right accommodations.

74TH ST., 167 WEST.—Two attractively furnished, sunny rooms; bath, telephone; private family; references.

76TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; steam heat, electric light, telephone; refined home surroundings; references; $7. Kelley.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Very handsomely furnished suite; will divide; high-class house; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, second-floor front room; all conveniences; phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; also back parlor; reference.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; exceptionally attractive rooms; modern improvements; high-class private house; references.

80TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large, attractive furnished rooms hot and cold running water; $5 weekly.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; home comforts; out-of-town guests accommodated.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; running water; southern exposure; reasonable; phone.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized, sunny, front room; refined family; reasonable; phone. Ochs.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; scrupulously clean; modern apartment; refined surroundings. Anderson.

86TH ST., 310 WEST.—Desirable medium-sized room; Subway. Telephone 7297 Riverside.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—High-class accommodations, private house; boarding; large, small rooms, baths.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

89TH, 108 WEST.—Parlor suite; piano, phone; others, kitchen privileges; "L," Subway; reasonable. Ryan.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, bright double and single rooms; homelike; private house; "L," phone.

93D ST., 72 WEST.—Large parlor, adjoining bedroom; all improvements; well furnished; call evenings. Kelly.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, in first-class apartment; all conveniences. Johnson.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; large, handsomely furnished front room; bath; convenient Subway express.

98TH ST., 243, (west of Broadway.)—Large front room; southern exposure; newly decorated; richly furnished; electricity; shower; private family; gentleman.

99TH, 216 WEST.—Large, double room; private family; bath; all conveniences; newly furnished; references. Benedict.

102D ST., 205 WEST.—Large, sunny parlor, bedroom adjoining; steam, bath, telephone; block Subway; suitable couple; moderate. Curtis.

102D ST., 202 WEST.—Apt. 3; choice front single room for young refined business man.

102D ST., 203 WEST.—Outside suite; conveniences; Subway, "L"; reasonable. Stockton.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, suitable for business gentleman; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 216, corner Broadway.—Cheerful, large front room, suitable one, two; moderate. Cameron.

104TH, 105-107 WEST, (Eugene Court.)—Apartment hotel; one, two rooms; kitchen suite; electric lights, private telephone, bath, $8.50, including maid service, light, lines. Telephone 637 Riverside.

105TH ST., 168 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; southern exposure; private house; telephone.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 53.

112TH ST., (1,812 Lexington.)—Elegant front parlor; bath; heated; suitable doctor; single; water; $2.25; heated.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway; overlooking Morningside Park. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (Half Block East Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; reception room; excellent restaurant. Inquire restaurant desk.

121ST ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Newly furnished, outside, sunny rooms. Elevator; private family. Pettersen.

122D, 523 WEST.—Steam heated, sunny front rooms; $3-$5; also two room apartment.

123D ST., 209 WEST.—Newly furnished front room, one, two business men; 'phone; convenient; references; homelike.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Clean, sunny, outside, single room; modern elevator house; telephone; $2.50. Fullerstean.

126TH ST., 169 WEST.—Two attractively furnished large rooms; all conveniences; private family; moderate.

127TH, 601 West.—Subway corner; exceptionally large, beautifully furnished room; elevator; telephone. Apartment 56.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for business men, women; comfort; privacy; meals optional. Pierson.

144TH ST. WEST, (31 Bradhurst.)—Parlor and alcove; large wardrobes, water, heat; others; select. Owner.

181ST ST., 565 WEST.—Cheerful outside room; warm, clean, independent; private family. Brehme.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

BROADWAY AND 72D ST.—Handsome large, sunny room in private family; modern apartment; electric light, &c.; to bachelor or cultured, refined woman willing to pay for first-class accommodations; references. Home, 149 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,489, (93d.)—Sunny front suite; couple, women; no other roomers; Pease player; cleanliness; every convenience; reference; permanent. Riverside 3135. Burke.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; piano, telephone; reference. Fisher.

FREE information regarding rooms and board; all investigated. Leland's, 4 West 33d St., (28th year.)

LENOX AV., 220, Near 121st St.—Front room; six windows; private bath; refined surroundings; $6.50 weekly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Sunny front room; private family; rate reasonable to business woman of unquestionable character with best references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (Alabama.)—Rooms and suites, all modern conveniences; high-class; reasonable rates.

WEST BROADWAY, 177.—Attractive light rooms; all conveniences; handy business neighborhood. Apply Mayers.

WEST END AV., 243.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with lavatory, bath and shower adjoining; near 103d St. Subway express, two blocks. Farrell.

WHY WASTE time and carfare looking for rooms? Call on me and tell me what you want and when you want it. I will do the rest. Accommodations strictly high class. HEWITSON'S NEW DIRECTORY, 101 WEST 66TH ST.

Brooklyn.

CLEAN, HOMELIKE, SUNNY ROOM. All improvements; superior accommodations; express station corner; reasonable; also hall room. Call evenings, 371 9th St., Brooklyn.

9TH ST., 75 SOUTH.—Sunny, steam heat, single or connecting rooms; near Williamsburgh Plaza.

440 SEVENTH ST.
Neatly furnished room; heated; running water; private; Tel. 3564 South.

288 CLINTON ST.
Large and small rooms; board if desired.

Help Wanted, Female

A STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER WANTED.

Must know French, German, and English well; permanent position for the right party; must be reliable and industrious. Apply 417 5th Av., Room 1,101, to-day, 5-6 P. M.

FINE EDUCATED woman over 25 to interview mothers for school extension plan; experience unnecessary, but honesty, tact, and industry essential; city or traveling; railroad expenses paid and salary of $25 weekly for those who qualify. Call 503 5th Av., Room 714, after 3 P. M. Dixon, Rucker & Co.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CLERK FOR THEIR POST OFFICE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR, BETWEEN 8:30 AND 9:30 A. M. OR AFTER 5 P. M.

GIRL, as general housekeeper; must be good cook; two in family; no washing. Apply B., 47 East 59th St., after 12.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 20 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V.—M. Wheat, Director.

STRAW OPERATORS on ladies' hats for Chicago factory; will pay fare both ways. Apply at once, 605 Broadway, Room 20.

Help Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANCY. ACCOUNTANCY.
This profession is crowded—with opportunities; initiative go; all are necessary; but technical knowledge and preparation count most; anticipate opportunity—prepare—study.
Write Theodora Daub, Registrar
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS
For particulars, curriculum, or "Essay on Efficiency"; over a hundred students passed to C. P. A. degree.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced and qualified assistants required by firm of public accountants; only applications from gentlemen who have had experience in a public accountant's office will be considered; reply, stating experience, age, references, and salary expected. P 314 Times Downtown.

AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN, preferably an electrical engineer, who wants to get into business not merely as an employe, can learn of an opportunity. Address Electrical, P 306 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.00.
Books explain WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
223 West 54th St., (near Broadway.)
"Founded on Honesty"—"Prospers on Merit."

BECOME A JEWELER; earn $50-$150 weekly; enter dignified, profitable field; we teach diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, &c.; individual practical instructions day and evenings; good position guaranteed after few months' study; reasonable terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

BOY, with good knowledge of English; must come well recommended; beginner stenographer, typewriting preferred. Call mornings, 10-12, 1,269 Broadway, office 509.

BOYS.—Young boys for factory work. Apply after 1 o'clock, 447 West 58d St.

EXPERIENCED installment collector who can furnish surety bond and gilt edge reference; don't reply unless you have experience and can qualify. 116 West 42d St.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted for suits and coats; must have good following; best opportunity for right party. R. Hoffman, 14 West 17th St.

"FACTORY COST ACCOUNTANT."
"Man of initiative and experience; salary $2,500." Were such an "ad" to come to your notice, would you have the necessary qualifications? It's not unusual; why not study and prepare?
WRITE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS
Theodora Daub, C. P. A., Secretary, 1,133 Broadway, for particulars as to how to gain actual experience; curriculum and Essay on Efficiency on application.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR SILK DEPARTMENT. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR, BETWEEN 8:30 AND 9:30 A. M. OR AFTER 5 P. M.

FUR DESIGNER. — HIGH-CLASS MAN WANTED; MUST BE FULLY EXPERIENCED ON HIGH GRADE FURS; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY. LEVENTHAL & VOGEL, 10 EAST 32D ST.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of a number of
SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
SILK DEPARTMENT
Apply Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

MACHINE HANDS WANTED.—We have openings on both our day and night shifts for capable horizontal and vertical milling machine hands; also hand screw machine; Jones & Lamson and Fox lathe hands; inspectors and machine grinders; capable workmen, accustomed to accurate work can earn good wages and have steady employment; state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, well-educated young man with a thorough knowledge of German for permanent position; salary $60 monthly; chance for advancement; apply, stating references. G 78 Times.

PATTERNMAKERS.—Large manufacturer of ornamental iron and bronze located in Middle West requires young man as assistant pattern foreman; must be first-class, practical, and thoroughly understand blue prints; good opportunity and wages for right party. G 18 Times.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 20 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address, 509 5th Av., New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, high-class salesman to sell well-known, powerful, non-poisonous, odorless disinfectant; good commission only to hustler. Apply by letter, Woolf Chemical Co., 2 Rector St., New York.

SALESMAN for the Pacific coast for coats and suits. Eisenberg, Kirshner & Waldman, 115 to 125 W. 30th St.

SALESMAN and stock clerk experienced in retail stationery store. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted, with ability and experience, who is in a position to interest private investors; particulars regarding an absolutely meritorious industrial will be given applicants who furnish satisfactory references. Write for appointment. Pressprich & Co., 10 Park Av.

SOLDERERS.—Experienced on soft solder. Apply after 1 o'clock, 447 West 58d St.

STRAW OPERATORS on ladies' hats for Chicago factory; will pay fare both ways. Apply at once, 605 Broadway, Room 20.

WANTED—Solicitors to obtain subscription for high-class weekly financial publication; must be experienced in this line of work; liberal commission for right man. Address, stating previous experience, P 178 Times.

WANTED—Young men desiring to learn the restaurant business thoroughly; instruction and position free. Hotel Men's Training School, 47 West 38th.

WANTED—English university man as assistant English master. Apply Room 402, 509 5th Av.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED.—Toilet articles; men, women; sellers; canvassers; 25c. Address "Honorable," P 125 Times.

NEAT, intelligent women to sell great household labor-saving device; large commission; every woman needs it; every woman wants it. G 84 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

ROOM WANTED in home of private family by young lady of refinement and culture, within walking distance of 42d St. and 5th Av., New York; moderate rent. Address Miss Brown, Homestead Studios, Waterford, Conn.

WANTED—Double room for married couple; vicinity of Bronxville or Tarrytown; convenient to train; with or without board; state terms, which must be reasonable. G 92 Times.

WANTED—One double, two single rooms, by two gentlemen; meals optional; up-to-date apartment; west side. G 71 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, pianos, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silver, antiques purchased. Robert Wade, 1,185 Madison Av. (23d.) Established 1872.

Situations Wanted Female

BOOKKEEPER seeks position where interest, experience, accuracy is appreciated; no Saturday work. F 153 Times.

BUYER.—LADY, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH LACES, NECKWEAR, VEILING, AND HANDKERCHIEFS; CAPABLE OF MANAGING LARGE DEPARTMENT; REFERENCE. G 64 TIMES.

DRESSMAKING.—Experienced cutter and fitter, out by the day. Miss Billisch, 1,145 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS, competent, by the day or month with a private family. Address M. M., care Mrs. Peters, 302 East 41st St.

PARISIAN LADY, high breeding and education, wishes afternoon occupation; social secretary, companion. Z 15 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, MEDICAL, LITERARY, LEGAL COLLEGE TRAINING, THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT, UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES, SALARY $25, SEEKS PERMANENT POSITION. Z 56 TIMES.

SEWING.—French lady asks for sewing work, out by day; does not talk English. 4977 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—French young lady desires situation as French and English stenographer; translations in both languages; three years' business experience; first-class references. G. K., 232 West 82d St.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, desires permanent position immediately; conscientious; trustworthy, dependable, detail office worker. Competent. 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright girl; beginner; two years' high school; complete business course; good penman; office work; capable; $7. P 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 61 24 Av.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' mercantile experience; good grammarian; excellent speller; salary, $12. G 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; thorough business training; excellent references. F 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; quick, accurate; reliable firm; two years' experience. Miss R. Rehm, 701 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, one year's experience; neat, rapid, office assistant; American, $9. P 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, well educated, rapid, and accurate, desires congenial position. D. S., 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper, desires position. Miss Anna Cohen, 907-A Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

TRAINED NURSE wants employment in her line. G 61 Times.

Situations Wanted Male

A.—A.—RIGHT-HAND MAN, American, (24,) possessing tact, good judgment, pleasing personality, unquestionable references, desires trustworthy position; capable handling men, office, correspondence, credit and collection correspondent; $20. Address T. M., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376—Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, kept part time; partnership, corporation accounts adjusted; monthly service; moderate. Auditor, 500 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 23 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) will adjust, audit and close your books, prepare profit and loss statement, at $1 per hour. P 278 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT DESIGNER, artist, and copyright wishes position. P 307 Times Downtown.

BARITONE, young man, wishes theatrical position. Parsons, 65 West 50th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—High-grade accountant, capable, energetic business man of wide experience, desires an opening with A1 firm at moderate salary. W. B., 152 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, speedy, reliable ledger man, sales, purchase, general ledgers. Accurate, P 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; three years' general office experience. Louis Rosenblatt, 825 East Houston St.

BOOKKEEPER wants position, speaking Spanish. Spanish, G 83 Times.

CABINETMAKER.—French polisher; first-class; expert mechanic; all kinds of furniture; wants job from private parties. F. Josey, 308 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—26, single; two years last place; family has left city; other good references; four years' shop experience. Edward Dowd, 180 East 47th St. 'Phone Murry Hill 8325.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 5 years' experience; can furnish best of references; sober and honest. C. Gallagher, 244 East 30th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position with family; employed at present in shop. Deignan, 333 East 49th St.

COUPLE.—English, no family; chauffeur, 3 years' experience, any car, own repairs; garden, furnace, useful; first-class cook, housekeeper, laundress; go anywhere; city reference; $75 up. P. Bourke, 647 Franklin Av., Bklyn.

GARDENER-FOREMAN.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches; garden, vegetables, shrubs, farming, machinery, stock, and poultry; A1 references; married, (40;) German, small family. John Schenk, 17 Palace Place, Fort Chester, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS cutter, fitter, on ladies' garments, 20 years' experience, would like to connect with reputable concern; city, country. G 82 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate wishes position in chemical laboratory. Address Graduate, 558 Jersey Av., Jersey City.

MAN, 50 years of age, good salesman, writes good hand, no detrimental habits, is in dire need of a position; will take anything paying $20 per week or better. Address Office or Road, P 305 Times Downtown.

MR. EMPLOYER,
DO YOU WANT A MAN
who is able to relieve you of detail, experienced, trustworthy, capable, stenographer, executive? You name salary when you try him; five years in one place. P 295 Times Downtown.

PAINTER.—Long-experienced, reliable painter wishes work for landlords and real estate for painting, plastering; estimates furnished. S. Finkelstein, 375 Vernon Av

ROOSEVELT URGES STATE STRIKE ACTION

Wants a Commission to Go Into Working Conditions of Girl Garment Makers.

TELLS WHAT HE FOUND

In Letter to Assemblyman—Waistmakers and Men's Garment Workers Settling Differences.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter sent yesterday to Michael Schaap, Progressive Assemblyman from the Thirty-first Assembly District, urged that the Legislature immediately authorise a commission to inquire into the conditions of work in the wrapper, kimono, and white goods trades. The letter was written as the result of the Colonel's recent trip through the east side, where he interviewed many of the workers who are now on strike in these trades, and was further influenced by conversations with men and women conversant with the strike situation.

According to Col. Roosevelt's letter the Legislative Committee of the State Progressive Party will soon introduce bills favoring the creating of minimum wage boards in the various industries in which women and children are employed. A special State investigation commission is urged at this time, the Colonel stated, in order to help the passage of these bills.

In addition to the minimum wage boards the Colonel came out strongly in his letter for the adoption of such protocols of peace as have been adopted in the cloak industry and the dress and shirt waist industry. He favored collective bargaining as distinct from individual bargaining, and said that the little girls employed in the kimono, wrapper, and white goods industries were absolutely helpless without this provision. Wherever a "protocol of peace" is adopted, the Colonel said, the Federal Department of Labor ought to keep an eye on the observance of such an agreement.

A large part of the letter is devoted to a criticism of the stand taken in the white goods strike by Harry A. Gordon, attorney for a number of white goods manufacturers. Mr. Gordon, in a statement made to Col. Roosevelt, reviewed the situation from the employers' point of view, pointing out in particular why these manufacturers were opposed to any protocol in the white goods industry and to trade unionism as applicable to their business.

For Collective Bargaining.

Col. Roosevelt, admiting Mr. Gordon's contention that there are some good shops in the trade, adds:

I emphatically dissent from the position taken by Mr. Gordon as representative of the manufacturers in their attitude toward trade unionism. This position, in effect, is that taken a number of years ago by a certain gentleman in the anthracite coal trade, and has since been known as the "Vice-gerent of God" position, the position that the employer ought to treat his employes well and humanely, but should be held responsible only to God and his own conscience for his actions—a position taken throughout history, not only by absolute monarchs who were good, but by absolute monarchs who were bad. The manufacturers represented by Mr. Gordon express their emphatic opposition to the protocol or memorandum of agreement in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry between the manufacturers and the union, signed Sept. 2, 1910. As I am submitting this attack by Mr. Gordon on the protocol in question, I must also add that his allegations of fact are challenged by such persons as Miss Wald, Henry Moscowitz, William H. Schieffelin, Julius Henry Cohen, and others whose names can be given. The persons named are working continuously under the protocol and know whereof they speak. Moreover, Mr. Gordon states that his organization will not deal with or recognize the union. To my mind, this is the critical point of difference. No man can inquire in the most cursory manner into the situation as it actually exists among these kimono and white goods workers without realizing that these young girls are absolutely helpless if they are obliged to bargain for their rights individually. They must possess the right of collective bargaining, and they must be able to establish for themselves relations with kindred organizations which will support them when they are wrongfully treated. Moreover, in my judgment, there must be a Government body like the United States Department of Labor, whose business it shall be to oversee the actual workings of the industry under these different agreements.

Speaking of his investigations of the conditions which brought on the strikes in the kimono and wrapper and white goods industries, Col. Roosevelt gave this account of what he had seen to Assemblyman Schaap:

I visited bodies of girl strikers in Henry Street and in St. Mark's Place, and choosing at random listened to the stories of the different girls. In Henry Street the girls were mostly recent immigrants from Southern Spain and from the Turkish Empire. Those from the Turkish Empire could not speak English, and although they were of Jewish faith they could not speak Yiddish, so that they were peculiarly helpless under our conditions here. Some of the girls were fourteen and fifteen years old, others sixteen, seventeen and eighteen. The wages were in one or two cases as low as $3 a week, and up to $5.50 and $6 and $8 a week. I was informed that there were girls who worked for $2.50 a week, and there was one I saw who worked for $3.81 a week. And two or three who worked for $3 a week. One girl of fifteen earned $5 a week, but had to pay $90 for the machine on which she worked. Another, who had to pay $32 for a machine, worked from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. and mentioned that in summer she was charged 10 cents a week for ice water. Another girl who was earning $5 a week had a father in the hospital, and out of the $5 a week was supporting two young children, her brother and sister, in addition to herself. These young girls from Turkey represented the lowest and poorest paid workers that we saw; their fathers and brothers, being ignorant of English, find it difficult to get employment, and the girls often support the whole family on their scanty sweatshop earnings. Some of the girls out of the miserable pittance paid them have themselves to pay for repairs to machines and for thread and needles.

In St. Mark's Place the girls looked healthier and not as if their lives were lived under better conditions—better conditions of course being a purely relative term, for the conditions as to many of the girls were very bad also. They spoke English. Many of these girls did not live at their homes, and in such cases the owner of the house in which they lived, whom they generally spoke of as "the missus," charged them $3 a month for lodging, this lodging sometimes consisting of one bed and sometimes of a place in a bed with other girls. I was informed that often three or four girls slept in one bed. One such girl was earning $4.50 a week, $18 a month. Out of this she paid $5 for lodging, $2 a week or $9.50 a month, for breakfast and supper; leaving $6 a month for dinner or the midday meal, for car fare, for clothing, for medicine when sick, for dentist, for oculist, as well as for recreation, if there was any. I mention the oculist particularly because the conditions of work are such that the eyes of many of the girls are affected.

State Should Act.

"I do not think that either the National Government or the State Government can afford to ignore this question," the Colonel concludes. "We cannot as a community sit in apathy and permit these young girls to fight in the streets for a living wage and for hours and conditions of labor which shall not threaten their very lives. I very earnestly urge that a State investigating committee be appointed to inquire into the conditions of work in the wrapper, kimono, and white goods trades, (the 'shirtwaist and dressmakers' investigation being proceeded with under their own protocol.)

"I ask that the State not only further this idea, but follow it by State action creating such boards in such industries where they have not been created freely by the action of those in the industry itself. The Legislative Committee of the Progressive Party will present to the Legislature carefully prepared bills providing for minimum wage boards, and the investigation for which I ask will, I believe, furnish additional grounds for demanding the passage of such bills."

The influence of Col. Roosevelt's interest in the strikers has already been felt, according to Miss Gertrude Barnum of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in furthering individual settlements. Miss Barnum had an hour's conference with the Colonel at the Outlook offices yesterday, but refused to discuss the conference. It is generally said that the union must be satisfied this year with individual settlements, but that another strike will in all probability be called in a year or two with the express purpose of obtaining an agreement in both the white goods and the kimono and wrapper industries.

The white goods manufacturers, particularly, are well organized, and are opposing any protocol through the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association. They say that they are not opposed to an investigation of their business. Over 200 of the largest manufacturers of women's undermuslins are members of the association.

"It is planned to so spread the standards maintained by the better firms in this organization," said one of the Directors of this association yesterday, "that all of the shops will in a short time be made to adopt methods suitable to the workers. We will open permanent headquarters in the near future, with the purpose of bringing about co-operation and better understanding of conditions of work."

Indications point to a speedy settlement of the controversy that has grown up among rival camps of manufacturers in the dress and waist industry since the signing of the protocol last Saturday. The independent manufacturers, it was said yesterday, agreed to come into the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association provided they received representation on the Executive Board and the Board of Grievances provided for under the terms of the proctocol. Such arrangements, it was said, on behalf of President Floersheimer of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, could easily be made.

By next Monday morning, it was predicted, 90 per cent. of the workers in this industry would be back at work under the new standards of wages and hours. In the mean time, a public retraction is demanded of the manufacturer who said that he had reliable information that $10,000 had passed to union representatives for calling off the strike.

There will be a meeting of the contractors, the union, and the United Manufacturers and Merchants Association at the Bar Association to-night and it is probable that this conference will practically settle the strike of the 110,000 workers in the men's and youths' garment industry.

Mr. Cohen, counsel for the manufacturers, said yesterday:

"In going over the prices paid for making men's garments, it was found that the margin of profit was so small that, if the manufacturers agreed to give a 10 per cent. advance immediately on present wages on this year's contracts, it would be so disastrous that the manufacturers might just as well keep their shops closed for the season. These facts were brought out before the union's representatives, and it is believed that at Saturday night's meeting they will be prepared to meet the manufacturers in some sort of a compromise."

TWO SHOT IN STRIKE RIOTS.

Guns Are Fired Freely in a Double Clash in Williamsburg.

Two garment workers who had refused to join the strikers in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn were shot yesterday in the course of the fiercest rioting that has so far marked the garment strikes. Both of the men were seriously wounded.

The shooting affrays occurred in two separate riots. The first was near the factory of Schum Brothers, 176 Bergrum Street, and started when John Grasberger, 41, of 18 Lexington Avenue, approached the factory to begin the day's work. A mob of 300, hidden behind one wing of the factory, sallied out and attacked him. There were many shots, and Grasberger fell to the ground. A man in the factory called up Police Headquarters, and a riot squad came on the run from the Stagg Street Station. The police dispersed the crowd and rescued Grasberger. He was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital with two bullet wounds in his thigh.

From the Schum Brothers factory the same squad of police continued to answer another riot call at Moore and Morrell Streets, where a thousand pickets were attacking a number of Manhattan strike-breakers who had come to Williamsburg in an automobile.

One of the men in the car got up and flourished a revolver. He threatened the pickets, but they continued to surge about the automobile, and then the shooting began. According to witnesses, a hundred shots were fired. When the police arrived with drawn guns they succeeded in clearing the streets. Joseph Millstein, 38, of 185 Varet Street, was found lying unconscious, with a bullet in his neck. The police arrested Benjamin Wilson, 21, of 160 Bleecker Street, one of the occupants of the car, and Paul Sampson, 20, of 109 West Sixty-second Street. They were held for examination to-day. Millstein was rushed to St. Catherine's Hospital. Many other smaller riots were reported in Brooklyn.

William Klein, attorney for Frankel Brothers, clothing manufacturers, appeared before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court yesterday with a plea to make permanent the temporary injunction preventing picketing in front of the Frankel Brothers' establishment at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Mr. Klein said that notwithstanding the injunction strikers continued to march by the establishment and intimidate his workers. Justice Hendrick declared that he would hear argument on this, as well as on others pending, on next Tuesday, and he warned the union's representative that he would send to jail any strikers found disobeying the court's order.

The news of Justice Hendrick's warning soon spread over the city, and there was a let-up in rioting in the lower Broadway and Cooper Square district when work ceased last night. Altogether about twenty arrests were made yesterday, as against thirty to fifty on previous days.

Samuel Berger of 124 Cannon Street and Nicholas Morogiotter of 222 Sullivan Street were arrested on the complaint of Abraham Kastner of 104 Second Avenue, who charged that these men had upset in the gutter two cans of beef stew intended for workers in the factory of Alfred Benjamin & Co., 440 Lafayette Street. Kastner had a contract to supply the nonstrikers with stew, he said, so as to render unnecessary any going out for luncheon. In Magistrate Herman in Essex Market Court fined each of the men $10. The offenses were serious, he said, since workingmen had been deprived of the necessaries of life.

Yette Siegel of 4 Orchard Street, Bessie Wahl, Helen Wahl, all of 173 Second Street, and Minnie Knittle of 224 East Third Street, were convicted yesterday in Special Sessions of assault committed a few weeks ago at Broadway and Spring Street. They were fined $25 each, and after a few hours' delay the fines were paid by friends.

WOULD PROTECT GIRL STRIKERS

Investigators Say Attempts Are Made to Lead Them Into White Slavery.

Following reports made by special investigators of conditions surrounding many of the striking girls and young women of the various garment trades, in which it was stated that attempts had been made to take advantage of many poverty, distress and suffering of many of the girls by suspicious characters loitering around the meeting places of the strikers to lead them into white slavery, Miss Grace E. J. Parker, Secretary of the North American Civic League for Immigrants at 95 Madison Avenue, announced yesterday that she was trying to interest wealthy women noted for their philanthropy in forming a protective committee for the youngest girls. In a statement from charity workers it was said that hundreds of the girls and women on strike were known to be penniless and dependent upon boardinghouse keepers or their friends for food and lodging.

It was also said that these matters had been called to the attention of Secretary Whitin of the Committee of Fourteen, who had presented the facts to the Police Department. Mr. Whitin said last night that all he knew of the subject was a letter he had received from the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, an anonymous communication which the clergyman had received from a woman.

Mr. Whitin did not take up the matter with the police, he said, but forwarded the communication to Miss Maud Minor, secretary of the New York Probation and Protective Association at 38 West Tenth Street. She said in reference to this:

"Our charity workers are doing all they can to protect the girls, and I do not know of a single case thus far warranting arrest or indicating that any girl has been tempted from a moral life by the loungers who frequent the strike headquarters. Certainly there is threatening danger to these girls, for the cadets have been seen around the meeting places of the strikers, but the philanthropic women and charity workers have held meetings and advised the girls in every way possible."

Mrs. Walter Wile, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East Twenty-second Street, said she had never known of a strike of women workers like the present in which so many of the girls were without homes or protecting relatives. Another hall was opened yesterday by the Women's Trade Union League in Allen Street, where tea and sandwiches were furnished free to all the strikers. This makes nine halls maintained for them.

POLICE STATION AIR BLUE.

The Rev. Dr. Day Complains of Profanity He Heard There.

The Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Superintendent of the Labor Temple, who was arrested for interfering with an officer on Thursday evening at a disturbance by strikers and strike breakers at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street and who was subsequently discharged in Night Court, wrote a letter to Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday in which he complained of his treatment by the police. Dr. Day particularly resented his ride in a patrol wagon with "a half dozen well-soaked drunks" and from the whole of his experience he became convinced, he told Commissioner Waldo, that the police needed their Commissioner's attention. He wrote:

"The treatment that I received from the Lieutenant of the Thirty-fifth Street station was anything but manly. In the first place he was so profane in his speech that the air was fairly blue. There was no one brought to the station, except myself, who never before was arrested, and a young man eighteen years of age who was perfectly sober and quiet, while the attitude of the Lieutenant was that of a man trying to overawe a lot of cut throats and criminals. His conduct toward the officers in the station was of the very meanest kind. That, however, is their affair, not mine."

Dr. Day charged in his letter that the use of the telephone had been denied, but that the police had subsequently told his wife that that privilege had been offered and refused. The discourtesy and profanity on the part of the Police Lieutenant, he said, were entirely uncalled for. Dr. Day was arrested at 7 P. M. and he had no chance to get a thing to eat, he said, until he was discharged in Night Court at midnight.

FIRE ON HOLD-UP MEN.

Detectives Rush to Aid of Process Server and Catch Three.

Armed with some subpoena slips, which were designed as invitations to the Grand Jury room, William L. Murphy, a process server attached to the District Attorney's office, was walking along 135th Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, about 10:30 last night, and was straining his eyes in his effort to find a certain house number, when three men stepped up to him. He started to back away, when one of them snatched at his watch and another hit him over the head with a blackjack, which descended so heavily that he dropped on the sidewalk. He remained conscious just long enough to give one shrill blast on his police whistle.

The squad was heard by Lieut. O'Connor and three detectives from the staff of Inspector Sweeney, who at that very moment were looking for burglars behind a fence down the street. They raced toward Murphy, and, according to their story, saw three men running at full speed toward the Madison Avenue Bridge across the Harlem River. They opened fire, and the three halted. When Detective Siegner neared the group one of them kicked him in the pit of the stomach and drew a gun. Then came a free-for-all fight, that finally when the police were reinforced by a group of negroes.

The three men arrested said they were Louis Parco of 338 East 112th Street, John Marco of 308 East 118th Street, and Angelo Merino of 180 Lincoln Avenue, the Bronx. All were charged with robbery and assault and Marco was accused of violating the Sullivan law against carrying weapons. Murphy's watch was found on the sidewalk near the spot where the arrests were made.

MEXICAN TRUCE FOR PEACE.

Federals and Rebels to Discuss Terms for Submission to Madero.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 24.—An armistice of five days made by the Mexican federals and rebels to permit of the informal discussion of peace terms became effective to-day. Peace commissioners from Chihuahua city are waiting at Villa Ahumada, between the State Capital and the border, for the arrival of the rebel representatives.

Gen. Ines Salazar is expected to head the revolutionary faction, while Col. Francisco Castro of the 23rd Infantry will be a member of the federal commission. Col. Castro and representatives of the State Government and business interests are already at the selected neutral ground. Only permission to receive the rebel proposals has been granted by the Mexican Government.

TWO DIE IN CHANNEL CRASH.

Steamer Princess Clementine in a Collision Near Dover.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The mail steamer Princess Clementine had a narrow escape from disaster in the English Channel to-night when crossing from Ostend to Dover.

The vessel near the English side went into collision with the Norwegian bark Heimdal, which was damaged so badly that she became waterlogged. The crew of twenty on board the bark were rescued by men from the Princess Clementine. The second officer and a seaman of the latter vessel were drowned, however, in the lowering of a boat to go to the assistance of the bark's crew. The Princess Clementine's bows were badly stove in by the collision.

HIT BY CHAMBERS'S AUTO.

Author Not in It at the Time—Young Woman Victim Recovering.

While crossing Fifth Avenue between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets at 7 o'clock last night Efima Caye, a native of Athens, employed as a maid at the Hotel Plaza, was knocked down by the mudguard of an automobile driven by Charles H. Pine, chauffeur for Robert W. Chambers, the author, who lives at 43 East Eighty-third Street.

The young woman was picked up and taken in the automobile to the Presbyterian Hospital, where the surgeons said that she had not received any serious injury and would be sent home to-day. Mrs. Townsend Ashmore of 144 East Fifty-sixth street was in the automobile at the time.

Hers with Her Anti-Seasick Bed.

On the White Star liner Majestic which arrived last night, two days late from Southampton, was the Princess Loewenstein-Wertheim, who was Lady Ant Saville. She was accompanied by Hughes Massie, her secretary, and brought over an automatic balancing bed of her own invention which she declares will prevent sea sickness. During her trip over on the Majestic she suffered because she could not get her patent bed. A similar contrivance tried 28 years ago on the steamship Berlin, did not prove a success.

HIGHBRIDGE CASHIER EXPECTED TO RETURN

Directors of Bank He Looted Say They Will Get Him When He Is Wanted.

BROKERS DENY LOANS TO HIM

And Say No Bonds Were Received from Him—His Transactions by Personal Checks.

HIGHBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 24.—Abram L. Beavers, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of this place, is still missing, and the closed bank is now in complete charge of National Bank Examiner Alvin L. Fowler.

The amount of the shortage cannot be known exactly until Mr. Fowler goes over the records and checks up the securities of the bank in the safe deposit vaults of the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York, but it is estimated at between $70,000 and $100,000.

District Attorney Vreeland said that he had not decided what he would do, but that the usual course of procedure would be for him to apply for a warrant charging the missing cashier with embezzlement.

The written confession, which is now in the possession of the bank's officers in Highbridge, although it was made in New York, will be taken in charge by Bank Examiner Fowler. Although some of the Directors have had no hesitancy in telling in general terms what it says they refuse to disclose the text of it.

Although they made no effort to detain Beavers, the Directors of the bank, who admit that they do not know where he is now, declare that they believe no trouble will be experienced in getting him when he is wanted. In explanation of their failure to prevent his departure they say that the cashier had made the utmost restitution he and his wife could possibly make by turning over to the bank all their property, amounting to about $25,000, and that the initiative should be taken by the Federal authorities or by the company that bonded him for $10,000.

The beginning of Beavers's downfall, according to his confession, was in the loss of between $8,000 and $9,000 in a South American diamond mining venture. This he said to have considered a legitimate investment, but last Fall he came to the realization that the money was gone beyond recall.

Charles I. Hudson of the firm of C. I. Hudson & Co., gave out the following statement yesterday:

"Mr. A. L. Beavers opened an account with our firm several years previous to the organization of the First National Bank of High Bridge. He was one of the most highly respected men in Glen Gardner, N. J., and the vicinity. He was one of the movers in establishing the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, a man prominent in church work, and of irreproachable personal habits.

"We purchased, on his order, various bonds in the months of October and November on the New York Stock Exchange, on which we received the customary margin. No bonds were received from him, so no money could have been advanced on any bonds except on the actual purchases made.

"We have violated no law of the New York Stock Exchange. The law in question does not permit dealings for clerks of banks or for employes of fellow members. Mr. Beavers was an officer of a bank, and dealings are permitted for officers of institutions.

"All transactions and checks received were personal. We received no bank checks or cashier's checks, and at no time did Mr. Beavers act for other than his personal account. Neither did he ever submit any cashier's checks or other checks other than his own as additional margin on his account."

WOMAN BEATS HIGHWAYMAN.

Not Satisfied When He Breaks Away, but Has Him Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

BOONTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Refusing to release her hold on her hand satchel which a tramp attempted to take from her, Mrs. Augustus W. Rolker last night took a gold chain from her neck, on which was hanging a heavy locket, and beat the highwayman across the face with it until he let go the satchel. As soon as he let go she beat him with the satchel, which was laden with merchandise. When the robber attempted to run away Mrs. Rolker tripped him and shouted for help. He ran into a cellar, where he was captured.

Mrs. Rolker had had a large check cashed late in the afternoon at the Boonton National Bank, and was returning to her home at Mountain Lakes when she noticed a strange man sitting in the car opposite her. When she got off he, too, alighted and followed her closely until they came to an isolated section, where he clutched the satchel. When captured and arraigned before Police Justice Josephus E. Dixon the prisoner said his name was Joseph Delinsky. He refused to tell where he came from. He was sent to Morristown to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WILLING TO DIVIDE WITH THIEF

Girl Tries to Give Money to Man Who Robs Her, but Police Take Him.

Men and women, hurrying to work, stopped yesterday morning at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street to watch a young man, who knelt on the sidewalk at the feet of a young woman. He had taken a purse, containing ten cents from the young woman's pocket while they were passengers in a west-bound Fourteenth Street cross-town car. As he alighted from the car the young man was seized by Detectives Casazza and McKenna. The young woman, Miss Elenore Hubbard, was inclined to be lenient.

"I'm out of work—broke," pleaded the young man, tugging at the young woman's skirt. "I found a transfer in the street at Third Avenue, but that would make me only part of the way. I was going uptown to Eighth Avenue and 125th Street, where I could get employment."

Miss Hubbard opened her purse, extracted one of two nickels and was proffering it to the youth when the detectives interfered.

The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters. He said he was Henry Brenner, 19 years old, a salesman of 57 Second Avenue. Later he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, pleaded guilty, and was held for trial in General Sessions.

KILLED AT INWOOD CROSSING.

Two Injured with the One Dead When Long Island Train Hits Auto.

One man was killed and two others severely injured at the Lord Avenue Crossing of the Long Island Railroad in Inwood, Nassau County, just outside of Far Rockaway, at 7:25 A. M. yesterday, when a two-car east-bound motor baggage train struck an automobile.

The dead man is Lynn Fisher, 48 years old, married, of Inwood. The injured are Herbert Cornell, chauffeur, and Chauncey Cornell, both of Bayview Avenue, Inwood. They are in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, and both will recover.

The three men were in the employ of Mullin & Cornell, furniture dealers of Far Rockaway. They were familiar with the railroad crossing, having passed over it many times a day on their way to and from their homes. The crossing is protected by a crossing bell, as well as a danger signal, and the view of the crossing is unobstructed in both directions. It is believed, therefore, that the man in the automobile tried to beat the train over the crossing. The bell, it was said, was ringing furiously long before the automobile approached the tracks.

Apparently the chauffeur saw that the train must hit the car, for just before the front wheels struck the track he turned the wheel sharply. The turn was too short, and the car was prevented from running parallel to the tracks by a fence. In a moment the train struck the rear of the automobile and carried it, as well as the fence and seventy-five feet of the third rail, with it for many yards. The automobile was completely smashed, and the train crew picked Fisher and the injured men from the wreckage. The accident caused a delay of about an hour on the Rockaway Beach Division.

CONSPIRACY CASES WAIT.

Bronx Bill Again Factor in Postponing Criminal Trial.

Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday allowed the cases of seven indicted men, charged with forming a trust to drive independent builders out of the Bronx, to go over until the Court of Appeals shall pass on the Bronx County bill.

The indicted men are Charles Bohland, Daniel Lahey, Thomas Mulligan, and Peter Comes, members of the Mason Builders' Association; Adolph E. Klotz, a building contractor and member of the Building Material Men's Association, and Samuel Torrey and Edward McRedmond, walking delegates from the Bricklayers' Union. The complainant witness is Edward O'Connor, a contractor of 1,214 Simpson Street, the Bronx, who says they interfered with his contracts.

Ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome appeared in behalf of the defendants and argued that the Grand Jury which indicted the men had no legal authority to do so, as the standing of the Bronx County bill had not been decided.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
When we get a bargain—you get a bargain
These came to-day
Bates Street "Samples"
$4.00 Shirts at $2.19
Silk and Linen and Pure Silk Soft Shirts with Soft Cuffs
Advance Spring Colors
$2.00 Shirts at $1.19
Stiff bosoms and neglisees, pleated and plain, in this season's best colors, with stiff cuffs attached.

$1.50 Fancy Stiff Shirts at 85c
Surplus of a high-class m'f'r.
Soft Shirts 65c, regularly $1.00
Newest colors, stiff cuffs attached.
Fine Underwear Reduced
Cooper's Australian Wool, $1.25; regularly $2.00
Heavy Balbriggan, 85c . . . regularly $1.50
Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh $2.25

WHY NOT A PENWOOD
E&W
NOT TILL FEB. 1st HOWEVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day at 2—Gioconda, Destinn, Matzenauer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Cond., Polacco.
Sun. Evg. Concert. 50c. to $1.50. Tina Lerner, pianiste; Fornia, Slezak, Goritz, Ent. Orch.
Next Mon. at 8—Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Fremstad, Borl; Macnez, Gilly, Didur, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. Mat. at 2:30—Rheingold. Matzenauer, Homer, Case; Burrian, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Witherspoon, Murphy. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8:15—Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Macnez, Amato, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Sturani.
Thurs. at 8—Pagliacci, Destinn; Caruso, Gilly. Cond., Sturani; preceded by Cav. Rusticana. Gadski, Duchene, Martin, Gilly. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8—Otello. Alda; Slezak, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia, Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond. Toscanini. Tann-häuser.
Sat. Evg. at 8—75c. to $4—Tannhauser. Destinn, Matzenauer; Sparkes, Jorn, Well, Griswold, Murphy, Hinshaw. Cond. Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-night at 8:15—Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond. Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3, at Carnegie Hall
SOLOIST.
MARIE RAPPOLD
Prima Donna Soprano Metropolitan Opera.
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
To-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3.
BACH-DEBUSSY
Programme.....Soloists
BENEDETTO CONSOLO, Piano.
GEORGE BARRERE, Flute.

ANOTHER BUTT-RUMFORD RECITAL!
CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., FEB. 4, AT 3.
Mail orders now to Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., January 29, at 3.
Under auspices of the Music Lovers' Club.
The Only Explanatory Recital at the Piano
WALTER DAMROSCH
ON HIS NEW OPERA,
"CYRANO"
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.

MOSS & BRILL'S NEW THEATRES
8 HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE ACTS AT POPULAR PRICES 8
Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M.
HAMILTON
146th St. and Broadway
NOW!
MAY WARD, MARCO TWINS, SAM J. CURTIS & CO., RICE & CADY, 4 MELODY MONARCHS, others.
Mats., Except Sats., Suns., & Holidays, 10c. All Evenings, 15 and 25c.
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OPENS TO-NIGHT
MR. & MRS. HARRY THORNE, FOUR SANTA BROS., DUBLIN TRIO, THE BERRS, EDITH ARTHUR, OTHERS.
Prices 10, 15, 20 & 25c.

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6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Most Seats $1.
UNDER MANY FLAGS
Scintillating Series of New Spectacles.
Sun. Aft. & Eve. "Satan." Marvelous picture drama.
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50. Eve. 8 Mat. To-day 2.
LAST 2 TIMES GERTRUDE HOFFMANN
BROADWAY TO PARIS
To-morrow Night Concert—19 New Star Acts.
Weber & Fields' Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
FRANZ LEHAR'S LATEST OPERETTA.
THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES
Broadway Theat., 41st & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
The Musical Novelty of the Year. Somewhere Else
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Thurs. 2:15.
Little Women
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Every Eve. at 8:15. & Mat. To-day at 2:15.
TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY
Fop. Wed. Matinee—Nina Morgana in Title Role.
Maxine Elliott's Thea., 58th, Bet. B'way & 5th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:30.
ANATOL
Beginning Next Monday—Afternoons Only.
The Children's Play 50c, 75c, $1.00. Snow White
with MARGUERITE CLARK.
48TH ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
LAUGHS? NOTHING BUT!
WILLIAM COLLIER
William Collier's COMEDY 42d E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
39th St. Thea., 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:30.
A NEW COMEDY, THE WOMAN OF IT
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
MANHATTAN OP. HO. 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. 25c. to $1.50.
Matinee To-day at 2. 25c. to $1.50. THE WHIP
WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. READY MONEY
Next Wk., The Red Petticoat, with Helen Ewell

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St.
Matinee To-day 2:15
The Absolute Hit of the Year
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play.
"BROADWAY" JONES.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
The Dramatic Sensation of the Century.
FINE FEATHERS
Wilton Lackaye Robert Edeson.
Rose Coghlan, Max Figman.
Grand 3d St. "EXCUSE ME" Matinee To-day.
NEXT MONDAY, Matinees Wed. & Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "THE ISLE O' DREAMS"
Ad. Philipp's AUCTION PINOCHLE
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN
Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
at the CENTURY THEATRE 62d St. & 5th Av.
Is the Most Tremendous Success in The History of the Whole World
TO-DAY AT 10:45 A. M. & 3:30 P. M. RACKETTY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's Theatre, Century Theatre Building, 62d and 5th Avs. Seats 50c. Boxes $3. Extra Matinee Wednesday, Feb. 12th. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.
LITTLE THEATRE, 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
RUTHERFORD & SON
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 10. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Years of Discretion
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY At 2:10
DAVID BELASCO presents
A Good Little Devil
A FAIRY TALE FOR GROWN-UPS.
by Rosemond Gerard and Maurice Rostand.
8TH AVE. 25TH ST. LADIES' MAT DAILY. Girls From Missouri
PEOPLE'S 7th Ave. & 125th St. AMATEURS FRIDAY. LADIES' MAT DAILY. The Cherry Blossoms
BRONX 149th St. & 3rd Ave. AMATEURS FRIDAY. LADIES' MAT DAILY. Follies of the Day
AMATEURS THURS.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Ev'g, Jan'y 31, at 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL BY
JAROSLAV KOCIAN
THE BOHEMIAN VIOLINIST.
Seats on sale at Box Office.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 30, at 2:30.
MAGGIE TEYTE
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COSTUME RECITAL including
"The Milkmaid of Trianon"
Aeolian Hall Next Tues. Aft. at 3.
Song Recital.
ELENA GERHARDT
ERICH WOLFF at the Piano (Steinway).
Seats 75c.-$3 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
Carnegie Hall, To-day at 2:30.
2D PIANO RECITAL—ERNEST SCHELLING
Tickets 75c. $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO.
AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
BLANCHE ARRAL French Prima Donna.
BETTY ASKENASY Pianist.
BEDRICH VASKA 'Cellist.
Carnegie Hall, Next Tues. Eve. at 8:15.
—SECOND SONG RECITAL—
JULIA CULP
CONRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Seats at Hall or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 27, at 3.
Song Recital by PUTNAM GRISWOLD
75c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
Carnegie Lyceum, Tues. Eve., Jan. 28, at 8:15.
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Seats, 50c. $1.00, at Box Office.
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YALE Dramatic Association WALDORF-ASTORIA TO-DAY 2:15; at 8:15. TO-MORROW at 8:15. Tolstoi's "The Fruits of Culture."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque To-day. Harry Hastings' Big Show with SAM SIDMAN.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S W. 125th. Matinee Daily. BAM HOWARD & HIS GYPSY GIRLS with Tom Howard. "Next Week—ROBINSON'S CRUSOE GIRLS."

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